

# Nyhetsbrev från Nordiska polisforsknings- nätverket: Mars 2018

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### **Aktuella polisforskningskonferenser:**

**What does policing mean? Oslo 4-5.6**

**Stockholm Criminology Symposium June 12–14**

**Operativt politiarbeid i hverdag og krise - er vi forberedt PHS Forskningskonferanse Oslo 7-8 juni**

**7th Nordic Police Research Conference, Umeå September 19-21**

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## Allmänt

### Polisutbildningen vid Malmö universitet tar form



Förberedelserna för en ny polisutbildning vid Malmö universitet går nu in i skarpt läge. Docent och kriminolog Caroline Mellgren har utsetts till föreståndare för polisutbildningen, som beräknas starta våren 2019. Nu ska lärarlag rekryteras med universitetslärare och lärare med erfarenhet av polisarbete. Därtill ska man ta fram speciallokaler för polisutbildning, kriminaltekniska laborationslokaler, plats för skjutbanor, plats för radiobilar m.m. I sin intresseanmälan framhöll Malmö universitet att det finns en omfattande forskning med relevans för polisutbildning inom kriminologi, juridik, sociologi,

<https://www.mah.se/Nyheter/Nyheter-2018/Polisutbildningen-vid-Malmo-universitet-tar-form/>

### Report from the Icelandic Police Science Program

The newly established Police Science Program at the University of Akureyri held its *Policing and Society Conference* (Icelandic: *Löggæsla og samfélagið*) on February 21, 2018 in Akureyri, Iceland. The theme of this inaugural conference was “Rural Policing”. The conference included 27 presentations from academics and practitioners, about 130 attendees, and a conference dinner for the presenters. Peter M. Lindström, Malmö University, gave the first keynote address, titled “Knowledge-based policing: research and professionalization in rural (and urban) policing”. Anna Souhami, University of Edinburgh, delivered the second keynote address, titled “What does rural police work teach us about policing? Lessons for theory, practice and research from the remote Northern islands of Scotland”. Presenters delivered their talks in Icelandic or in English.

“Overall, the conference was a great success and next year we plan to do even better. Hopefully, we will get even more international presenters and attendees next time around,” says Guðmundur Oddsson, Associate Professor in the Department of Social Sciences and Law at the University of Akureyri. Next year’s Policing and Society Conference will be in February/March at the University of Akureyri and the theme will be “Social Inequality and Policing”.

Police education in Iceland moved to the university level in 2016 and is now under the auspices of the University of Akureyri. Prospective police officers complete a two-year diploma (120 ECTS). The University of Akureyri also offers a B.A. program in Police Science (180 ECTS).

For further information :

<http://english.unak.is/humanities-and-social-sciences/faculty-of-social-sciences/police-science>

Contact: andyhill@unak.is

## **Lockoutvarsel af ansatte i dansk politi**

Lockoutvarsel af 440.000 ansatte i politiet i forbindelse med kuldsejlede overenskomstforhandlinger. Efter at overenskomstforhandlingerne for de offentligt ansatte kørte fast, varslede lønmodtagernes faglige organisationer strejke for 10 % af den offentlige arbejdsstyrke til påbegyndelse 4. april. Som modsvar varslede staten, regionerne og kommunerne lockout for samlet set 440.000 offentligt ansatte fra 10. april. 120.000 af de 180.000 statsligt ansatte er omfattet af lockouten og herunder størstedelen af de civilt ansatte i politiet.

<https://www.altinget.dk/artikel/kommunerne-og-regionerne-varsler-lockout>

Moderniseringsstyrelsens oversigt over omfanget af den bebudede strejke og lockout af statsansatte:

<https://modst.dk/media/18867/orientering-om-konflikt-i-forbindelse-med-ok-18.pdf>

Som reaktion på lockouten har Politiforbundet efterfølgende varslet strejke for 99 politikadetter, som efter konflikt i efteråret endte med at få tildelt strejkeret:

<http://www.politiforbundet.dk/nyheder/nyheder/2018/marts/ok18-politikadetter-udtages-til-konflikt-graensekontrollen-bliver-ramt>

## **Fortsatt mange som vil ta politiutdanning i Norge**

Til sammenligning søkte 4 874 politiutdanningen i fjor, hvorav 3 763 hadde utdanningen som sitt førstevalg. Nedgangen i det totale antallet søkere til politiutdanningen er marginal med 168 færre søkere enn i fjor. - Politiutdanningen har hatt rekordhøye søkertall over flere år. Årets søkertall er noe lavere enn rekordåret 2016, men de er fortsatt høye. Tidens høyeste kvinneandel blant søkerne Av søkerne er 48 % kvinner, og det er rekord i andel kvinner som søker politiutdanning.

Se: <http://presse.phs.no/pressreleases/fortsatt-mange-som-vil-ta-utdanning-2437580>

## **Danmark kåret til verdens bedste retsstat**

World Justice Project har igen i år kåret Danmark til nr. 1 i organisationens 'Rule of Law Index'. 113 lande er blevet vurderet på parametrene magtfordeling, fravær af korruption, åbenhed i forvaltningen, fundamentale rettigheder, lov og orden, lovhåndhævelse samt standarden for civilsager og strafferetlige sager. Det er de nordiske lande Danmark, Norge, Finland og Sverige, der ligger i top. I den anden ende af skalaen findes Venezuela, Cambodia, Afghanistan og Egypten.

<https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/wjp-rule-law-index/wjp-rule-law-index-2017-2018>

## **Svensk kriminalvårds forskningsenhet presenterar sig**

I en artikel på svensk kriminalvårds hemsida presenterar dess forskningsenhet sig. Sju av 15 medarbetare har nyanställts och de representerar ett brett spektrum av kompetenser.

Se:

<https://www.kriminalvarden.se/om-kriminalvarden/nyheter/2018/februari/mer-verkstad-kring-forskning-och-utvardering/>

## Pågående projekt och efterlysningar

### Brå sammanställer svensk polisforskning

Brottsförebyggande rådet (Brå) har fått i uppdrag av regeringen att sammanställa och tillgängliggöra svensk polisforskning från 2010 och framåt, samt att framöver kontinuerligt uppdatera sammanställningen. Senast den 1 oktober 2018 ska en första sammanställning lämnas till regeringen.

För detta ändamål har en expertgrupp tillsatts för att bistå i arbetet med att

- definiera och avgränsa vilken typ av forskning som ska ingå i sammanställningen
- skapa rutiner för att löpande identifiera och samla in relevant forskning
- utveckla ett system för att presentera centrala resultat
- utforma ett ändamålsenligt it-baserat bibliografiskt arkiv.

## Böcker, rapporter, uppsatser

### Brå kartlägger förundersökningsbegränsning i Sverige

Holmberg, S. & Gustafsson, M. (2018). *Förundersökningsbegränsning: ambition och verklighet*. Stockholm: Brottsförebyggande rådet.

Ur Brå:s presentation

Genom att besluta om förundersökningsbegränsning kan polis eller åklagare, under vissa förutsättningar, avstå från att inleda en brottsutredning eller lägga ned en pågående brottsutredning. Verktiget infördes för att rationalisera brottshandläggning, främst för brott utförda av brottsaktiva individer; det innebär i praktiken att det av processekonomiska skäl inte vidtas åtgärder som kan leda till att brottet ifråga blir lagfört. Genom att koncentrera utredningarna till brott som har betydelse för straffmätningen sparas resurser hos bägge instanser. När mindre allvarliga brott, som inte påverkar straffmätningen, förundersökningsbegränsas kan såväl utredningsinsatser som ärendets administration minska hos polis och åklagare.

Åklagare har haft möjlighet till förundersökningsbegränsning sedan 1982, och 2013 fick även polisen denna befogenhet. Efter 2013 har uppmärksamheten på begränsningsmöjligheten ökat, exempelvis med en syn på att vaneförbrytare kan gynnas och att målsägare kan drabbas. Det är mot denna bakgrund Brå haft i uppdrag av regeringen att kartlägga hur instrumentet används och utreda i vad mån avgörandena är i konflikt med andra centrala mål för rättsväsendet.

För nedladdning:

<https://bra.se/publikationer/arkiv/publikationer/2018-03-01-forundersokningsbegransning.html>

### Personal inom ordning och säkerhet mest utsatta för brott

Nordén, E. (2018). *Yrkesrelaterad utsatthet för brott [Elektronisk resurs]*. Stockholm: Brottsförebyggande rådet.

## Ur Brå:s presentation

Utsatthet för brott mot person är ett allvarligt arbetsmiljöproblem. För att kunna förebygga brott mot person i arbetslivet är det viktigt att känna till i vilka sammanhang brotten sker och vilka som löper störst risk att drabbas. Analysens syfte är därför att beskriva karaktären och utvecklingen av olika brott mot person (hot, miss-handel, trakasserier, rån, sexualbrott) som sker med anledning av yrket. Huvudkälla för publikationen är Nationella trygghetsundersökningen (NTU).

För nedladdning:

<https://www.bra.se/publikationer/arkiv/publikationer/2018-03-20-yrkesrelaterad-utsatthet-for-brott.html>

## Regler om kroppsrensningen i polisens brottsbekämpande arbete

Hjertstedt, M. (2018). *Regler om kroppsrensningen: en rättslig undersökning av bestämmelser om kroppsvisitation och kroppsbesiktning med betydelse för polisens brottsbekämpande arbete*. Umeå: Polisutbildningen, Umeå universitet.

### Abstract

Med kroppsvisitation avses enligt rättegångsbalken undersökning av kläder och annat som någon bär på sig eller föremål som någon har med sig, medan kroppsbesiktning innebär undersökning av människokroppens yttre och inre samt tagande av prov från människokroppen och undersökning av dessa prov. Sådana kroppsvisitationer och kroppsbesiktningar — eller med ett gemensamt begrepp kroppsrensningar — är viktiga tvångsmedel i det polisiära arbetet. Trots detta har det hittills saknats någon mer heltäckande litteratur om de bestämmelser som reglerar polisens användning av kroppsrensningar. I denna rapport analyseras de mest centrala bestämmelserna om kroppsrensningar som används i polisens brottsbekämpande arbete, d.v.s. att förebygga, upptäcka, förhindra och att utreda brott. Fokus ligger vid vad som är gällande rätt, särskilt med avseende på de bestämmelser som reglerar förutsättningarna för och förfarandet vid användning av dessa tvångsmedel. Rapporten omfattar dels en översikt av de olika regelverken, dels en framställning som innehåller en mer ingående behandling av de olika rekvisit och förfaranderegler som ingår i dessa regelverk. Boken vänder sig i första hand till yrkesverksamma poliser som behöver förkovra sig i den aktuella lagstiftningen, t.ex. i samband med vidareutbildningskurser eller situationer som har uppstått i det praktiska arbetet. Den kan även med fördel användas av studenter som läser polis- eller juristutbildningen samt yrkesverksamma jurister som exempelvis åklagare.

Nedladdning: <http://umu.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1188390/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

## Artiklar, tidskrifter

### Media reports of contemporary forms of police–citizen partnerships

Uhnöo, S. & Hansen Löfstrand, C. (2017). Voluntary policing in Sweden: media reports of contemporary forms of police–citizen partnerships. *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14043858.2018.1439635>

### Summary

Many Western-style democracies have witnessed a general shift in the distribution of crime prevention responsibility, away from the state and increasingly to citizens themselves. Civil society is today more and more often called upon as an additional policing resource. This article explores the phenomenon of voluntary citizen participation in policing in Sweden, based on an analysis of 9280 news-media articles. One state-sanctioned (the Volunteers of the Police) and one autonomous civic (Missing People Sweden) initiative were examined, from their respective start until 2017, to understand the role played by police–citizen partnerships in the establishment and legitimization of voluntary policing forms in Sweden. A high degree of integration between police and volunteer

work was found, enabling not only effective citizen participation, but also having an influence on police operations. The more effective and publicly visible the voluntary policing bodies were, the more pressure there was on the police to defend its legitimacy, ally itself with the volunteers and regulate the latter's activities while holding them responsible for their actions. Arguably, however, with the police–citizen relationship being one of integration and mutual dependence, the division of labour and the accountability of both parties risk becoming blurred or even confused.

For download (open access):

<http://www.tandfonline.com/eprint/D6UuzVjev9Ptvmh5XIJs/full>

## **The role of storytelling in police students' sensemaking**

Rantatalo, O., & Karp, S. (2018). Stories of policing : the role of storytelling in police students' sensemaking of early work-based experiences. *Vocations and Learning*, 11(1), 161-177. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12186-017-9184-9>

### **Abstract**

Storytelling has been shown to play a key role in transferring work experience from more experienced towards novices in a number of vocational educational practices, however previous studies have not to the same extent dealt with the role of students' own storytelling practices for sensemaking of work experience. This study set out to examine police students' storytelling of their first occupational experiences from a sensemaking perspective, with an analysis drawing on the concepts of enactment, selection, and retention. The study is based on participant observations of field training follow up sessions' in the context of police education. Findings indicated that student storytelling of work experience tended to be geared towards action, extremeness and the telling of 'war stories'. Furthermore, these type of stories functioned to enable student identification, self-enhancement and emotion management. These findings contribute to our current understanding of how students engage in sensemaking of work-based experiences and in extension how knowledge integration and learning from work placements can be structured pedagogically.

Nedladdning: <http://umu.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1141626/FULLTEXT02.pdf>

## **Liminal practice and reflection in police and medical education**

Rantatalo, O., & Lindberg, O. (2018). Liminal practice and reflection in professional education: police education and medical education. *Studies in Continuing Education*, Published online: 16 Mar 2018, 1-17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0158037X.2018.1447918>

### **Abstract**

This paper reports on a study of how liminality relates to the facilitation of reflective practice in professional education. Liminality refers to sites and positions that exhibit 'in-betweenness', or bordering positions, that might draw together different institutional conditions. The present project aims to examine the role of liminality in professional educational practice with a specific focus upon how liminality may support student reflection. Using a qualitative and comparative research approach, we analysed interview and observational data from police education and a medical programme. Observations and interviews explore practices of collective interactional (and hence observable) reflection at sites that are characterised by 'betweenness' of work and education. Findings indicate that situations that afford reflection are characterised by a sense of undeterminedness in terms of either the subject, space or activity. Thus, we conclude that there is some evidence that liminality affords reflection, but also that liminality and underminedness are fragile states that are not easily organised in a professional education curriculum.

For download see doi above (open access).



## Counter-interrogation strategies employed by liars giving false alibis

Deeb, H., Granhag, P.A., Vrij, A., Strömwall L.A., Hope, L. & Mann, S., (2018). Visuospatial counter-interrogation strategies by liars familiar with the alibi setting. *Applied Cognitive Psychology* 32 105-116. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3383>

### Summary

This study examines counter-interrogation strategies employed by liars giving false alibis. Participants ( $N = 144$ ) visited a restaurant to buy a sandwich (truth-tellers) or to use it as a false alibi (liars). Half of the liars were informed they might be asked for a drawing of the alibi setting if interviewed (informed liars). Participants spent either 10 min (high familiarity condition) or 30 s (low familiarity condition) in the restaurant. All participants were asked to provide two visuospatial statements, which were assessed for salient details, nonsalient details, between-statement consistency, and statement-alibi setting consistency. Informed liars provided significantly more salient and nonsalient details than uninformed liars and truth-tellers, particularly in the high familiarity condition. No differences emerged for statement consistency types. The results suggest that liars are more concerned than truth-tellers about making a positive impression on the interviewer, and they fail to accurately reflect on truth-tellers' visuospatial statements.

For download see doi above (open access).

## Police officers' perceptions of statement inconsistency

Deeb, H., Vrij, A., Hope, L., Mann, S., Granhag, P. A., & Strömwall, L. A. (2018). Police officers' perceptions of statement inconsistency. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854818758808>

### Summary

We examined police officers' ( $N = 71$ ) perceptions of statement inconsistency types (within-statement, between-statement, statement-evidence, and within-group inconsistencies). Approximately half of the officers reported looking for statement inconsistency to detect deception. Officers generally associated contradictions and omissions with deception, and repetitions and reminiscences with truthfulness, but they were most likely to use contradictions. Officers reported using statement-evidence inconsistency more than any other inconsistency type, and they believed it was the easiest type to assess. Younger officers tended to believe that liars attempt to eliminate within-statement inconsistency unless they are strategically presented with incriminating evidence. Moreover, the majority of officers indicated that they have used drawings to assess inconsistencies with suspects' verbal statements. Finally, suspects' criminal history, intelligence, and personality were believed to influence statement (in)consistency. These findings are discussed in light of the literature on statement inconsistency, and recommendations regarding the applied use of statement inconsistency types are offered.

For download see doi above (access required)

## Young children's testimony in child sexual abuse cases.

Ernberg, E., Magnusson, M., Landström, S., & Tidefors, I. (2018). Court evaluations of young children's testimony in child sexual abuse cases. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12124>

### Summary

Purpose Prosecutors working with child sexual abuse (CSA) cases involving young children have raised concerns that reliability criteria from the Supreme Court of Sweden are holding children's testimony to impossible standards (e.g., expecting the child's testimony to be long, rich in detail and spontaneous). This study aimed to address these concerns by investigating how District Courts and Courts of Appeal employ said criteria in their testimonial assessments of young child complainants. Methods Court documents from District Courts ( $n = 100$ ) and Courts of Appeal ( $n = 45$ ) in CSA cases involving 100 children age 7 years and under were analysed with respect to the courts' testimonial assessments. Results Testimonial assessments were more frequently referenced in acquitting



verdicts and in cases with evidence of low corroborative value. Richness in detail was the most frequently used reliability criterion, followed by spontaneity. Most criteria were used in favour of the children's testimony. However, the length criterion was typically used against the reliability of the children's testimony. Conclusions Our findings confirm prosecutors' concerns that criteria from the Supreme Court are frequently used in evaluations of young children's testimony. This is troublesome, as some criteria do not correspond to current research on young children's witness abilities. For example, compared to testimony given by older children or adults, testimony provided by a young child is typically not long or rich in detail. We encourage prosecutors to extend their own knowledge on young children's capability as witnesses and present this to the court.

For download see doi above (open access)

## **Police recruits' ability to generate investigative hypotheses.**

Fahsing, I., & Ask, K. (2017). In search of indicators of detective aptitude: Police recruits' logical reasoning and ability to generate investigative hypotheses. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*, 33, 21-34.

### **Abstract**

Previous psychological research on criminal investigation has not systematically addressed the role of deductive and inductive reasoning skills in decision-making in detectives. This study examined the relationship between these skills derived from a cognitive ability test used for police recruitment and test scores from an investigative reasoning skills task (Fahsing and Ask 2016). Newly recruited students at the Norwegian Police University College ( $N = 166$ ) were presented with two semi-fictitious missing-person cases and were asked to report all relevant hypotheses and necessary investigative actions in each case. The quality of participants' responses was gauged by comparison with a *gold standard* established by a panel of senior police experts. The scores from the deductive and inductive reasoning test were not related to participants' performance on the investigative reasoning task. However, the presence or absence of an investigative "tipping-point" (i.e. arrest decision) in the two cases was systematically associated with participants' ability to generate investigative hypotheses. Methodological limitations and implications for police recruitment and criminal investigative practice are discussed.

For download (access required)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11896-017-9231-3>

## **How to interview to elicit concealed information**

Granhag, P.A. & Luke, T. (2018). How to interview to elicit concealed information: Introducing the Shift-of-Strategy (SoS) approach. In J. P. Rosenfeld (Ed.). *Detecting concealed information and deception* (pp. 271-295). Cambridge, MA: Elsevier.

### **Abstract**

In this chapter we will, for the first time, summarize a strand of research on how to make perpetrators reveal, rather than conceal, crime-relevant information. This novel approach draws on knowledge of suspects' counterinterview strategies, and particularly insights about how to obtain strategy shifts. We will provide empirical support for the theoretical account that strategic interviewing with respect to the available evidence will affect suspects' perception of the interviewer's knowledge, which, in turn, will lead to suspects shifting from withholding to more forthcoming counterinterview strategies. For the shift-of-strategy approach the elicited cues to deceit are not the end goal; they are the means to an end. The research program presented draws on lab-, field-, and survey-based research.

For further information:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780128127292000124>

## On the general acceptance of confessions research

Kassin, S. M., Redlich, A. D., Alceste, F., & Luke, T. J. (2018). On the general acceptance of confessions research: Opinions of the scientific community. *American Psychologist*, 73(1), 63-80. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/amp0000141>

### Abstract

Eighty-seven experts on the psychology of confessions—many of whom were highly published, many with courtroom experience—were surveyed online about their opinions on 30 propositions of relevance to deception detection, police interrogations, confessions, and relevant general principles of psychology. As indicated by an agreement rate of at least 80%, there was a strong consensus that several findings are sufficiently reliable to present in court. This list includes but is not limited to the proposition that the risk of false confessions is increased not only by explicit threats and promises but by 2 common interrogation tactics—namely, the false evidence ploy and minimization tactics that imply leniency by offering sympathy and moral justification. Experts also strongly agreed that the risk of undue influence is higher among adolescents, individuals with compliant or suggestible personalities, and those with intellectual impairments or diagnosed psychological disorders. Additional findings indicated that experts set a high standard before judging a proposition to be sufficiently reliable for court—and an even higher standard on the question “Would you testify?” Regarding their role as scientific experts, virtually all respondents stated that their primary objective was to educate the jury and that juries are more competent at evaluating confession evidence with assistance from an expert than without. These results should assist trial courts and expert witnesses in determining what aspects of the science are generally accepted and suitable for presentation in court

For download see doi above (access required)

## Defendant statements in cases of sexual abuse against infants

Magnusson, M., Ernberg, E., Landström, S., & Granhag, P. A. (2018). Taking the stand: Defendant statements in court cases of alleged sexual abuse against infants, toddlers and preschoolers. *Psychology, Crime & Law* <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2018.1424845>

### Abstract

Investigating and adjudicating allegations of child sexual abuse are challenging tasks. In the present study, we examined defendant statements concerning charges of sexual abuse against young children in Swedish district court cases (87 defendants, 140 child complainants, tried between January 2010 to December 2015). A main objective was to test predictive factors for admissions of guilt using inferential statistical analyses. Furthermore, using qualitative thematic analysis, we sought to identify common patterns in the defendants' explanations to the allegation. Approximately one-third of the defendants (31%) pleaded guilty during trial. Admissions of guilt were more likely if the defendant was young, if the child was young at the onset of abuse, if the child and perpetrator had an extrafamilial relationship, and if the defendant possessed child pornography. A conflict with the person who made the report (e.g., a custody dispute), a testimony from the child, a direct eyewitness, or an informal disclosure recipient were significantly more common in cases of denials. In the qualitative analysis, a range of alternative explanations behind the abuse allegations were identified. Legal professionals and investigators may benefit from considering these alternative hypotheses during their investigative and judicial work.

For download see doi above (access required):

## Krönikor, blogginslägg m.m.

**Polisens prejningskador ökar - kostar miljoner.** I en blogg i P3 Nyheter den 28.2 uttalar sig docenten i trafikmedicin Jörgen Lundälv som länge forskat i biljakter om det ökade antalet prejningar i Sverige.

<http://sverigesradio.se/sida/artikel.aspx?programid=1646&artikel=6895414>

**Hon såg Palmemordet. Så har behandlingen av vittnen förändras.** I tidskriften Modern Psykologi intervjuas professor Per Anders Granhag om metoder i vittnesförhör i samband med att huvudvittnet i Palmemordet beskriver sina upplevelser  
<https://www.pressreader.com/sweden/modern-psykologi/20180220/281517931585660>

## Konferenser, kurser m.m.

### 7th Nordic Police Research Conference, call for abstracts

The 2018 Nordic Police Research Conference Umeå September 19-21 will bring together researchers and practitioners in the field of police science. We look forward to participation from a broad range of disciplines within police science such as policy, education, profession, health issues, and many other related areas.

A number of keynote speakers will present theoretical and practice oriented findings from their research projects:

Professor Nick Fyfe from The University of Dundee, Scotland, will speak about police reform, research, and the uses of expert knowledge.

Commissioner Gunnar Appelgren, Stockholm Police Region; Ingvar Nilsson, National Economist; and, Associate Professor Malin Eriksson, Umeå University will present different perspectives on Initiatie Mareld, a crime intervention programme. First, Ingvar will focus on violence in the community from a social and economic point of view, then Gunnar will provide an overview of the Case of Mareld. Lastly, Malin will describe how Mareld is a way of strengthening social capital in local areas.

Vesa Muttilainen from the Police University College in Tampere, Finland will give us more insight in strategic analysis of the police's operating environment.

**Call for abstracts:** The department of Police Education invites authors to submit abstracts for oral, symposium, workshop, and poster presentations to the conference. We welcome theoretical, methodological or practical abstract submission contributing to the field of police science and practice. We also welcome abstracts from ongoing projects where the police are involved. Abstracts will be reviewed on a rolling basis, until **25th of May 2018**.

For further information:

<http://www.trippus.se/web/presentation/web.aspx?evid=PJ5PigKsral9YQcQQxemt看==&ecid=AmqmQGywH/BcfTz/cuXiKA==&ln=eng&view=category&template=desktoptop>

### Kursen Polisiärt arbete i praktiken i Umeå öppen för ansökan

Ansökan till kursen Polisiärt arbete i praktiken vid Enheten för polisutbildning, Umeå universitet är nu öppen för ansökan. Poliser och polisaspiranter kan söka till kursen som genomförs helt på distans via webbaserad lärplattform under en termin och omfattar 30 högskolepoäng.

Information om kursen: [http://www.polis.umu.se/digitalAssets/206/206786\\_informationsblad-polisirt-arbete-i-praktiken.pdf](http://www.polis.umu.se/digitalAssets/206/206786_informationsblad-polisirt-arbete-i-praktiken.pdf)

Kursen är öppen att söka till och med 16 april <https://www.antagning.se/se/start>

## **4th International Conference on Law Enforcement and Public Health**

Tiden för att skicka in abstract har förlängts till den 16 april för den fjärde internationella konferensen Law Enforcement and Public Health i Toronto den 12-24 oktober, 2018.

Abstract submission: <https://leph2018toronto.com/part-leph-program/>

## **Påminnelser om aktuella nordiska polisforskningskonferenser:**

**What does policing mean? Seminar, 4-5.6 Oslo.** Young Nordic Police Research Network (YNPRN) invites to a seminar that would further interrogate policing in Scandinavia, by addressing the multiple meanings of policing.

For further information:

Martin Nøkleberg ([martin.nokleberg@jus.uio.no](mailto:martin.nokleberg@jus.uio.no)) and Julie Høivik ([Julie.Hoivik@phs.no](mailto:Julie.Hoivik@phs.no))

**PHS Forskningskonferanse Oslo 7-8 juni.** Forskningskonferansen 2018 holdes på Politihøgskolen i Oslo 7-8 juni. Temaet er "Operativt politiarbeid i hverdag og krise - er vi forberedt?". Se

Se <https://www.phs.no/forskning/forskningskonferansen/>

**Stockholm Criminology Symposium June 12-14.** The next Stockholm Criminology Symposium takes place June 12-14, 2018. The main theme will be Models for successful policing.

Se <https://www.criminologysymposium.com>

## Nordiska polisforskningsnätverkets nyhetsbrev

Nordiska polisforskningsnätverkets syfte är att stimulera polisforskning i Norden. Utöver nyhetsbrevet anordnas vartannat år nordiska polisforskningskonferenser.

Nordiska polisforskningsnätverkets nyhetsbrev har funnits sedan 2008 och erbjuder en översikt över vad som händer inom polisforskning i Norden.<sup>1</sup>

I uppläggnings eftersträvas att ge snabblästa, kortfattade och överskådliga presentationer med kompletterande webbadresser alt. bilagor för ytterligare information. Bl.a. presenteras nyheter, publicerade texter och evenemang med anknytning till polisforskning.

Bidrag till nyhetsbrevet mottages tacksamt.

Nyhetsbrev från 2016 och framåt finns på

<https://lnu.se/forskning/sok-forskning/polisforskning/>

För äldre nyhetsbrev hänvisas till Rolf Granér (nedan)

Redaktör:

Rolf Granér, [rolf.graner@graner.me](mailto:rolf.graner@graner.me)

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Danmark: Anne-Stina Sørensen [ASS003@politi.dk](mailto:ASS003@politi.dk).

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Malin Wieslander: [malin.wieslander@liu.se](mailto:malin.wieslander@liu.se)

Alla intresserade kan anmäla sig till nyhetsbrevet. Anmälan kan göras till [rolf.graner@graner.me](mailto:rolf.graner@graner.me).

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<sup>1</sup> För allmän information om vad som händer inom det kriminologiska området i Norden rekommenderas det månatliga nyhetsbrevet Nordisk Kriminologi. Prenumeration kan ske här: <http://www.nsfk.org>