

Nyhetsbrev från Nordiska polisforsknings- nätverket: April 2018

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Aktuella polisforskningskonferenser:

What does policing mean? Oslo 4-5.6

Stockholm Criminology Symposium 12–14.6

PHS Forskningskonferanse Oslo 7-8.6: Operativt politiarbeid i hverdag og krise

7th Nordic Police Research Conference, 19-21.9

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Allmänt

Som-institutet anger ökat förtroende för polisen i Sverige

Enligt SOM-institutets stora enkätundersökning för 2017 har förtroendet för polisen ökat. 58% anger mycket stort eller ganska stort förtroende: Motsvarande andel 2016 var 52%.

SOM-institutet är en oberoende opinions- och undersökningsorganisation vid Göteborgs universitet som sedan 1986 mäter svenskarnas vanor och attityder. Varje år svarar omkring 20 000 svenskar på frågor om bl.a. samhällsinstitutioner, politik och massmedier, livsstil, hälsa och fritidsvanor. SOM-institutet har genomfört enkätundersökningar sedan 1986, och kan därmed ange utvecklingen över tid.

För seminariepresentation av resultatet:

https://som.gu.se/digitalAssets/1687/1687285_som-seminariet-2018---f--rmiddag.pdf

Sveriges regering kräver tydligare koppling till forskning

Ur 2018 års regleringsbrev till Polismyndigheten:

”Polisverksamheten ska bygga på kunskap och beprövad erfarenhet, med forskning som en viktig komponent. I dag bedrivs forskning som kan kopplas till polisens verksamhet på flera universitet och högskolor i landet. Polismyndigheten får därför i uppdrag att vidta åtgärder för att koppla verksamheten tydligare till kunskap och beprövad erfarenhet, exempelvis genom samverkan med universitet och högskolor. Polismyndigheten uppdras också att vid behov bidra till Brottsförebyggande rådets projekt att göra en sammanställning över polisforskningen i Sverige.

<https://www.esv.se/statsliggaren/regleringsbrev/?RBID=18597>

Pågående projekt och efterlysningar

Bidrar politireformen i Norge til bedre kvalitet i tjenesten?

Ur Politiforum 10. april 2018:

Arbeidsforskningsinstituttet, Universitetet i Oslo og Forskningsstiftelsen Fafo forbereder nå et forskningsprosjekt som skal se nærmere på hvordan politireformen utspiller seg der hvor reformen er ment å gi effekt: I relasjonen mellom politi og publikum. Forskerne skal se på om politiansatte erfarer at de klarer å levere bedre tjenester til publikum. Og de skal finne svar på om politiledere og førstelinjen er enige i vurderingene.

– Prosjektet startet i 2017, og vi har gjennomført seks gruppeintervjuer med ansatte i førstelinjen i Oslo politidistrikt, og 16 intervjuer med det vi kaller nøkkelinformanter. Dette er ledere og andre ansatte i Oslo og i POD som kan gi oss mer utdypende informasjon om hvordan politireformen er ment å fungere, eller hvordan den fungerer i praksis, sier forskningsleder Christin Thea Wathne hos Arbeidsforskningsinstituttet i Oslo. ... Vi er spesielt interessert i hvordan nærpolitireformens mål om kunnskapsstyrt politiarbeid, herunder politiarbeid på stedet, etterretningsdoktrinen og digitalisering av arbeidsprosesser, påvirker yrkesutøvelsen og kommunikasjon med lokalsamfunnet, sier Wathne.

I løpet av 2018-2019 skal prosjektet munne ut i to kapitler i to ulike bøker om politiet i regi av Politihøgskolen. I tillegg vil en enkel rapport presenteres på et frokostseminar som er åpent for alle. Prosjektet er finansiert av Difi og Politihøgskolen/Universitet i Oslo.

De som deltar i prosjektet er, i tillegg til Wathne, forskningsleder ved Arbeidsforskningsinstituttet (AFI) OsloMet Helene O. I. Gundhus, professor i kriminologi, Universitetet i Oslo /professor II Politihøgskolen og Niri Talberg, seniorforsker Fafo.

Böcker, rapporter, uppsatser

Phd: Performing and policing transgressive protest



Master of Sociology of Law Rune Ellefsen at Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law University of Oslo, defended for the degree of Ph.D March 8th the thesis:

Ellefsen, R. (2018). *Performing and policing transgressive protest: A relational approach to the SHAC-HLS conflict in Britain (1999–2014)*.

Summary

The performance and policing of unruly protest

This dissertation explores the reciprocal relationship between transgressive protest and the plural policing of such protest. It traces how and why practices of protest and policing are employed and developed over time, through sequences of interactions between protestors and agents of policing. This is done by a case study of the conflict between Huntingdon Life Sciences (HLS) and their main opponent, the Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty (SHAC) campaign in Britain (1999-2014), which also involved the government and criminal justice agencies.

The SHAC campaign emerged from the radical animal rights movement in England. It involved a diversity of organisations who aligned their actions in the common aim of pushing HLS into bankruptcy, because of its extensive use of animals in experiments. SHAC employed an innovative protest strategy, that combined lawful and unlawful tactics directed at HLS and anyone doing business with them. It thus constituted an international campaign of economic pressure.

The level of SHAC's impact is reflected in the wave of government and policing measures that were introduced to tackle the campaigners and to protect the businesses targeted. SHAC was defined as a form of "domestic extremism" by the British police and government.

Policing of "domestic extremism"

When innovative protestors challenge the law – or operate on its very edge – while also resisting dialogue with the police, they are likely to be perceived as 'troublesome'. Responses to 'troublesome' protestors differ, and involve dynamics fundamentally different from those applied against those who are perceived as 'peaceful'.

The policing of 'troublesome' protest frequently involves more than the public order police. It can include special units tasked to counter 'domestic extremism' and even terrorism, it can involve the intelligence services, the prosecution services, the courts, the probation service, and even private corporate actors. It is this relationship, between these agents of plural policing and 'troublesome' (transgressive) campaigners, that this dissertation examines.

The dissertation demonstrates the ways in which the interaction between protestors and those who police protestors is decisive to how the conflict develops, and to what the players perceive as necessary reactions to their opposition.

Mapping relational dynamics of protest and policing

The relations and interactions between the key players in the conflict (protestors, private business actors and various state agencies) are analysed along different dimensions and thus answer the dissertation's overarching problematic: how and why do the key players relate, respond and adapt to each other's actions and tactics throughout the conflict – and with what consequences?

The four published articles and an extended introduction provides a deep exploration of the overall problematic, by analysing transgressive protestors' interaction with corporate and state agents of policing in Britain, and beyond.

Dissertation articles:

[Deepening the explanation of radical flank effects: Tracing contingent outcomes of destructive capacity](#) (*Qualitative Sociology*)

[Relational dynamics of protest and protest policing: Strategic interaction and the coevolution of targeting strategies](#) (*Policing and Society*)

[Judicial Opportunities and the Death of SHAC: Legal Repression along a Cycle of Contention](#) (*Social Movement Studies*)

[Taking sides? Issues of bias and partisanship when researching socio-political conflict](#) (*Critical Criminology*)

For further information:

<http://www.jus.uio.no/ikrs/english/research/news-and-events/events/disputations/rune-ellefsen.html>

Phd: Different Pathways Leading Towards Police Traumatization:



Papazoglou, K. (2017). *The Examination of Different Pathways Leading Towards Police Traumatization: Exploring the Role of Moral Injury and Personality in Police Compassion Fatigue*. PhD. Toronto: University of Toronto

The thesis includes data collected at the the National Police of Finland

Abstract

Police officers are mandated to respond to critical incidents, and, as the first responders to arrive at a crime scene, they are often tasked with providing support to traumatized victims of crimes. Compassion fatigue is a type of traumatization ("cost of caring") experienced by caregiving professionals who work with traumatized populations (Figley, 1995). Conversely, compassion satisfaction refers to the sense of fulfillment that first responders feel from helping those who suffer (Stamm, 2002). The current research project is comprised of three studies. In study 1, researchers recruited a national police sample (n=1,351) from the US and Canada and measured the prevalence rates of compassion fatigue and satisfaction. This study found that authoritarianism was significantly associated with compassion fatigue among study participants. In study 2, the researcher further explored the role of negative personality traits (i.e., dark triad - Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy) in a national sample (n=1,173) of police officers serving with the National Police of Finland. Study 2's findings were consistent with those of Study 1, showing that negative personality traits were significantly associated with compassion fatigue among police officers. Study 3 built on the main findings of the first two studies, and aimed to identify the different pathways that lead to traumatization by examining moral injury's role in the process. Moral injury refers to unprecedented traumatic life events, which can be understood as events wherein one perpetrates, fails to prevent, or bears witness to actions that "transgress deeply held moral beliefs and expectations" (Litz et al., 2009, p.1). Employing moral injury would enable researchers to examine the different mechanisms that lead to traumatization. To this end, study

3 recruited a sample (n=453) comprised of officers from the National Police of Finland and the results showed that the dark triad of personality significantly predicted "self-focused" and "others-focused" moral injury. In addition, "self-focused" moral injury (and not "others-focused" moral injury) significantly predicted compassion fatigue and Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) symptoms. Furthermore, it was found that "self-focused" moral injury significantly mediated the pathway between dark triad personality traits and traumatization (compassion fatigue and PTSD symptoms). Clinical implications and recommendations for future research are discussed.

For download:

<http://hdl.handle.net/1807/80891>

Se also Papazoglou et al Emotional factors in predicting burnout among police officers page 17

Politibetjentes rolle som rettshåndhevere

Heivoll, G. (2018). *Lovens lange arm? En studie av politibetjentes rolle som rettshåndhevere*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm

Förlagets presentation:

Lovens lange arm? gir en dyptpløyende og tankevekkende drøfting av politiets rolle som rettshåndhever i den norske, demokratiske rettsstaten. Boken belyser blant annet hva som har karakterisert politiets samfunnsmessige rolle fra etableringen av den norske rettsstaten og fram til i dag. Den ser videre på politibetjentes forståelse av egen rolle og profesjonsutøvelse. Mot denne bakgrunnen drøfter forfatteren forholdet mellom formelle fremstillinger av politibetjentes rolle som rettshåndhevere, og deres faktiske forståelse og utøvelse av politirollen i dag. Er det samsvar mellom formelle idealer og det politibetjentene opplever som yrkesmessige realiteter?

För innehållsförteckning och utdrag:

https://issuu.com/cdundervisning/docs/lovens_lange_arm?mode=embed&layout=http://skin.isuu.com/v/light/layout.xml&showFlipBtn=true?e=1?e=1?e=1

Målstyring i politiet I teori og praksis.

Wathne, C.T. (2018). *Målstyring i politiet I teori og praksis*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm

Förlagets presentation:

Basert på forfatterens omfattende kartlegging av holdninger hos norske politiledere og politibetjenter, drøfter *Målstyring i politiet* hvordan de siste årenes målstyringsreformer i og av politiorganisasjonen har medvirket til å endre politiarbeidet, politirollen og politiansattes opplevelse av mening og motivasjon i arbeidet. Boken gir også en mer generell innsikt i hvordan overordnede styringsstrukturer kan fungere som betingelser for handling og utvikling av arbeidspraksiser i organisasjoner. I så måte representerer boken et viktig bidrag, ikke bare til en dypere forståelse av politiorganisasjonen, men også til den mer generelle arbeidslivsforskningen.

För ytterligere informasjon:

https://www.cappelendammundervisning.no/_malstyring-i-politiet-christin-thea-wathne-9788202572563

Evaluering av norsk nærpolitireform 2017

Direktoratet for forvaltning og ikt (Difi) (2018). *Evaluering av nærpolitireformen Statusrapport 2017*. Difi-rapport 2018:2

Ur Difis presentation:

Direktoratet for forvaltning og ikt (Difi) har på oppdrag fra Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet evaluert politiets arbeid med nærpolitireformen i 2017.

Arbeidet med reformen har hovedsak gått slik det var planlagt: Tjenestestedsstrukturen fastlagt, politikontaktene oppnevnt, arbeidsformene politiarbeid på stedet og etterforskningsløftet er startet opp, en rekke tiltak innen kultur, holdninger og ledelse er satt i gang, personalløpet skal være på plass innen mars 2018, IKT-området er styrket.

Til tross for et krevende reformarbeid, lavere straffesaksproduksjon og mye negativ omtale av reformen, viser politiets innbyggerundersøkelse at befolkningens tillit til politiet er økt fra 2016 til 2017. Også ansatte i politiet er noe mer positive til reformen i 2017 enn i 2016. Kommunene er noe avventende til reformen. Forklaringen er trolig at politikontaktfunksjonen ennå ikke har funnet sin form.

Arbeidet med reformen har nå pågått i vel to år og mye gjenstår fortsatt. Dette gjelder særlig å få på plass de kvalitative delene av reformen; politiarbeid på stedet, etterforskningsløftet, felles straffesaksinntak og nye digitale løsninger.

Som vedlegg legges også ut Retrievers medieanalyse av nærpolitireformen 2016-2017

For nedlasting :

<https://www.difi.no/rapport/2018/03/evaluering-av-naerpolitireformen-statusrapport-2017>

A critical examination of police education and training

Rogers, C. & Frevel, B. (eds.) (2018). *Higher education and police: An International view*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Publishers presentation:

This edited collection is concerned with the ideas, challenges, demands and framework of conditions behind police education from an international perspective. Whilst not directly concerned with a classical comparison of education concepts from different countries, the broad range of international contributors consider issues such as professionalization programmes, how higher education programmes influence police organizations, as well how higher education influences police practice in a global context.

Examining a wide array of countries from Germany to China and Brazil to show the flawed nature of an education system based purely upon an approach concerned with police officer numbers, the editors of this book argue for the need for greater scientific education among police around the world to meet contemporary developments. A timely and well-informed study, this book meets a crucial gap in the literature and will serve as an important contribution to existing work on policing, crime prevention, and theoretical criminology.

Among the contributions:

André Konze and Detlef Nogala: Higher Police Education in Europe: Surveying Recent Developments. From the introduction:

This chapter aims to shed some light on the recent state of training and education for police and other law enforcement officers in Europe by sharing a set of empirical data that was

collected in a small project established by CEPOL – by then called the European Police College¹ – covering the period 2013–2014.² The project was set up for upgrading the findings of earlier surveys (CEPOL 2006; Ferreira et al. 2010), which intended to capture the structures and trends of law enforcement training and education in the European Union.

Anders Green: Police Basic Training in Sweden: Vocational or Academic? An Educational Muddle. From the introduction:

“In this chapter I’ll try to elaborate the long-lasting, and a bit muddy, developments of Swedish police basic training and what its future might hold. To paraphrase the title of David H Bayley’s (1994) classic book *Police for the Future*, in the case of Sweden the discussions regarding police basic training for the future has been going on for so long that the future has become the present. Noteworthy is that the perspectives for the future in Bayley (ibid) just contains the organization and new strategic ways of policing. Basic training is, on the whole, disregarded.”

Aun Hunsager Andresen and Nina Jon: Responding to needs of higher analytical competence in the police: Master programmes at the Norwegian Police University College. Abstract:

This chapter aims to shed some light on the recent state of training and education for police and other law enforcement officers in Europe by sharing a set of empirical data that was collected in a small project established by CEPOL – covering the period 2013-2014.

For further information:

<https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783319644080>

Relationen till rättsväsendet i socialt utsatta områden.

Skinnari, J., Marklund, F., Nilsson, E., Stjärnqvist, C. & Vesterhav, D. (2018). *Relationen till rättsväsendet i socialt utsatta områden*. Stockholm: Brottsförebyggande rådet.

Ur Brå:s presentation:

Brå har fått i uppdrag av regeringen att undersöka trygghet och förtroende för rättsväsendet, samt förekomsten av parallella samhällsstrukturer, i socialt utsatta områden.

Rapporten bygger på enkätsvar och intervjuer med boende i socialt utsatta områden. De boende berättar bland annat om i vilken mån de

- känner förtroende för polis och domstolar
- är trygga i sina områden
- är villiga att ringa polis, peka ut gärningsperson för polisen eller vittna i domstol
- upplever att det förekommer påverkan från kriminella eller andra former av parallella samhällsstrukturer i områdena.

Intervjuer med föreningsrepresentanter, företagare, kommunanställda, poliser och andra som verkar i områdena ger ytterligare perspektiv.

Handbok i lokalt brottsförebyggande arbete.

Brå har i samarbete med Polismyndigheten och Sveriges Kommuner och Landsting (SKL) publicerat handboken:

Vesterhav, D.; Lindblom L. & Hellberg, S. (2018). Orsaksanalys i lokalt brottsförebyggande arbete. Stockholm: Brottsförebyggande rådet.

Handboken beskriver hur en orsaksanalys kan genomföras på lokal nivå. Den ger vägledning i hur lokala aktörer kan gå tillväga, steg för steg, för att genomföra en analys av orsakerna till att brott sker.

Målet med handboken är att stärka det brottsförebyggande arbetet så att de åtgärder som väljs har en effekt på det problem vi ska förebygga. Ju mer fakta och sakkunskap som finns om ett problem, desto lättare är det att genomföra en orsaksanalys. Samtidigt ökar sannolikheten att bilden av problemet blir så objektiv som möjligt. En objektiv lägesbild och väl genomförd orsaksanalys ökar också alla inblandade parter möjlighet att genomföra rätt typ av aktiviteter för att på kort eller lång sikt bli av med ett problem, eller för att minska skadeverkningarna av ett problem.

Målgruppen för handboken är verksamma inom polismyndigheten och kommunen som har strategiskt ansvar för trygghet, säkerhet och brottsförebyggande frågor på lokal nivå, till exempel lokala brottsförebyggande samordnare och kommunpolis. Handboken riktar sig även till andra anställda inom polisen och rättsväsendets myndigheter som jobbar med kartläggning och orsaksanalys.

För nedladdning:

<https://bra.se/orsaksanalys>

Artiklar, tidskrifter

Enhanced categorization in student talk about inclusive recruitment

Wieslander, M. (2018). Marginalised voices in the inclusive recruitment discourse: A dilemma of inclusion/exclusion in the (Swedish) police. *European Journal for Research on the Education and Learning of Adults*, 9(1), 61-77. DOI: 10.3384/rela.2000-7426.rela9106

Abstract:

Recruitment for diversity is part of a range of proactive strategies for overcoming occupational stereotyping in a number of professions, as well as addressing a history of discrimination against women and minority groups. One such campaign launched by the Swedish police involves 'inclusive recruitment'. By analysing the discourse of inclusive recruitment and its subject positions in police student talk, this article shows how borders between people who are assigned different social categories are constructed, challenged and reinforced. Positive intentions in agendas towards diversity are problematised when minorities are ascribed as admitted on quotation, which places them in a subordinate and 'risky position' within an occupation and on less legitimate premises. A dilemma emerges between a call to represent minority groups and the risk of categorising them as 'others'. In particular, voices of resistance from ethnic minority police women show how practices of exclusion could jeopardise efforts to achieve inclusion.

For download see doi above (open access)

Homicide clearance in Western Europe.

Liem, M.; Suonpää, K.; Lehti, M.; Kivivuori, J.; Granath, S.; Walser S. & Killias, M. (2018). Homicide clearance in Western Europe. *European Journal of Criminology*, pp.1 –21. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1477370818764840>

Abstract

This study provides an overview of homicide clearance in four West European countries: Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. Using data from the European Homicide Monitor, employing similar definitions and uniform coding schemes, this study allowed for unique cross-country comparisons in factors influencing differences in homicide clearance rates. Findings based on homicides occurring in the period 2009–14 revealed overall low homicide rates in all countries, with a wide variety in homicide clearance rates, ranging from 77 percent in the Netherlands to 98 percent in Finland. Results further showed that both event-based as well as victim-based characteristics significantly influenced the likelihood of homicide clearance, suggesting that homicide clearance rates can, for a large part, be attributed to the prevalent types of homicide in each of these European countries.

For download see doi above (open access).

The Private Policing of Insurance Claims

Stenström, A. (2018). The Private Policing of Insurance Claims: Power, Profit and Private Justice. *The British Journal of Criminology*, Volume 58, Issue 2, 15 February 2018, Pages 478–496, <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azx026>

Abstract

The article examines the ways private policing is organized with regard to profitability. While the literature on private policing has enhanced our understanding of its growth, scope and normative implications, less is known about how ‘hybrid’ policing is conducted to make profit. Informed by 38 qualitative interviews with the seven largest insurance companies in Sweden, the article details how power relations are organized to ensure that the private policing of insurance claims supports and does not pose a threat to profit. Drawing on evidence from the empirical research, a range of issues are discussed, including the relationship between private policing and state power, and the intertwined governance of both claimants and policing actors.

For download see doi above (access required)

Young people’s trust and confidence in public and private policing

Saarikkomäki, E. (2018). Young people’s conceptions of trust and confidence in the crime control system: Differences between public and private policing. *Criminology & Criminal Justice: An International Journal*. Vol. 18 Issue 2, p156-172.

Abstract

Private security increasingly participates in policing, thus changing the field of policing. However, there is a lack of research on how private security is perceived by citizens, and particularly by young people. This article reports on a novel approach to studying procedural justice and trust; it compares young people’s perceptions of public and private policing. Relying on focus group data from Finland, the findings indicated that young people have more trust and confidence in the police than in private security guards. Their perceptions were based on face-to-face encounters (to measure ‘trust’) and on general assumptions (to measure ‘confidence’). Young people perceived the police as more educated, professional, legitimate and respectful than security guards. They also felt that security guards sometimes exceed their legal rights and act unfairly. However, the findings also suggest that security guards have some legitimacy. The study suggests that issues around trust in policing are more complex than prior research indicates and that private security cannot replace police tasks without it affecting perceptions of trust in policing.

For download (access required):

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1748895817700695>

Discomfort from wearing equipment and prolonged sitting

Bæk Larsen L.; Elgmark Andersson E.; Tranberg R. & Ramstrand N. (2018). Multi-site musculoskeletal pain in Swedish police: associations with discomfort from wearing mandatory equipment and prolonged sitting. *International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health*. May 2018, Volume 91, Issue 4, pp 425–433. DOI: 10.1007/s00420-018-1292-9

Abstract

Purpose

Musculoskeletal disorders are considered as a major issue affecting the health and well-being of active duty police. Discomfort from wearing mandatory equipment and sitting for long periods of time in fleet vehicles are workload factors linked to musculoskeletal disorders in police. This study aims to determine the prevalence of multi-site musculoskeletal pain among Swedish police and to explore the possible association to discomfort experience when wearing mandatory equipment and sitting for long periods in fleet vehicles.

Methods

In this cross-sectional study responses from 4185 police were collected through a self-administered online survey including questions about physical work environment, mandatory equipment and musculoskeletal pain. Multi-site pain was determined through summing pain sites from four body regions. Binomial logistic regression was performed to explore the association between multi-site musculoskeletal pain: (1) discomfort from wearing mandatory equipment and (2) sitting for long periods in fleet vehicles.

Results

The prevalence of multi-site musculoskeletal pain at least 1 day per week within the previous 3 months was 41.3%. A statistically significant association between discomfort from wearing mandatory equipment and multi-site musculoskeletal pain was found; duty belt [OR 5.42 (95% CI 4.56–6.43)] as well as body armour [OR 2.69 (95% CI 2.11–3.42)]. Sitting for long periods in fleet vehicles was not significantly associated to multi-site musculoskeletal pain.

Conclusion

Multi-site musculoskeletal pain is a considerable problem among Swedish police and modifying mandatory equipment to decrease discomfort is suggested as a potential means of decreasing the musculoskeletal pain experienced by many police officers.

For download see doi above (open access)

Consequences of Patron Banning Policies in Denmark

Søgaard, T.F. (2018). Voices of the Banned: Emergent Causality and the Unforeseen Consequences of Patron Banning Policies. *Contemporary Drug Problems*. Vol. 45 Issue 1, p 15-32. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0091450917741918>

Abstract:

In Western cities, public authorities are increasingly resorting to the use of patron banning orders as means of reducing alcohol and other drug-related harms in nightlife. While the use of banning orders is often hailed by authorities, due to their presumed deterrent and crime reduction effects, little research exists on how patrons react to being banned. This is a problem, as assessments of whether the policy goals of banning orders are being met and of the wider consequences of banning necessitate understanding the practice from the perspective of its targets. This article combines statistical data from police registers and in-depth interviews with 10 young patrons who have been subjected to a 2-year banning order in Aalborg, Denmark, to explore how patrons experience and negotiate the banning orders imposed upon them. While police use of patron banning orders is often based on a conception of patrons as rational actors, as well as on linear notions of cause and effect, this article challenges such conceptions. Instead, this article draws on actor network theory, and an understanding of banned youth as situated in networks of relations, in order to provide insights into how the effects of banning policies emerge in often unpredictable ways and with unforeseeable consequences dependent on the specific sociomaterial contexts through which they are coproduced. In this way, this article aims to provide a more detailed understanding of the causal mechanisms giving shape to banning policy effects.

For download see doi above (access required)

Swedish measures to combat sex trafficking

Heber, A. (2018). The hunt for an elusive crime – an analysis of Swedish measures to combat sex trafficking *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14043858.2018.1459359>

Abstract

Sex trafficking has been described as an enormous, serious and growing problem that must be combatted, but also as a moral panic based on a very small number of cases. This article explores the measures that have been proposed to combat sex trafficking by politicians, the national police and the National Council for Crime Prevention in Sweden between 2007 and 2017. The analysis shows that sex trafficking is partly used by the actors to justify their own work. The measures that all three actors describe as central are crime victim support, co-operation, information, education and expanded legislation. The underlying problems associated with sex trafficking, according to the three actors, appear to be prostitution, drug use and foreign women crossing Swedish borders. Much of the responsibility for the provision of information and education is delegated from government agencies to a wide range of actors. This desire for comprehensive societal engagement stands in stark contrast to the small number of sex trafficking cases in Sweden. The measures to combat sex trafficking are thus largely characterized by the hunt for an elusive crime.

For download see doi above (open access)

Peripheral Inclusion Through Informal Silencing and Voice

Rennstam, J. & Sullivan, K. R. (2018). Peripheral Inclusion Through Informal Silencing and Voice - A Study of LGB Officers in the Swedish Police. *Gender, Work & Organization*. Mar2018, Vol. 25 Issue 2, p177-194. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gwao.12194>

Abstract:

Seen through the growth of progressive diversity policies it may appear that contemporary organizations are sites of equality. But although inclusion is the formally stated aim of many organizations, exclusionary pressures toward LGBT workers still challenge sexual minorities' access to full inclusion. A central concern in this paper is exploring how to understand inclusion in organizational contexts where inclusion is formally advocated, and yet where both inclusionary and exclusionary pressures exist. Drawing on an interview study of Swedish gay and lesbian police officers we present the concept 'peripheral inclusion' as a way to understand inclusion in contemporary organizational life. In addition, we theorize that the dynamics between silencing and voice is a key mode that impacts the informal ways in which exclusion and inclusion occur. We thereby contribute to previous research on inclusion that has focused on the degree to which minorities are included by conceptualizing the mode in which inclusion occurs in everyday work. Studying modes and degrees of inclusion and exclusion in relation to each other highlights how inclusion is a collective and fragile process in which inclusionary and exclusionary pressures coexist, and that questions of who and what is included in contemporary organizations are shifting and open questions.

For download see doi above (access required)

Konsekvenser ved bruk av ny teknologi i etterforskningen

Dahl, J.Y. (2017). Hvorfor bruke kompass når vi har GPS? – Politiets sikring av biologiske spor (DNA-bevis) og fingeravtrykk. *Retfærd*, 40(3/4), 28-50

Abstract

Det er gjort begrenset forskning både på politiets bruk av teknologi og på politiets etterforskning samt politiets åstedsarbeid som sikring av biologiske spor og fingeravtrykk. Det er viktig med undersøkelser om bruk av nye teknologier som implementeres for å øke politiets effektivitet og politiets tilpassing til disse. Biologiske spor kan være et eksempel på en slik teknologi. Undersøkelser av slike teknologier må fokusere både på intenderte og uintenderte konsekvenser av implementeringen av dem.

Les hele artikkelen: http://retfaerd.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/retfaerd_3_4_2017_4.pdf

Villkor for efterfoljande med polishund i Sverige

Norée, A. (2017). Polishunden. *Juridisk Tidskrift vid Stockholms universitet*. Vol. 18 nr 3.

Ur artikelns inledning:

Högsta domstolen har sagt sitt. En polis får inte anvénda tjenstehund for att ta fast en flyende klottrare. Hér har en gráns dragits. Det slog domstolen fast i NJA 2017 s. 491 (Polishunden). Målet gállede olika frágor om polisens rátt att anvénda våld och det straffbara området for tjenstefel enligt 20 kap. 1 § brottsbalken. For att en polis ska kunna dómas for tjenstefel efter ett ingripande med våld, till exempel en tjenstehund (polishund), krávs att politen átmínstone av oaktsamhet ásidosatt vad som gállt for oppgiften. Ansvaret forutsáttér videre att gárningen inte ár att anse som ringa.

Tre frágor infinner sig direkt:

1. Nár och hur får poliser anvénda polishund?
2. Vad gállér for oppgiften?
3. Vad ár ringa tjenstefel och dárméd straffritt?

Målet ár unikt. Det ár det första vágledande rattsfallet om gránsen for polisens våldsanvándning efter polislagens tillkomst 1984. Det ár också det enda fallet frán Högsta domstolen om polisens rátt att anvénda våld med hjálp av polishund. Det ár dessutom ett av fá prejudikat om gránsen mellan tjenstefel og ringa tjenstefel som gállér aktivt handlande vid myndighetsutövning. Och domén ger ónskad vágledning for ráttstillámpningen.

Den hér artikeln handlar om de olika problemén og hur Högsta domstolen såg på saken. Men først en genomgång av fallet. Det kan sammanfattas så hér.

En polis fick i sin tjenstebil ett radioanrop om att tvá personer klottrade i en gángtunnel vid ett centrum. Vél dér såg han klottrarna i andra ánden av tunneln. Så fort de fikk syn på politen sprang de bort frán honom. Politen fóljde efter med sin tjenstehund i koppel. Han ropade flera gánger: "Stanna, eller jag skickar hunden!" Báda klottrarna fortsatte att springa.

Nár politen kom ut ur tunneln beordrade han på nytt klottrarna att stanna og varnade for att han annars skulle sláppe hunden. Nár klottrarna skildes át og sprang videre sláppte han hunden og kommenderade den att stoppa en av dem, en man. Hunden sprang ifatt og bet mannen, som fikk sárskadog kánde smárta.

For nedladdning:

http://www.jt.se/media/net/net_rattsfall_noree.pdf

Punishment, globalization and migration control

Bosworth, M.; Franko, K.; Pickering, S. (2017) Punishment, globalization and migration control: 'Get them the hell out of here'. *Punishment and Society* Vol 20, Issue 1. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1462474517738984>

Abstract

This article considers the future of punishment in a world shaped by competing and reinforcing forces of globalization and nationalism. In it, we call for a wider conversation about the growing interdependence between criminal justice and migration control and of its implications for many of the key concepts and approaches within the field of punishment and society. The article examines the renewed salience of defending borders and drawing boundaries between members and non-members, as well as the shifting focus of penal power from issues of imprisonment and morality, towards questions of immobilization and expulsion from the polity. By doing so, it also addresses the gaps in the existing theories and narratives about penalty, which fail to take properly into account the implications of global connectivity, while overlooking enduring matters of racial and class inequity. Finally, the article points out how the progressive destabilization of citizenship and the precarity of membership and belonging are inimically linked to increasingly potent exhortations of penal power that affect us all.

For download see doi above. (Access required)

Support model for active duty police

Elgmark Andersson, E., Larsen, L.B., Ramstrand, N. (2017). A modified Job Demand, Control, Support model for active duty police. *Work*. 58(3):361-370. DOI: 10.3233/WOR-172621

Abstract:

BACKGROUND:

The Job Demand Control Support model (JDSC) is one of the most widely used theoretical models relating job characteristics to health and wellbeing.

OBJECTIVE:

This study aimed to assess the predictive power of the JDSC model for determining job satisfaction and fatigue in uniformed Swedish police. An additional aim was to determine if predictive power of the model would be improved with the addition of two occupation specific items.

METHODS:

Questionnaire data, based upon the Swedish Work Environment Survey were collected from Swedish police (n=4244). A hierarchical multiple regression analysis was run to explore the predictive value of the model and to determine if the additional variables improved predictive power with respect to job satisfaction and fatigue.

RESULTS:

Regression analysis demonstrated that the JDSC model had high predictive power in relation to job satisfaction and fatigue. Job demands was the strongest predictor of fatigue (14%), while support was the strongest predictor of job satisfaction (12%). The addition of exposure to threats significantly improved predictive power for both job satisfaction and fatigue, while addition of shift work did not significantly affect predictive power of the model.

CONCLUSIONS:

Workplace interventions to address issues related to job satisfaction and fatigue in police should focus on maintaining a bearable level of job demands and provision of adequate support.

For download see doi above (access required)

Import/Export of Police Models in Danish 19th Century Police Reform

Christensen, M.J. (2017). The Import/Export of Police Models: Danish 19th Century Police Reform Between Elites of Revolution and Reaction. *Journal of Historical Sociology* Vol. 30 No. 4. <https://doi.org/10.1111/johs.12132>

Abstract

The article investigates the diffusion of police models in the 19th Century taking the Danish import of the Metropolitan Police implemented in London in 1829 as its main object of analysis. Building on the sociological framework of Pierre Bourdieu, the focal point of the analysis is how an international police model was crafted by national elites who profited from the import of a specific form of policing. In the Danish context, the import and mutation of the English role model was closely related to a transformation of the national field of power as absolutism was formally disbanded but practically folded into a new constitutional monarchy in which conservative and liberal elites coexisted.

For download see doi above (access required)

Cooperation in dealing with radicalization in Denmark

Sestoft, D.; Hansen, S.M.; Christensen, A.B; (2017). The police, social services, and psychiatry (PSP) cooperation as a platform for dealing with concerns of radicalization. *International Review of Psychiatry* Volume: 29 Issue 4 (2017) <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540261.2017.1343526>

Abstract

The police, social services, and psychiatry (PSP) is a structured cooperation between the police, social services, and the psychiatric system in Denmark. The aim of PSP is to ensure that relevant information is shared and supportive measures enhanced concerning citizens at risk, and it involves PSP representatives from each sector meeting frequently. PSP is implemented nationwide by law. In recent years, dealing with radicalization and the threat of terrorism have become key issues in society. The PSP cooperation already facilitates the identification of citizens at many kinds of risk (e.g. suicide, substance abuse, social decline, mental illness), and coordinates relevant intervention and treatment. The existing PSP cooperation is, therefore, an obvious forum for identifying and handling concerns of radicalization and extremism. The new working model includes an upgrade of all local PSP groups and an implementation of a nationwide evaluation of the initiative. This is a presentation of the working model and the experiences in practice.

For download see doi above (access required)

Repressive drug policies and zonal banning in Denmark's club land.

Søgaard, T. F; Houborg, E. & Pedersen, M.M. (2017). Drug policing assemblages: Repressive drug policies and the zonal banning of drug users in Denmark's club land. *International Journal of Drug Policy*. Vol. 41, March 2017, Pp 118-125, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2016.11.009>

Abstract

Background

Zonal banning of disorderly and intoxicated young people has moved to centre stage in debates about nightlife governance. Whereas existing research has primarily focused on the use of zonal banning orders to address problems of alcohol-related harm and disorder, this article highlights how zonal banning is also used to target drug-using clubbers in Denmark.

Methods

Based on ethnographic observations and interviews with nightlife control agents in two Danish cities, the article aims to provide new insights into how the enforcement of national drug policies on drug-using clubbers, is shaped by plural nightlife policing complexes.

Results

The paper demonstrates how the policing of drug-using clubbers is a growing priority for both police and private security agents. The article also demonstrates how the enforcement of zonal bans on drug-using clubbers involves complex collaborative relations between police, venue owners and private security agents.

Conclusion

The paper argues that a third-party policing perspective combined with assemblage theory is useful for highlighting how the enforcement of national drug policies and nightlife banning systems is shaped by their embeddedness in local 'drug policing assemblages' characterized by inter-agency relation-building, the creative combination of public and private (legal) resources and internal power struggles. It also provides evidence of how drug policing assemblages give rise to many different, and often surprising, forms of jurisdiction involving divergent performances of spaces-, objects- and authorities of governance.

For download see doi above (access required)

Cybercrime investigation in Finland.

Leppänen, A. & Kankaanranta, T. (2017). Cybercrime investigation in Finland. *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology & Crime Prevention*. Vol. 18 Issue 2, p157-175, <https://doi.org/10.1080/14043858.2017.1385231>

Abstract

Nordic police cooperation concerning cybercrimes has been developed during the last few years, e.g. through the Nordic Computer Forensics Investigators (NCFI) and Nordplus training programmes. More empirical research is needed in order to enhance cybercrime investigation and address the training needs of police officers. There is a

knowledge gap concerning organizational models for the police's cybercrime investigation: How the function is organized, what the professional characteristics of the staff are and how to combine computer forensics with crime investigation? The purpose of this paper was to study the organization of cybercrime investigation in Finland. Data were collected by a questionnaire from all 11 local police districts and the National Bureau of Investigation in July–August 2014. In addition, six thematic interviews of cybercrime investigators were conducted in 2014. Three investigation models of computer integrity crimes were found: (1) Computer forensic investigators conduct the entire pre-trial examination, (2) Computer forensic investigators conduct only the computer forensics, and tactical investigation is done by an occasional investigator, (3) Computer forensic investigators conduct only the computer forensics and tactical investigation is centralized to designated investigators. The recognition of various organizational models and educational backgrounds of investigators will help to develop cybercrime investigation training.

For download see doi above (access required)

Collaboration Finnish police and social work in immigrant integration

Vanhanen, S. & Heikkilä, E. (2017). Multi-professional work practices in the field of immigrant integration - examples of collaboration between the police and social work. *Migration Letters*, Vol. 14 Issue 2, p273-284..

Abstract

Development of the professional competences and work practices are required when promoting successful immigrant integration in a constantly diversifying society. One work method applied in this field is multi-professional collaboration. Cooperation between the authorities at the local level reduces the overlap between services and brings together expertise and resources, resulting in not only added value but also more proactive and less costly service. Thus, collaboration can involve actors from various sectors, like NGOs or ethnic minority communities. In this article examples of collaboration in two different multi-ethnic contexts are introduced: first, in school and second, in a suburb. The focus here is especially on the joint work practices of the police and social work besides the other actors in these two surroundings. Despite the differences in their work orientation, mutual aims and practices are found. Collaboration between the police and social work is valued not just in facing problematic situations, but also in emerging environments where the host society and immigrants can exchange their views and expand common strategies for an active interaction and coexistence.

For download (open access):

<https://jyx.jyu.fi/dspace/handle/123456789/54345>

Training interviewers' cognitions related to child sexual abuse

Lahtinen, H-M.; Korkman, J.; Laitila, A. & Mehtätalo, L. (2017). The Effect of Training on Investigative Interviewers' Attitudes and Beliefs Related to child Sexual Abuse. *Investigative Interviewing: Research & Practice*. Vol. 8 Issue 1, p16-30.

Abstract:

This study explored the effect of training on investigative interviewers' attitudes and beliefs related to child sexual abuse (CSA). The one-year training provided knowledge about the influence of attitudes and beliefs when investigating alleged crimes against children, guidance for using an interview protocol developed by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) and the theory behind its use and supervision and feedback for the participants. In total, 27 investigative interviewers took part in the training. Attitudes and beliefs related to CSA were measured with a questionnaire at the beginning and end of training and a year after the training was completed. It was found that the training decreased the total number of incorrect beliefs held by participants and that this positive effect was maintained a year after the training. Already at the beginning of the training few participants were found to hold biased attitudes towards CSA, such as strongly relying on intuition, and the results improved further by the end of the training. Nevertheless, the follow-up revealed that, after a year, participants tended to trust their intuitions more than at the end of the training. Implications of the study for training investigative interviewers will be discussed.

For download:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/315575767_The_effect_of_training_on_investigative_interviewers%27_attitudes_and_beliefs_related_to_child_sexual_abuse

Institutional Logics in Police Performance in Spain and Finland

Rautiainen, A.; Urquía-Grande, E. & Muñoz-Colomina, C. (2017). Institutional Logics in Police Performance Indicator Development: A Comparative Case Study of Spain and Finland. *European Accounting Review*; Vol. 26 Issue 2, p165-191, <https://doi.org/10.1080/09638180.2015.1120412>

Abstract

Police performance is not easily measurable and the organization and circumstances of police work vary among European countries. Further, police work is surrounded by multiple pressures to make it both economical and effective. Consequently, there are multiple institutional logics in decision-making which may affect the selection and the use of police key performance indicators (KPIs). The KPI selection and use processes reflect the institutional logics, though KPI use may also sometimes influence the institutional logics of police work. In this study, we analyze the KPIs and institutional logics in policework in Finland and Spain. A comparative case research approach is used in order to highlight the differences in institutional logic emphases and in circumstances. Data from semi-structured interviews, internet reports, project work, and discussions are used. Both similarities and differences in the KPIs and in the institutional logic emphasis are found between the Finnish and Spanish police. Understanding the partly general and partly locally constructed nature of institutional logics may facilitate the development of police work performance measurement. We also suggest ways of coping with multiple institutional logics. For example, risk analyses and selecting KPIs against the current institutional logic may facilitate organizational developments.

For download see doi above (access required)

Emotional factors in predicting burnout among police officers.

Papazoglou K.; Koskelainen, M, &, Stuewe, N. (2017). .Exploring the role of compassion satisfaction and compassion fatigue in predicting burnout among police officers. *Open Journal of Psychiatry & Allied Sciences*

Abstract

Objective: Prior research on police practices has highlighted the plethora of operational and organisational stressors that police officers face throughout their careers. Work-related demands, acute stress, and lack of organisational support and resources may lead officers to experience burnout, which is characterised by emotional exhaustion, lack of professional efficacy, depersonalisation, and cynicism. Prior research studies have consistently demonstrated burnout's significant impact on police officers' mental and physical health, and they have also shown that traumatisation (specifically compassion fatigue) appears to be associated with burnout among police officers. The present study aims to examine the prevalence of burnout among police officers and to identify the association of burnout with compassion fatigue, compassion satisfaction, and years of experience. Setting: Data collection occurred in cooperation with the National Police of Finland, and all officers who may potentially experience work-related trauma were invited to participate. Participants: Study participants were police officers from the National Police of Finland (n=1,173). Main outcome measures: Compassion Satisfaction and Fatigue Test and demographics questions. Results: Data analyses indicated that most study participants (78.03% or n=945) reported low levels of burnout. Moreover, burnout was found to be significantly positively correlated with compassion fatigue ($r=0.76$; $p<0.01$) and years of experience ($r=0.10$; $p<0.01$), but significantly negatively correlated with compassion satisfaction ($r=-0.49$; $p<0.01$). Furthermore, hierarchical linear regression indicated that years of experience, compassion satisfaction, and compassion fatigue were significant predictors of burnout. Conclusions: Authors discuss various interpretations, implications, and limitations of the current study's findings, as well as providing recommendations for future research.

For download:

www.ojpas.com/get_file.php?id=32424357&vnr=769041

See also Papazoglou's dissertation: Different Pathways Leading Towards Police Traumatization above page 5.

Krönikor, blogginlägg m.m.

”**Pojken bad 61 gånger om att få sluta förhöret**”, om Kevinfallet.. Sara Landström docent i psykologi vid Göteborgs universitet och expert på barnförhör intervjuas av nyhetsbyrån TT om förundersökningen i den senaste svenska rättsskandalen Kevin-fallet (Publicerad: 180329).

<http://tt.omni.se/ab708f38d8fbe7a6463047547c5298122c90c1ee>

Hon såg Palmemordet. Så har behandlingen av vittnen förändrats. Modern Psykologi (1800220) har i samband med att ett av huvudvittnena i Palmemordet berättar om sina upplevelser även intervjuat Per Anders Granhag, professor i psykologi och forskare i rättspsykologi.

<https://www.pressreader.com/sweden/modern-psykologi/20180220/281517931585660>

Konferenser, kurser m.m.

Politihøgskolen forskningskonferanse 7-8. 6

Temaet for årets forskningskonferanse er «Operativt politiarbeid i hverdag og krise: I hvilken grad er vi forberedt, hvordan kan vi takle en krise og hvordan går vi videre etter en krise?».

På programmet står en rekke eksterne og interne foredragsholdere. Blant eksterne foredragsholderne er Knut Smedsrud fra beredskapsavdelingen i POD, Helge Mehus leder av beredskapstroppen og Anne Kari Lande Hasle og Hans Sverre Sjøvold fra bevæpningsutvalget.

Nytt av året er at konferansen har egen nettside med program, lenke til påmelding, samt god grunner til å delta på konferansen! Frist for påmelding er 16.mai.

Se konferansens nettsid: <https://www.forskningskonferansen.no/>

The 7th Nordic Police Research Seminar 19-21.9

Nordiska polisforskningskonferansen äger rum i Umeå 19-21 september, 2018.

Länk till konferenshemsida: <http://www.trippus.net/Nordicpolice2018>

Stockholm Criminology Symposium 12-14.6

Den 12-14 juni är det återigen dags för the Stockholm Criminology Symposium som Brottsförebyggande rådet anordnar på uppdrag av regeringen.

Huvudtemat för årets symposium är *Models for successful policing*. Årets huvudtema utgår från det forskningsområde som vinnaren av 2018 års Stockholmspris i kriminologi belönas för. Priset går i år till Herman Goldstein (USA) som är verksam vid University of Wisconsin Law

School. Goldstein belönas för sin globala påverkan i att effektivisera och förbättra polisens arbete. Stockholmspriset i kriminologi delas ut i Stockholms stadshus på kvällen den 13 juni.

Konferensen innehåller även ett mer övergripande tema på symposiet, *Contemporary Criminology*, som täcker in ett bredare fält inom brottsforskningen och kriminalpolitiken.

Sista dag för registrering till symposiet är 11 maj. Deltagare från det svenska rättsväsendet betalar endast 2 100 kr för tre dagar med ett sextiototal sessioner och drygt 200 talare. Övriga deltagare betalar 3 800 kr. Kostnaden för att delta vid prisceremonin och den efterföljande middagen i Stadshuset är 1 000 kr.

På symposiets hemsida finns mer information om programmet och om hur du anmäler dig www.criminologysymposium.com

Tjänster, stipendier m.m.

Polislärare i polisiär konflikthantering Umeå

Polisutbildningen vid Umeå universitet söker en lärare inom i första hand kommunikation, fysiska metoder i polisiär konflikthantering. Undervisning inom andra områden kan också förekomma. Arbetsuppgifterna är att undervisa, handleda och aktivt delta i utvecklingen av kunskapsområdet polisiärt arbete tillsammans med de lärare som ingår i de lärarlag du kommer att ingå i. Undervisning på distansprogrammet ingår.

För ytterligare upplysningar:

<http://www.polis.umu.se/vi-soker-larare-i-kommunikation-konflikthantering/vi-soker-larare-inom-brottsutredning-och-data/>

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.¹

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

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Sverige: Jonas Hansson: jonas.hansson@polis.umu.se

Malin Wieslander: malin.wieslander@liu.se

Alla intresserade kan anmäla sig till nyhetsbrevet. Anmälan kan göras till rolf.graner@graner.me.

¹ 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>