



National Police School FINLAND



2006/2007

Contents

Review of the Year	4
Student Recruitment and Selection	6
Training	8
Diploma in Police Studies	8
Finnish Police Sergeant's Examination	10
Specialist Studies for Police Officers	10
Continuing Training	11
Development of Training	12
Police Dog Activities	14
The National Police Museum	15
Financing	16
Staff	17
Merger of the Police Training Institutes	18



THE NATIONAL POLICE SCHOOL OF FINLAND
PO BOX 123 (Hervannan valtavyäly 93)
FI-33721 Tampere, Finland
tel. +358 3 285 0111, fax +358 3 285 0297
poliisikoulu@pk.poliisi.fi
www.poliisikoulu.fi



Review of the Year



Duty of the National Police School

The National Police School of Finland is responsible for police recruitment, selection of students, training for the Diploma in Police Studies and the Finnish Police Sergeant's Examination, the provision of Specialist Studies for Police Officers and other training in the security field.

As an organization, the National Police School is subordinate to the Supreme Police Command. The National Police School and the Police College of Finland have a joint board responsible for supervision of both police training institutes.

Values

*Expertise
Ability to cooperate
Fairness*

Intensive training and building work

The National Police School was able to meet its performance and development targets in student recruitment, selection and training, which are the institute's main areas of responsibility. At the same time, operational efficiency remained high.

Meeting the challenges of working life

As laid down by the Minister of the Interior, the National Police School has kept its starting places at 408 during the last three years. The aim is to keep the number of police officers at 2002 levels, which means a force of 7,570. During the year under review, there were more than 1,000 students in the Diploma in Police Studies programme, which is a record. The number of students completing their training is also on the increase. It takes about three years for changes in the number of starting places to have an effect on the number of new police officers.

The National Police School monitors the way new graduates are employed. In 2006 it became increasingly difficult for police graduates to find work and the job-seeking times also became longer. There was a temporary drop in the unemployment figures when a number of new police graduates were given six-month job contracts in security-related assignments during the Finnish EU Presidency. An increasing number of new graduates were also recruited by emergency centres and the Customs.

The challenge for the Finnish Police Administration is to find a balance between its funding, recruitment decisions and training places so that the gap between graduation and entry into working life does not become excessively long.

Merging two operating cultures

In 2006, preparations for the merger of Finland's two police training institutes continued at several levels. Cooperation

between the National Police School and the Police College was put on a more intensive basis, and for the first time the two institutes entered into a joint performance agreement with the Supreme Police Command.

The management of the two institutes took part in the preparation of the police training strategy for 2007-2014 and the work to improve the structure and content of the police training system. The two institutes must be able to present a joint view so that the training can better meet the needs of working life.

Merger part of everyday operations

The management and staff of the National Police School were actively involved in the preparations of the merger of the two institutes and in the planning of the operations, premises and organization of the new Police College. The change process was discussed at events organized for the staff of the two establishments. At the same time, work on the personnel plan for the new training institute also continued.

Preparations for the merger of Finland's two police training institutes have gone smoothly, although at the same time the project has required a substantial work input from the staff and a high degree of commitment. It is a tribute to the National Police School personnel that the institute has been able to maintain high performance during the long merger process. Professionalism, flexibility and adaptability will also ensure success for the new institute.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Timo Rajala'.

Timo Rajala
Administrative Director

Step-by-step merger

Finland's two police training institutes will officially merge at the start of 2008 although, in practice, the merger process is already part of their daily operations and planning.

Legislative basis approved

During the year under review, the Finnish Parliament approved an act amending the Police Administration Act. It will provide a legislative basis for the organization of the new police training institute and the selection of its Principal. It also lays down provisions on the name and status of the new establishment.

Operational preparations for the new Police College have now reached a crucial stage. The new Principal will start in summer 2007, and the organizational and personnel plans are scheduled to be approved by the end of the year. The work is also continuing on training structures and teaching contents of the new institute. All this means that the aim of putting the Diploma in Police Studies on a par with polytechnic degrees is one step closer.

Campus area shaping up

The construction work carried out as part of the Hervanta project has been divided over a number of years. The year 2006 was characterized by intensive building work: the foundation stone of the new institute was laid in March and the construction of the main building extension initiated. By the end of 2006, work was in progress at all sites of the complex project, and some of the new premises were actually taken into use during the year.

The new Police College campus should be ready by autumn 2007 and all premises are scheduled to be in full use by that time.

Demanding change process

The aim is to make the new Police College a training, research and development centre enjoying a high reputation in Finland and other countries. The fact that the institute will be housed in premises specifically designed for the purpose will make it easier to achieve the goal. However, the crucial factor is to ensure that the expertise and skills of those responsible for planning and implementing police training will also be available at the new establishment.

Preparations for the merger have required substantial work input from the staff and management of the two training institutes. The specific challenge for the present Police College has been to ensure that the interests of its staff members, both those moving to Tampere and those staying in the Helsinki region, are given sufficient consideration. For the National Police School, the challenge has been to ensure a continuation of smooth training operations amidst large-scale construction work.



Seppo Kolehmainen
Chairman of the project group preparing the merger



Duty of the Police College of Finland

Under section 2 of the Act on Police Training (68/2005), the Police College of Finland is responsible for recruitment for police training, for selection of students for diploma and advanced programmes, for organizing diploma and advanced studies, for continuous training given in the training institute and for research and development in the police field. The Police College also arranges training connected with diploma and advanced studies, specialist studies for police officers, quality-improvement training and other security training.

Vision 2015

In 2015, the Police College will be a highly regarded police skills training, research and development institute working to promote cooperation in the field of security at national and international level.

Student Recruitment and Selection



Applications to the Finnish-language training of the National Police School can be submitted during four application periods all year round. Applications for Swedish-language training can be submitted once a year.

The aim of the recruitment and selection of students for the Diploma in Police Studies is to find enough cadets suitable for police work. The students are selected on the basis of aptitude and entrance examination results.

The qualification requirements for the Diploma in Police Studies are laid down in the Act on Police Training. Those selected for training must be Finnish citizens and at a minimum hold a vocational qualification, have completed upper secondary

school or taken the matriculation examination. They must also have a motor car driving licence and meet the health and other requirements necessary for carrying out police duties in an appropriate manner. Applicants must also have worked for at least one year by the close of the application period.

In 2006, about 84 per cent of all applicants met the qualification requirements, which was more than in the previous years. The aim is to invite all qualified applicants to entrance examinations.

In spring 2006, the Police School organised a national recruitment campaign under the name 'Roolileikki' ('Role Play'). Special mirrors installed in department stores, shopping centres and sports institutes in a total of 18 localities gave customers an opportunity to see what they would look like in a police uniform.



Number of applicants decreased considerably

In 2006, there were a total of 1,769 applicants for the Diploma in Police Studies programme, which means that the target of 1,600 applicants was met. The number was, however, smaller than in 2005, when applicants totalled 2,150. The exceptionally high number of applicants in 2005 was a result of changes in qualification requirements.

Public discussion about the employment prospects for new police graduates was probably one reason for the decrease in the number of applicants in 2006. The requirement for a separate language examination in Swedish, which was still in effect in 2006, may also have played a role.

For the first time, the Swedish-language application period was six months instead of the previous three months. A total of 77 persons submitted applications during the application period ending in February 2007, which was at the same level as in previous years.

In 2006, the average age of the applicants for the Diploma in Police Studies programme was 24 years. About 63 per cent of the applicants for the National Police School had taken the matriculation examination.

Fewer women selected

There were 408 starting places for the Diploma in Police Studies programme, and 398 cadets started the training. Five Swedish-language starting places remained vacant, while another five places had been allocated for the Customs.



As in previous years, about 30 per cent of the applicants were women. At the same time, however, women accounted for 15 per cent of the cadets starting training, which is less than in the previous years. The proportion of women among the new cadets has decreased continuously in recent years, which prompted the National Police School to review its selection criteria and the emphasis given to different parts of the entrance examination in 2006. The physical condition test is no longer assessed in the same manner for men and women as consideration is now given to the applicant's gender.

Applicants to the Finnish Police Sergeant's Examination training numbered 207, which was approximately at the level of previous years. Women accounted for 14 per cent of the applicants. A total of 49 applicants were selected for training and of this total three (six per cent) were women.

Active recruiting

Nationwide visibility and an active local-level approach are two requirements for successful student recruitment. The National Police School is cooperating closely with district and provincial police departments and other police units in recruitment matters.

The 'Haku päällä' ('Apply now') theme for the recruitment of new students was given extensive exposure during fairs and in brochures and recruitment advertising. A theme campaign in support of recruitment was also carried out. The National Police School took part in more than 60 recruitment events during the year.



Number of applicants and number of students starting police training in 2004–2006

Year	Number of applicants			Invited to the entrance exam	Started training		
	Men	Women	Total	Total	Men	Women	Total
2004	1,079	467	1,546	1,264	321	86	407
2005	1,554	596	2,150	1,751	323	77	400
2006	1,243	526	1,769	1,490	338	60	398

Training

Training for the Diploma in Police Studies takes about two and a half years, and comprises 110 credits. The Diploma in Police Studies confers eligibility for all Senior Constable posts^{*)}.

In 2006, a record number of students studied for the Diploma in Police Studies at the National Police School of Finland. The rise in the number of students was due to the rise in the starting places in 2004. More than 1,000 students studied for the Diploma in Police Studies in 2006. Swedish-language training was held for three groups of about 20 students.

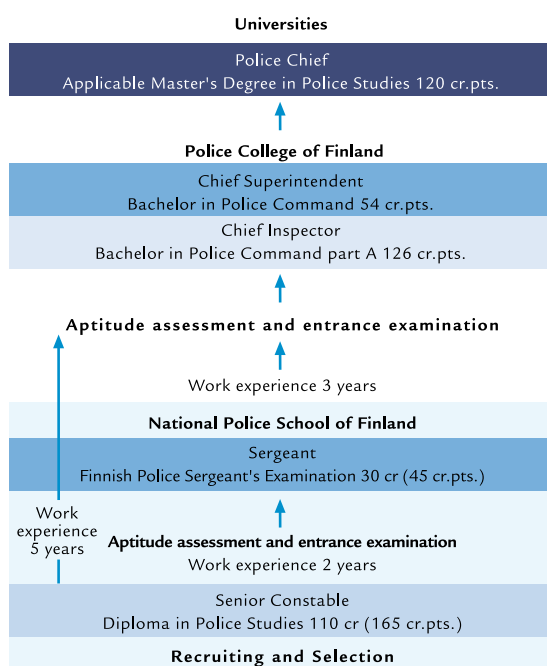
In 2006, a total of 350 new police officers graduated from seven courses taught in Finnish and one taught in Swedish. 328 of these new graduates had completed the Finnish-language Diploma in Police Studies and 22 the Swedish-language Diploma.

For the first time, the Police School had a graduate who completed the Diploma in Police Studies through continuing training. Continuing training is aimed at people who have completed an examination equivalent to the Diploma in Police Studies in another EU country. The length of continuing training is dependent on each student's previous working background, and on average studies are completed within a year.

The three core processes of training

The reorganisation of the training for the Diploma, which begun in 2005, was continued during 2006. The aim is to organize training in accordance with three core processes: Field Activities, Traffic and Crime Prevention. In the new system, the previously separate Legal Studies and Behavioural Studies and Communication have been integrated into training in Field Activities, Traffic and Crime Prevention.

Degree Programmes in Police Studies



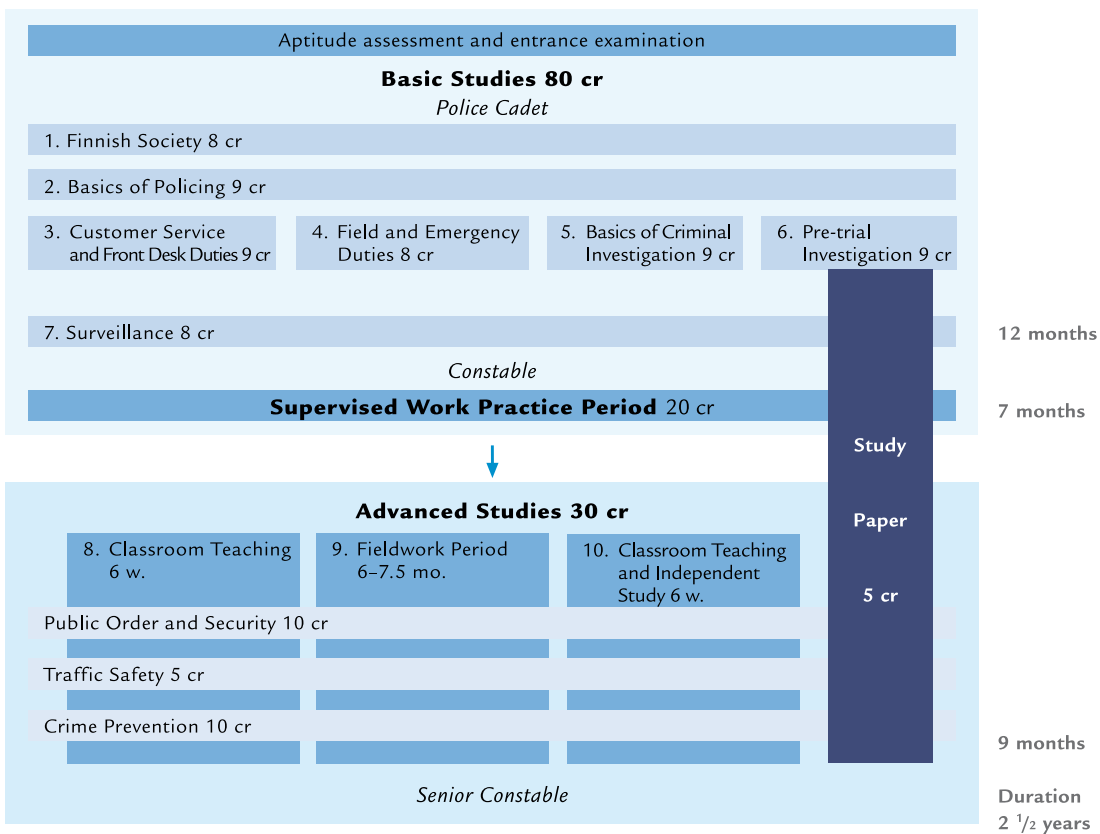
^{*)} Depending on when the degree was completed, a separate language examination may also be required.



Police officers with a Diploma in Police Studies take an oath concerning the professional ethics of the police. The aim of the oath is to make the police officers more aware of the values and good practices expected of a police officer in Finland. A total of 301 police officers took the oath at the two oath ceremonies organized in 2006.



Diploma in Police Studies (110 cr, 165 cr.pts.)





Training

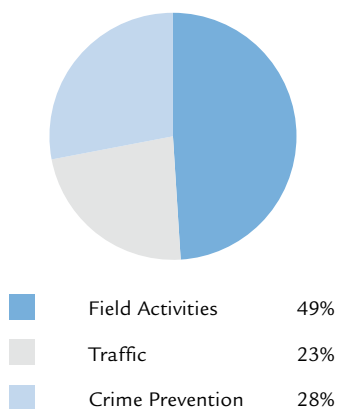
Training in Field Activities includes, for example, general police studies, communication and information systems, legal studies, psychology and use of force. Traffic studies include traffic and driver training. Training in Crime Prevention includes, among others, studies in legislative provisions and investigative tactics and crime scene investigation. Joint teaching involving different subjects is provided as necessary, and teachers of different subjects are involved in practical exercises.

Practical work in police units

Learning at work is an integral part of the Diploma in Police Studies. Part of the training is carried out in police departments and units around Finland. Students spend a total of about one year in work practice and in a fieldwork period. During work practice the student participates in normal police tasks as a partner of a more experienced police officer. During the fieldwork period the student works in a police unit and undertakes distance learning under the supervision of Police School teachers.

In 2006, 694 students undertook their work practice producing 227 work-year equivalents for the police personnel resources. There are work practice places at the 37 biggest police departments and in Åland. 677 students were undertaking their fieldwork period in 2006, placed in 109 police units. The fieldwork period produced an additional 340 work-year equivalents for the police personnel resources. In addition, over 800 students were seconded to help other police units in 12 police districts. For example, 624 students participated in security tasks during Finland's EU Presidency.

Breakdown of lessons in the Diploma in Police Studies core processes in 2006



Diploma to include language examination

The syllabus for the Diploma in Police Studies was changed in 2006 to include proficiency in the second official language (Swedish or Finnish), as required in police officer posts. The change has come about because of an addition to the Government decree on police training.

The National Police School of Finland is the first training institution below the higher education system where it is possible to take an examination in the second official language. The first language examination was organized in the Police School in February 2007.

54 Sergeant's Examinations completed

The Finnish Police Sergeant's Examination is a supervisory training qualification that confers eligibility for all sergeants' posts. Senior constables with a minimum of two years work experience can be accepted for this training. The Finnish Police Sergeant's Examination comprises 30 credits, and the studies for the examination are undertaken alongside work over a maximum of three years. Training for the Police Sergeant's Examination is organized in cooperation with the Police College of Finland to ensure conformity with the police management and leadership training.

In 2006, a total of 54 students passed the Finnish Police Sergeant's Examination. There were 113 participants in the training for the Finnish Police Sergeant's Examination, 16 of whom were on the Swedish-language training course.

More alternatives in Specialist Studies

Specialist Studies for Police Officers is an alternative study module to the Finnish Police Sergeant's Examination. The Specialist Studies are intended for senior constables who are interested in taking further training but who do not want to advance to supervisory/management positions. The study module consists of 30 credits and studies are undertaken alongside work over a period of 3–6 years.

Specialist Studies is a new alternative in further training. The first Specialist Studies programme, Forensic Investigation, started at the end of 2005. In 2006, syllabuses were prepared for Specialist Studies in Patrol Dog Handling, Special Dog Handling, Drug-related Crime Investigation, Property Offence Investigation, Violent Offence Investigation,



White-collar Crime Investigation and Traffic. In 2006, a new course of Specialist Studies in Patrol Dog Handling commenced. In total, 24 students participated in the Specialist Studies for Police Officers.

A variety of continuing training

In addition to the Diploma in Police Studies, Finnish Police Sergeant's Examination programmes and Specialist Studies for Police Officers, the National Police School offers continuing training to maintain and enhance the professional skills of those

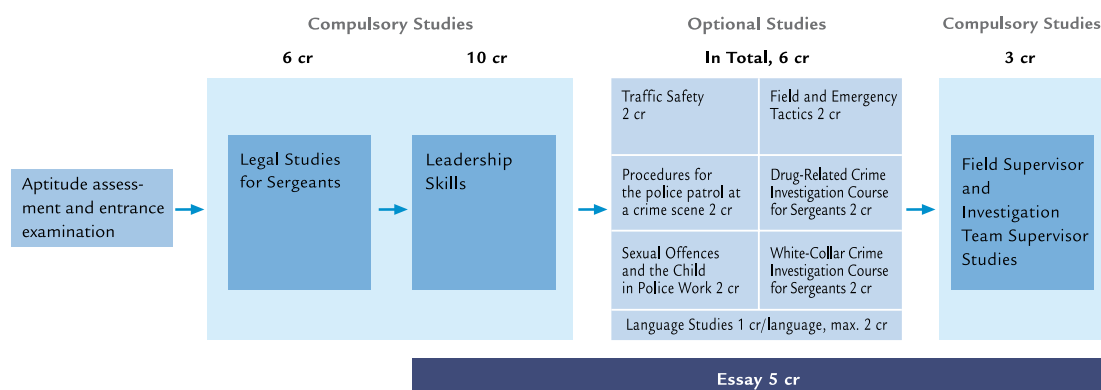
working in the Police Administration. Continuing training now focuses more clearly than before on instructor training in support of on-the-job training in police departments and police units.

In 2006, the Police School took responsibility for first aid training for the entire police force. The Police School trains all emergency first aid instructors in the districts and national units. Those trained will in turn provide training for the district and unit police officers.



The knowledge, skills and abilities of police students are tested in a so-called policing skills competition before they start work practice. The competition tests the students' ability to handle different police work situations.

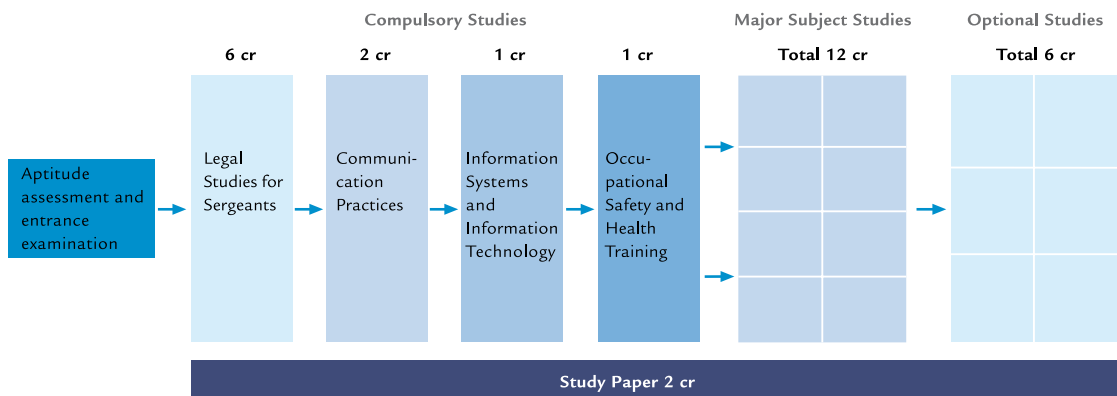
Finnish Police Sergeant's Examination (30 cr, 45 cr.pts.)





Training

Specialist Studies for Police Officers (30 cr, 45 cr.pts.)



In addition to continuing training for police officers, the National Police School also arranged training for security guards and office staff, courses that are part of the Finland Public Authority Network, training for Emergency Response Centre staff, and a course on cooperation between the police and the public prosecutor.

A significant proportion of the personnel in Police Administration participate in training organised by the Police School every year. In addition to the Diploma in Police Studies, the Finnish Police Sergeant's Examination, and the Specialist Studies for Police Officers programmes, there were over 140 other training events at the Police School in 2006. A total of about 6,500 people attended these.

Maintaining quality training

The National Police School constantly monitors the quality and effectiveness of training. In addition to the periodical and final exams, the abilities provided by the training for the Diploma in Police Studies are assessed in policing skills competitions and other tests measuring professional skills, and during the work practice period. During 2006, a review was also undertaken on how well police training prepares students for police work. A report assessing the cyclical system of training in the Diploma in Police Studies was completed. The students' level of satisfaction with the training is followed up with questionnaires throughout the training.



Training for the Diploma in Police Studies and the Police Sergeant's Examination is organised in both Finnish and Swedish. The Finnish and Swedish training follow the same syllabus.



The assessment tools indicate that training for the Diploma in Police Studies provides good professional skills and responds well to the demands of police work.

Multi-method training

Utilization of problem-based learning (PBL) continued in the Diploma in Police Studies programme in 2006. The method is utilized during the last year of advanced studies. As a method, problem-based learning emphasizes the individual student's own activeness. The students are divided into tutor groups, in which they search for solutions to learning assignments. The assignments are based on situations that police officers encounter in their day-to-day work.

Criminal investigation training for the Diploma in Police Studies is based on themes. The training consists of 12 professional themes, such as the investigation of violent offences, property offences and drug-related crimes. The aim of theme-based training is to improve the students' ability to perceive issues in a wider context and to better integrate training as part of practical police work. There are plans to extend theme-based training into other studies, as well.

Training methods based on the students' own activeness are also used more and more in further and continuing training. For example, the problem-based learning method is used in the Police Sergeant's Examination and in Specialist Studies.

Online learning is also utilized at the National Police School. Online learning was applied at all levels of training in 2006. Electronic teaching materials were available in a number of subjects, including criminal investigation, traffic, field activities and language studies.

Nordic student exchange commences

Student exchange between Nordic police training institutions began in 2006. The first Finnish police student went to Norway as an exchange student in early 2006. At the same time, six students from Sweden, Norway and Denmark came to Finland to study in the Police School's Swedish-language training programme. During the year, a total of seven Finnish people embarked on a student exchange in another Nordic country, and Finland received nine exchange students. The student exchange system is currently limited to the Diploma in Police Studies.



Finnish-language training for the Diploma in Police Studies starts at the Police School every six weeks, and new police officers graduate every six weeks. As a rule, 48 students begin the Finnish-language training at a time. The yearly intake for the training conducted in Swedish is one group of about 20 students.

In 2006, the Police School provided training for four teachers from the Swedish National Police Academy. They became eligible to provide training in the use of force in Finland. Two teachers of the Finnish National Police School have the right to provide training in the use of force in Sweden.

Student exchange and professional cooperation are part of the activities in the Nordic police training institutions' Nordic Cooperation in Police Education (NORDCOP) network.





Training



**Number of dogs
acquired in 2004–2006**

Year	Number
2004	52
2005	74
2006	55

Police Dog Activities

The Police Dog Training Centre, part of the National Police School, trains police dog handlers and acquires dogs for the Finnish Police. The Centre, which is located in Hämeenlinna, develops police dog activities and maintains contacts with interest groups in Finland and other countries. The most important Finnish partners for the Police Dog Training Centre are the Defence Forces, the Border Guard, the Customs and the Criminal Sanctions Agency.

A total of 14 new patrol dog handlers completed their training during the year under review. Dog handlers commit themselves to training the dogs allocated to them, taking care of them and maintaining their performance at high level.

After undergoing basic training, patrol dogs are taught to find narcotics, explosives or corpses. In 2006, a total of 15 patrol dog handlers were trained as narcotics dog handlers, six as explosives dog handlers and five as cadaver dog handlers. In addition to training patrol dogs, the Centre also gives a selected group of dogs special training in the search for narcotics and explosives, and in arson investigation and scent identification work. In 2006, four special narcotics dog handlers completed their training at the Centre.

At the end of 2006, there were 236 police dogs deployed by the Finnish Police. These included 121 narcotics dogs, 12 special narcotics dogs, 20 explosives dogs, nine special explosives dogs, ten

cadaver dogs, three arson dogs, and three scent identification dogs.

Scent identification given permanent status

Scent identification was put on a permanent basis at the beginning of 2006, and at the same time it was officially made a crime investigation method. Scent identification is the responsibility of the Police Dog Training Centre, which trains dogs for the purpose and performs the scent identification investigations at its facilities in Hämeenlinna. There are four police dog handlers involved in scent identification, and they have three specifically qualified dogs and three dogs under training.

A scent identification dog (ID dog) is able to recognize a person's scent, a feature as unique to each individual as DNA or fingerprints. Culprits always leave their genetic scent on the crime scene, the victim and the weapon and this scent cannot be hidden or eliminated. The use of scent identification dogs is based on comparing the scent samples collected at the crime scene with the scent of the suspect and on linking the two.

Scent identification results are admissible as evidence in court. During 2006, scent identification dogs were used in the investigation of 79 crimes. At the same time, the dogs performed a total of 202 scent investigations, and a link between the scent and the suspect was found in 24 cases.



The National Police Museum

The task of the National Police Museum, which operates in connection with the National Police School, is to collect, preserve, study and exhibit objects connected with the operations of the Finnish Police and to provide information about the history and traditions of the force. The museum is also a publishing and a teaching establishment, and it organizes regional exhibitions in different parts of Finland. The National Police Museum serves the public at large, the Finnish Police and those doing research on the police.

The National Police Museum was established in spring 2004 and it will open up to the public in its own premises at Hervanta in Tampere in 2008. The Museum will be housed in the premises of the new Police College of Finland, a result of a merger between the National Police School and the present Police College.

The first exhibition of the Museum, *FINPOL05 – safety, technology and investigation* was on show in the Museum Centre Vapriikki in Tampere until February 2006. It presented the 75-year history of the National Traffic Police, the 85 years of the Police Technical Centre, and the history of crime in Finland from the Middle Ages to the present day. The exhibition, a cooper-

ative venture involving the National Traffic Police, the Police Technical Centre, the Crime Museum of the National Bureau of Investigation and Tampere Museums, attracted more than 21,500 visitors, which was well above the target.

The first online exhibition of the National Police Museum went on display in autumn 2006 at www.poliisimuseo.fi.

More extensive exhibitions

In 2006, the focus was on preparations for the new permanent exhibition, which will open up in the new museum premises at Hervanta in 2008. The exhibition will cover the history of the Finnish Police from the era of Swedish rule to the present day.

Police departments and units continued to transfer objects to the National Police Museum during the year in review. By the end of the year 2006, a total of 2,212 objects had been entered into the Museum archives, while 16,450 photographs and 518 films had been digitized.



Financing

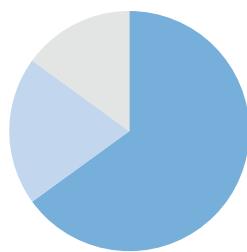
The National Police School receives its funding as State Budget allocations and as revenue from chargeable operations. In 2006, the School had a total of EUR 19,113,000 at its disposal, which was about three per cent of overall Finnish Police funding.

The Police School became part of the accounting office of the Ministry of the Interior from the beginning of 2006, when the Ministry and all departments underneath it formed one accounting office. The Police School also became a client of the service centre for

financial and personnel management within the administrative domain of the Ministry in 2006.

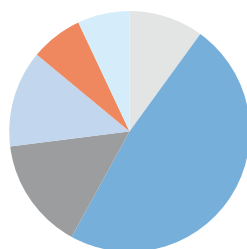
In 2006, each student in the Diploma in Police Studies programme incurred costs of EUR 33,342, while the figure for a student for the Finnish Police Sergeant's Examination stood at EUR 14,148. In addition to training, the costs also include accommodation and meals during classroom teaching. Each National Police School student cost the school an average of EUR 119/day.

Operating income in 2006 (EUR 1,000)



Revenue from chargeable operations	502	65%
Rent and compensation for use	160	20%
Other operating income	113	15%
Total	775	

Operating expenses in 2006 (EUR 1,000)



Materials, equipment, goods	1,939	10%
Staff expenses	9,218	48%
Rent	2,968	15%
Purchasing of services	2,505	13%
Other expenses	1,235	7%
Depreciation and internal expenses	1,417	7%
Total	19,282	



The number of staff at the National Police School was 169 at the beginning of the year, and 171 at the end of the year. The number of temporary staff at the end of the year was 30, or about 18% of the staff. Because of the planned merger of the Finnish police training institutes and the National Productivity Programme, no temporary appointments were changed into permanent appointments in 2006. Of the temporary employees, 24 were police officers and 6 other staff. Almost all police officers in temporary positions had a permanent position elsewhere in the police organization. It is practical to keep some of the appointments for subject teachers temporary to ensure a necessary interchange between the training institute and fieldwork.

The total number of work-year equivalents in 2006 came to about 182. Of the total staff, 88 were police officers. The average age of staff was 45.

The new organizational structure, prepared in 2005, was implemented in 2006. The new structure forms part of the preparations for the forthcoming merger between the two police training institutes in Finland.

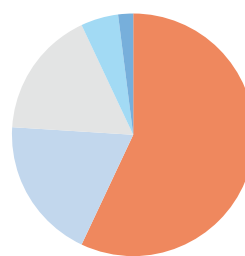
In 2006, the number of training unit staff came to 124. Of these, 90 undertook actual educational tasks. 24 people worked in the planning, coordination and development of work practice, fieldwork period and training, and in support functions. There were five members of teaching staff at the Police Dog Training Centre. Five full-time as well as several part-time teachers were responsible for the training offered in Swedish.

The National Police School supports staff training. Staff training has consisted of centralized training and training on the staff members' own initiatives. In 2006, the focus in staff training was on teacher training in pedagogics and training in problem-based learning. Other themes in staff training included management training and presentation training for teachers.

Based on the results of the 2005 staff barometer, development projects were commenced in 2006 to deal with issues related to personnel management, staff exhaustion and organizational change.



National Police School staff by duty, December 31, 2006



Teaching	98	57%
Teaching support	33	19%
Administration and support services	29	17%
Recruiting and selection	8	5%
National Police Museum	3	2%
Total	171	

Merger of the Police Training Institutes

The National Police School and the present Police College will merge into a single police training establishment at the start of 2008. As result of the merger, all police training and related research in Finland will in the future take place in Tampere. The new establishment will be called the Police College of Finland.

The new institute will be responsible for recruitment, student selection, diploma and advanced studies, leadership training, continuous training, and research and development. The merger will enable training to be integrated more closely at all levels,

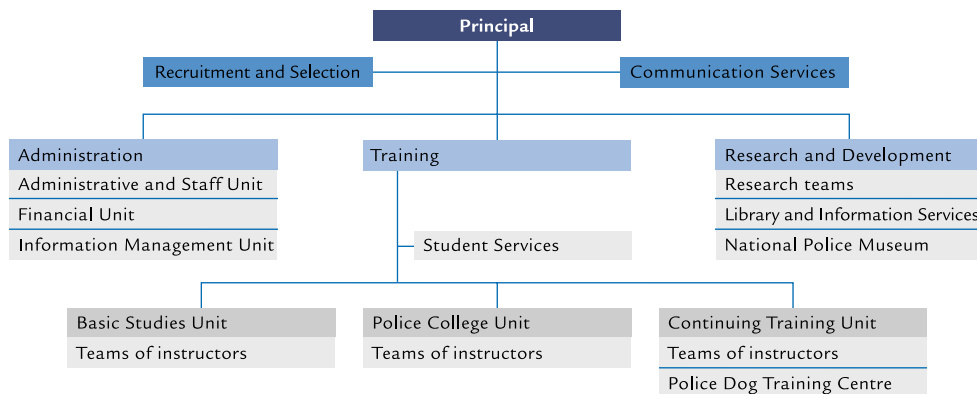
from the Diploma in Police Studies to leadership training.

Each year, the new establishment will have some 1,000 students in diploma and advanced programmes, plus another 5,000 students receiving other training.

Foundation stone of the new institute laid

The new Police College will be able to start in state-of-the-art premises and will be provided with a practice area specifically designed for police training.

The Police College of Finland 2008



The practice area of the new Police College will have a training and simulation hall and a street practice zone in which realistic police operations can be simulated.





Erkki Helamaa and Keijo Heiskanen, Architects



Arkkitehtit, Architects



Erkki Helamaa and Keijo Heiskanen, Architects

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Main building | 6. Sports hall |
| 2. Main building extension | 7. Vehicle training facilities |
| 3. National Police Museum | 8. Practice area |
| 4. Old dormitories | 9. Practice hall |
| 5. New dormitory block | 10. Students' parking lot |

The existing National Police School premises will be extended and new facilities built. The National Police Museum, which will be open to the public, will also be housed in the new Police College premises.

Construction work at Hervanta in Tampere began in summer 2005 and the new premises have been completed in stages. The foundation stone of the new Police College was laid in spring 2006, and the new student dormitory and practice area were opened up for use in autumn 2006.

The extension to the main building will be ready in autumn 2007. The premises for the National Police Museum and the Police Technical Centre shop, which are both located in the main building complex, will be completed at the same time.

Personnel and operations in transition

The number of personnel in the new training institute is planned at 215, in addition to which the staff of 12 at the Police Dog Training Centre in Hämeenlinna will also become employees of the new establishment. Some 20 staff members of the present Police College in Espoo will move to Tampere. The process of transferring the permanent Police College employees opting to remain in the Helsinki region to new posts started in early 2006, and ten of them were assigned to new duties during the year.

Organizational and personnel plans for the new training institute were prepared during the year under review. Preparations were also made for merging the two institutes' operations and finances at the start of 2007.



PO BOX 123 (Hervannan valtaväylä 93)
FI-33721 Tampere, Finland
tel. +358 3 285 0111, fax +358 3 285 0297
poliisikoulu@pk.poliisi.fi
www.poliisikoulu.fi

