

# Nyhetsbrev från Nordiska polisforsknings- nätverket: Maj-Juni 2018

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## Innehåll

Allmänt.....	3
Nya professorer till PHS Oslos forskningsavdelning .....	3
Ny dansk redaktör för Nyhetsbrevet .....	3
Borås får ny svensk polisutbildning .....	4
Reduksjon i antall studenter ved Politihøgskolen i Oslo fra høsten .....	4
Ivar Fahsing vant PHS formidlingspris 2018 .....	4
Miniföreläsningar om brott och straff .....	4
Finska Polisyrkeshögskolan rankas högst av ungdomar .....	5
Ang. EU:s dataskyddsbestämmelser .....	5
Böcker, rapporter, uppsatser .....	5
Phd: Risk assessment of partner violence in a police setting.....	5
Phd: Factors related to musculoskeletal disorders in Swedish police .....	6
Ph.d.-afhandling om cybersikkerhed .....	7
Polisen misslyckas med att lösa hatbrott på nätet.....	8
PHS-rapport om parallellsamfunn i norsk virkelighet?.....	9
Riksrevisionen om informationsutbytet mellan polis och SÄPO .....	9
Artiklar, tidskrifter .....	10
Bending Professional Norms to Gain Field Access to the Police .....	10
Att förebygga hot och våld i statliga myndigheter .....	10
Differentiating crisis incidents: A replication study.....	11
Establishing a Police Emergency Response Center in Norway .....	11
Social capital in Scottish and Danish neighbourhoods:.....	11
Opportunistic behavior in the principal– agent model of policing:.....	12
Policing of biker groups in Norway .....	12
Body-Worn Video as a Tool to Encourage Reflection .....	12
Police Students' about Partner Violence in Same-Sex Relationships ....	13
Protecting victims of intimate partner violence .....	13
Intervening in domestic violence as a police task.....	14
Swedish measures to combat sex trafficking .....	14
Borders and Orders of Transnational Prostitution .....	14
Contesting immigration control in Stockholm's metro system .....	15
Analysis of eyewitness testimony in a police shooting .....	15
Rape victims willingness to participate in police investigation .....	16

Autistic persons experiences of the Criminal Justice .....	16
Trace evidence analyses and DNA findings among cases of rape .....	16
Factors that Influence Decision-Making among Investigators .....	17
Cognitive and Emotional Stressors of Child Homicide Investigations ....	17
Comparisons of drug-related police encounters across the globe:.....	18
Quality in Swedish police interviews with young suspects .....	18
Firearm-perpetrated homicides clearance in Sweden 1990–2013 .....	19
Krönikor, blogginlägg m.m.....	19
Konferenser, kurser m.m. ....	20
The 7th Nordic Police Research Seminar 19-21.9 .....	20
Nordisk nätverksträff för doktorander i kriminologi: .....	20
Nordiska polisforskningsnätverkets nyhetsbrev .....	21

## Allmänt

### Nya professorer till PHS Oslos forskningsavdelning



Till Politihögskolens forskningsavdelning har Brita Björkelo och Stefan Holgersson blivit utsedda till professorer vid PHS forskningsavdelning. Brita är redan sedan tidigare professor vid PHS Avdelning for etter- og videreutdanning men går nu in på forskningsavdelningen. Hennes forskningsområden är bl.a. ledning, arbets- och organisationspsykologi. Stefan Holgersson är polis, docent i Informatik och Sveriges mest produktiva polisforskare. I en rad olika rapporter har han granskat olika aspekter av svensk polis. ( Se t.ex

Reds kommentar:

Stefan Holgersson har inte fått tjänster inom svensk polis med motiveringen att han har en bristande förmåga att uttrycka sig i tal och skrift. Hans kritiska rapporter om hur svensk polis fungerar uppenbarligen varit en nagel i ögat för det polisiära etablissemanget och ett uppenbart exempel på svensk polis oförmåga att lära av sina misstag. Behandlingen av Stefan Holgersson har bl.a. beskrivits i Hanne Kjöllers bok (2016): En svensk tiger: vittnesmål från poliser som vågat ryta ifrån.

Se

<https://www.phs.no/researchers/brita-bjorkelo/>

<https://liu.se/nyhet/uppmarksammad-polisforskare-blir-professor-i-oslo>

<http://www.polisforskning.net>

### Ny dansk redaktör för Nyhetsbrevet



Adam Diderichsen blir från detta nummer ny dansk redaktör för nyhetsbrevet. Han har tidigare arbetat på Politiskolen och är nu på Koncernstyring, Strategi og analyse i Rigspolitiet. Han är tillsammans med Anne-Stina Sørensen redaktör för *Den skarpe Ende. Grundbog for politiarbejde* som kommer att anmälas i nästa nummer av Nordisk politiforskning. Han har tidigare skrivit *Etik for politifolk* som även används på norska PHS

Lars Nørr Mikkelsen lämnar sin plats som dansk redaktör för nyhetsbrevet. Vi tackar honom för ett engagerat och tålmodigt arbete med att söka efter bidrag från dansk polisforskning.

## Borås får ny svensk polisutbildning

Efter Polismyndighetens rekommendationer placeras den nya polisutbildningen i Borås i Västsverige med start höstterminen hösten 2019 och 144 utbildningsplatser per termin.

Men beslutet ifrågasätts från borgerligt håll. Liberalernas rättspolitiska talesperson Roger Haddad menar att det inte är en självklarhet att en alliansregering efter höstens val skulle fullfölja utvidgningen av polisutbildningen: – Vi behöver först fylla de platser som redan finns på polisskolan. ”Det är alldeles för många avhopp under ansökningsprocessen och från skolan. Det är viktigt att använda de resurser som redan finns, säger han till TT”

<https://polisen.se/aktuellt/nyheter/2018/juni/polisutbildning-i-boras/>

<https://www.svt.se/nyheter/lokalt/vast/l-inte-sjalvklart-med-ny-polisskola>

## Reduksjon i antall studenter ved Politihøgskolen i Oslo fra høsten

Opptaket til bachelorutdanningen ved Politihøgskolen reduseres fra 720 til 550 studenter, med virkning fra høsten 2018. Dette er klart etter at Stortinget behandlet revidert nasjonalbudsjett fredag 15. juni.

Regjeringens forslag om reduserte studenttall ble fremlagt 15. mai. 31. mai ble det kjent at det var inngått et budsjettforlik med Kristelig Folkeparti, og nå har altså Stortinget behandlet og vedtatt budsjettet, inkludert studenttallet ved høgskolen. Dette innebærer at bachelorutdanningen ved Kongsvinger legges ned, i tillegg tas det ned noen plasser ved de øvrige studiestedene, i Oslo, Bodø og Stavern. Nedleggelsen av bachelorutdanningen på Kongsvinger vil også etter hvert få konsekvenser for Oslo, som det beskrives i budsjettokumentet: «*Studentene som begynner i Kongsvinger, går med dagens løsning siste studieår i Oslo, og tiltaket innebærer derfor en reduksjon i antall studieplasser i Oslo fra 2020*».

Vil du vite mer om ansattes situasjon m.m. kan du lese artikkel i Politiforum:

<https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/phs-ansatte-pa-kongsvinger-motte-reaktor-staten-er-elendige-pa-personalpolitikk/439138>

## Ivar Fahsing vant PHS formidlingspris 2018

Formidlingsprisen ble delt ut på PHS forskningskonferans. Vinneren i år er Ivar Fahsing som bidratt til å utvikle etterforskningsfaget både nasjonalt og internasjonalt. Han har også bidratt inn i en nyere lærebok i etterforskning, «Etterforskning- prinsipper, metoder og praksis» (Fagbokforlaget 2017).

I sin begrunnelse sier juryen blant annet:

«Fahsing har et stort antall publikasjoner, hans bidrag til både forskning og formidling innenfor etterforskningsfeltet er betydelig, og omfatter både nasjonale og internasjonale publikasjoner og fora. Her vises det også til utkast FN's guidelines for avhør, der Fahsings arbeider nevnes som et eksempel på «best practice».

## Miniföreläsningar om brott och straff

Kriminologiska institutionen Stockholms unioversitet har startat ett projekt där de spelat in miniföreläsningar om aktuella kriminologiska frågor. Syftet är att diskussioner om brott och straff grundar sig på så mycket kunskap och fakta som möjligt. Hittills har följande tema

presenterats: "Våldsutvecklingen", "Fängelsestraffets effekter", samt "Utländsk bakgrund och brott"

Se <https://www.criminology.su.se/forskning/minif%C3%B6rel%C3%A4sningar>

## Finska Polisyrkeshögskolan rankas högst av ungdomar

Finländska ungdomar placerar Polisyrkeshögskolan bland de bästa i en undersökning av yrkeshögskolornas anseende. I imageundersökningen som utfördes av Taloustutkimus fick Polisyrkeshögskolan jämförelsens högsta totalbetyg.

Yrkeshögskolornas image undersöktes bland annat med hjälp av åtta påståenden. De unga ansåg att fyra av dessa påståenden stämde bäst in på Polisyrkeshögskolan: Polisyrkeshögskolans särskilda styrka är högklassig undervisning och en examen som uppskattas på arbetsmarknaden. Dessutom har Polisyrkeshögskolan ett bra rykte som studieplats och skiljer sig till sin fördel från andra högskolor. Polisyrkeshögskolans välkändhet och synlighet i sociala medier var också bland de starkaste i jämförelsen.

För ytterligare information:

[https://www.polamk.fi/sv/polamk\\_informerar/1/0/imageundersokning\\_polisyrkeshogskolan\\_en\\_av\\_de\\_hogskolor\\_som\\_ungdomarna\\_rankar\\_hogst\\_70038](https://www.polamk.fi/sv/polamk_informerar/1/0/imageundersokning_polisyrkeshogskolan_en_av_de_hogskolor_som_ungdomarna_rankar_hogst_70038)

## Ang. EU:s dataskyddsbestämmelser

Nordiska polisforskningsnätverkets nyhetsbrev har bara emailadresser i sitt prenumerantregister och använder detta utslutande för utskick i samband med Nyhetsbrevet. Man stryker sig lättast från nyhetsbrevet genom att anmäla detta till chefredaktören

## Böcker, rapporter, uppsatser

### Phd: Risk assessment of partner violence in a police setting



Klara Svalin, Department of Criminology, Malmö University, defended 25<sup>th</sup> May her dissertation:

Svalin K. (2018). *Risk assessment of intimate partner violence in a police setting : reliability and predictive accuracy*.

Doctoral Thesis. Malmö Malmö University.

<https://doi.org/10.24834/2043/24791>

#### Abstract

The Swedish Police Authority conducts violence risk assessments in cases of intimate partner violence (IPV) using specific assessment tools. Such assessments are conducted in order to identify high-risk offenders and thereafter implement suitable interventions to prevent repeat IPV. In this thesis, two different risk assessment tools have been evaluated: The Police Screening Tool for Violent Crimes (PST-VC) and the Brief Spousal Assault Form for the Evaluation of Risk (B-SAFER, Kropp, Hart, & Belfrage, 2005; 2010). The overall aim has been to contribute to improving the knowledge on police employees' violence risk assessment and management, specifically with regard to the predictive validity and inter-rater reliability of such assessments. In the first study, we evaluated whether the PST-VC can be used by police employees to identify high-risk cases of repeat IPV. In addition, the preventive effects of the recommended crime preventive and victim protective actions were

discussed and also whether these create a confounding problem with respect to predictive validity. The results showed that the predictive accuracy of the tool was fairly weak. Further, the assessors recommended a higher level of interventions in high-risk cases, but these did not reduce the rate of repeat IPV. Study II aimed to examine the inter-rater reliability of the PST-VC and the BSAFER. Police employees conducted pairwise assessments of IPV cases using one of these tools. The tools were evaluated separately and the cases used for the assessments were different for each tool. This means that the consistency of the assessments could not be compared head-to-head across the tools. The results were nonetheless rather similar for both tools; the inter-rater reliability for the individual items was low for most of the individual factors, but was relatively high for the global risk assessments. A suggested explanation for this was that the assessors may have used their tacit knowledge, rather than the individual items, in their global risk assessments and that they shared this tacit knowledge, at least to some extent. The third study focused on the B-SAFER tool, and on the predictive accuracy of the individual items and the global risk assessments in relation to repeat IPV. The study also aimed to examine to what extent the recommended crime preventive and victim protective actions were implemented and whether these interventions had a preventive effect on repeat IPV. The predictive accuracy of the individual B-SAFER items and the global risk assessments was low overall. The majority of the recommended interventions were not implemented, and they did not prevent repeat IPV. The final study (IV) took the form of a systematic literature study with the aim of evaluating the predictive accuracy of IPV risk assessments conducted by practitioners in different settings, with IPV recidivism as the outcome measure. The number of studies that fulfilled the inclusion criteria was small (N= 11). One of these studies was conducted in a treatment setting, while all the others were conducted in criminal justice settings. The predictive accuracy for the global risk assessments ranged from low to medium, and the role of treatment or other interventions to prevent repeat IPV had been analyzed in one way or the other in eight of the studies. However, there was no consistency with regard to the importance of the interventions for repeat IPV. In summary, the predictive accuracy of the police employees' IPV risk assessments was rather low, and the same applied to the inter-rater reliability for most of the individual items included in the tools. The level of consistency was higher, however, for the global risk assessments. The IPV preventive interventions were not effective in preventing repeat IPV. The predictive validity of IPV risk assessments conducted in other settings was found to be similar, but results regarding the potential mediating role of interventions were mixed.

For download see DOI above

For further information:

<https://www.mah.se/Nyheter/Nyheter-2018/Polisen-prickar-daligt-in-risker-for-upprepat-partnervald/>

## Phd: Factors related to musculoskeletal disorders in Swedish police



Louise Baek Larsen Department of Rehabilitation, School of Health and Welfare, Jönköping University defended 27<sup>th</sup> April her dissertation:

Larsen, Louise B. (2018). *Factors related to musculoskeletal disorders in Swedish police*. Phd diss. Jönköping: Högskolan i Jönköping

### Abstract

**Background:** Police working in active duty are subject to occupation-specific exposures in the workplace which could place them at an increased risk of developing musculoskeletal disorders. These exposures include the requirement to wear a duty belt and body armour as well as sitting for long periods in fleet vehicles. It is well recognised that the development of musculoskeletal disorders is multifactorial and that both physical and psychosocial workplace factors must be considered when addressing this issue.

**Aim:** The overall aim of this thesis was to increase knowledge related to musculoskeletal disorders in Swedish police by exploring the prevalence of pain and its relationship to physical and psychosocial factors in the work environment.



**Methods:** Studies included in this thesis were conducted using different quantitative methods. Studies I and II were based on data from a self-administered online survey, distributed to all police officers working in active duty. Descriptive statistics and regression analyses were used to document the prevalence of musculoskeletal pain and the effects of exposure variables (physical and psychosocial) and covariates on multi-site pain. Study III was conducted using a three-dimensional gait analysis system incorporating two force plates to explore the effect of different load carriage systems on kinematic and kinetic variables. Study IV included the same three conditions as in Study III but investigated sitting postures and comfort. A pressure mat was utilised to determine contact pressure and contact area while sitting in and driving police vehicles while a survey was used to measure experienced discomfort related to the vehicle seat. Non-parametric statistical tests were used to investigate differences between load carriage conditions in Studies III and IV.

**Results:** The results of this thesis revealed that the most frequently reported musculoskeletal disorder among Swedish police working in active duty was lower back pain (43.2%) and that multi-site musculoskeletal pain (41.3%) was twice as prevalent as single-site pain (19.7). The physical workplace factor with the greatest association to multi-site musculoskeletal pain was found for individuals reporting discomfort experienced from wearing duty belts (OR 5.42 (95% CI 4.56 – 6.43)). The psychosocial workplace factor with the greatest association to multi-site musculoskeletal pain was found for individuals reporting high-strain jobs (OR 1.84 (95% CI 1.51 – 2.24)). Wearing body armour, or body armour combined with a load-bearing vest, resulted in less rotation of the trunk when compared to not wearing any equipment. Wearing a thigh holster and load-bearing vest allowed for a greater range of rotation in the right hip compared to the standard load-bearing condition, which incorporated a belt-mounted hip holster. Kinetics of the ankle joints were greater for both load carriage conditions compared to the control condition. Discomfort ratings revealed a clear preference for the alternate load-carriage condition. The lower back was found to be the body region with most experienced discomfort (30.5; IQR 11 - 42 mm). Pressure data demonstrated that wearing a thigh holster and load-bearing vest resulted in less pressure in the lower back when compared to the standard load carriage condition. At the same time, contact pressure in the upper back increased followed by a decrease in contact area.

**Conclusion:** Musculoskeletal pain is a considerable problem among Swedish police with lower back pain being the most frequently reported pain site. Multi-site musculoskeletal pain was found to be more common than single-site pain and both physical and psychosocial factors were associated to multi-site musculoskeletal pain. Of the exposures studied in this thesis, duty belts and high strain jobs were found to have the greatest association to musculoskeletal pain. The use of load-bearing vest and thigh holster were found to affect levels of discomfort, especially while driving. Also, range of motion in the trunk and right hip was affected by wearing mandatory equipment.

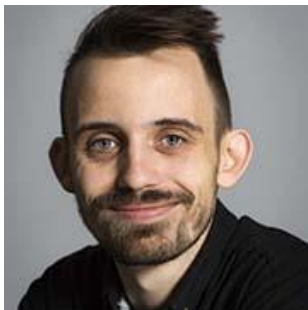
För nedladdning:

<http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2%3A1193734&dswid=-3565>

Se även

<http://www.mynewsdesk.com/se/ju/pressreleases/oekad-risk-foer-ryggsmaertor-hos-svensk-polis-2494981>

## Ph.d.-afhandling om cybersikkerhed



Kristoffer Kjærgaard Christensen, Institut for Statskundskab Københavns Universitet, forsvarede den 4. maj sin ph.d.-afhandling om cybersikkerhed.

Kjærgaard, Christensen K. (2017) *Corporate zones of Cyber Security*. Phd. Copenhagen: University of Copenhagen

### Resumé

Kristoffer Kjærgaard Christensen undersøger i sin afhandling kontroverserne mellem private virksomheder og staten over cybersikkerheds omfang og natur i forhold til tre af de mest fremtrædende spørgsmål i de aktuelle debatter om cybersikkerhed: Offentlig-private partnerskaber om cybersikkerhed, geopolitik i forhold til cloud computing og virksomhedernes transparency-praksisser. Tilsammen viser de empiriske cases, at relationerne mellem virksomheder og staten er fyldt med modsætninger og paradokser, og at vi hverken kan eller bør

sammenblande alting med betegnelsen “cyber”. I lyset af de tre cases står det dog klart, at private virksomheder er centrale politiske aktører på linje med stater i moderne sikkerhedspolitik, selvom de ikke referer til en statsligt afgrænset offentlighed. De bidrager til den løbende forhandling af politiske rum for sikkerhedspolitik og politisk autoritet, som ikke kan begrænses til nationalstaten eller globaliseringen.

På baggrund heraf konkluderer afhandlingen, at disse private politiske rum og deres politiske dynamikker paradoksalt nok rummer både de politiske og demokratiske udfordringer og potentiale for moderne sikkerhedspolitik. Dette fordrer dog kritiske, vedholdende og målrettede bestræbelser fra en lang række civilsamfundsaktører for at holde virksomhederne op på deres ansvar i forhold til både udfordringer og potentiale.

<https://polsci.ku.dk/kalender/phd-forsvar-kristoffer-kjaergaard-christensen/>

Afhandlingen kan købes og downloades som en e-bog

<https://bog.nu/titler/corporate-zones-of-cyber-security-kristoffer-kjaergaard-christensen>

## Polisen misslyckas med att lösa hatbrott på nätet

Holgersson S. (2018). *Polisens utredningsverksamhet - En studie av polisens arbete med demokrati- och hatbrott på nätet*. Linköping: Linköpings universitet

### Från rapportens sammanfattning:

Rapporten är en analys av polisens utredningsverksamhet med ett fokus på hatbrott på nätet. En kvantitativ analys har gjorts av cirka 800 anmälda hatbrott. De anmälningar som studerats har gjorts av den ideella föreningen Näthatsgranskaren (NHG). Föreningen startade som en reaktion på att den stora mängden hatbrott som begicks på nätet nästan aldrig resulterade i lagföringar. Då brotten är likartade oavsett i vilken del av landet de begåtts finns goda förutsättningar för att göra en jämförelse av utredningsförmågan mellan de olika regionerna.

Den kvantitativa analysen har kompletterats med en kvalitativ analys bl.a. av hanteringen av anmälningarna och av Polismyndighetens sätt att kommunicera kring demokrati- och hatbrott. Även data från intervjuer används vid analysen bland annat intervjuer med personer som utsatts för demokratibrott.

Studien visar att förmågan att utreda hatbrott på nätet skiljer sig mycket mellan olika regioner. När det gäller andelen inregistrerade anmälningar som leder till åtal ligger region Nord i topp följt av region Öst. Region Syd, Stockholm och Mitt ligger i botten. I region Nord är andelen anmälningar som gått till åtal mer än dubbelt så hög jämfört med de regioner som har sämst resultat. Polisområde Dalarna ligger på ungefär samma nivå som region Nord, medan övriga delar av region Bergslagen har ett sämre resultat än de regioner som ligger i botten.

Studien visar vidare att Polismyndighetens uppmålade bild av sitt arbete mot hatbrott är missvisande. Att iscensätta vad som skulle kunna betecknas som skenaktiviteter för att hantera ett förändringstryck verkar ha motverkat adekvata förändringsåtgärder. När Polismyndigheten förespeglar att verksamheten fungerar bättre än den gör eller överdriver förväntade effekter av åtgärder som vidtas, minskar behovet av att substantiellt prioritera och utveckla denna verksamhet. Att förmågan att utreda brott var klart lägre i de regioner som har demokrati- och hatbrottsgrupper jämfört med övriga regioner kan ses som en effekt av detta. Ett tydligt exempel på detta är Polisregion Stockholm, som har visat upp sig i PR-mässigt viktiga situationer och byggt upp en tilltalande bild av hur de bedriver sitt arbete mot hatbrott. Bilden stämmer dock inte med den reella förmågan som personal i Demokrati- och hatbrottsgruppen har haft att agera mot denna typ av brott. Det kan också nämnas att Polismyndigheten har proklamerat att det kommer att byggas upp en fadderverksamhet där demokrati- och hatbrottsgrupperna ska hjälpa övriga regioner att hantera sina hatbrott på ett bättre sätt.

Det finns starka skäl till att agera mot brottsligt näthat eftersom dessa brott begränsar det demokratiska samtalet och riskerar att öka polariseringen i samhället. Brotten ökar dessutom dramatiskt otryggheten hos de grupper som är särskilt utsatta och kan i förlängningen förstärka en radikaliseringsprocess hos enskilda individer. Denna studie pekar på att förebyggande åtgärder för att minska en polarisering och risken för våldsdåd måste få ett helt annat utrymme. Det inkluderar en ökad förmåga att agera mot hatbrott på nätet.

För nedladdning: <http://liu.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1210777/FULLTEXT02>

Se även: <https://liu.se/nyhet/polisen-misslyckas-med-att-losa-hatbrott-pa-natet>



## PHS-rapport om parallellsamfunn i norsk virkelighet?

Egge, M. & Solhjell, R. (2018). *Parallellsamfunn: En del av den norske virkeligheten?* (PHS Forskning, 2018: 2). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

### Abstract

I denne rapporten diskuteres begrepet parallellsamfunn slik det brukes både analytisk og i dagligtale. Forståelsen som legges til grunn er at parallellsamfunn oppstår når samfunnskontrakten ikke innfris. Det innebærer manglende enighet om politisk fellesskapsforståelse, samtidig som staten mangler evne og/eller vilje til å håndtere sosialt mangfold. Rapporten presenterer også en analysemodell som tydeliggjør både samspill og spenningsforhold mellom samfunnets legitimitet og innbyggernes lojalitet. (Fullstendig sammendrag i rapporten).

Les rapporten i fulltekst i PIA: <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2498197>

## Riksrevisionen om informationsutbyttet mellom polis och SÄPO

Riksrevisionen (2018). *För säkerhets skull: utbytet av underrättelseinformation mellan Polismyndigheten och Säkerhetspolisen*. Stockholm: Riksrevisionen.

For summary in english see below:

Från Riksrevisionens hemsida:

Riksrevisionen har granskat om Polismyndigheten och Säkerhetspolisen har ett ändamålsenligt utbyte av underrättelseinformation. Granskningen visar att det mesta fungerar bra, men att förutsättningarna på regional nivå bör utvecklas.

Att effektivt kunna förebygga och förhindra terrorism och våldsbejakande extremism är en grundläggande och samhällsviktig verksamhet. I Sverige finns två myndigheter med tydliga roller och ansvar inom detta område: Polismyndigheten och Säkerhetspolisen. För att de båda myndigheterna ska kunna utföra sina respektive uppdrag effektivt och få en så god lägesbild som möjligt inom sina respektive verksamhetsområden, finns ett stort behov av samverkan.

En central del i samverkan mellan myndigheterna är utbytet av underrättelseinformation. Riksrevisionen har därför granskat om Polismyndigheten och Säkerhetspolisen har ett ändamålsenligt utbyte av underrättelseinformation för att förebygga och förhindra våldsbejakande extremism och terrorism.

Riksrevisionens samlade slutsats är att Polismyndigheten och Säkerhetspolisen i stort har ett ändamålsenligt utbyte av underrättelseinformation men att vissa förutsättningar för att utbyta information på regional och lokal nivå behöver förbättras. Med anledning av detta har Riksrevisionen lämnat rekommendationer till myndigheterna. De handlar om att fastställa formerna för informationsutbyte på regional nivå och att förbättra de tekniska förutsättningarna.

För nedladdning:

<https://www.riksrevisionen.se/rapporter/granskningsrapporter/2018/for-sakerhets-skull---utbytet-av-underrattelseinformation-mellan-polismyndigheten-och-sakerhetspolisen.html>

### Summary in English:

For the sake of security – intelligence sharing between the Police Authority and the Swedish Security Service (RiR 2018:3)

The Swedish NAO has audited whether the Police Authority and the Swedish Security Service share intelligence effectively. The audit findings are positive overall, but conditions at regional level should be developed.

For download of English summary

[https://www.riksrevisionen.se/download/18.146a6e10163682c2c4123e00/1527776345542/RiR\\_2018\\_3\\_ENGLISH.pdf](https://www.riksrevisionen.se/download/18.146a6e10163682c2c4123e00/1527776345542/RiR_2018_3_ENGLISH.pdf)

## Artiklar, tidskrifter

### Bending Professional Norms to Gain Field Access to the Police

Rantatalo, O.; Lindberg, O.; Kihlberg, R. & Hällgren, M. (2018). Negotiations and Research Bargains: Bending Professional Norms in the Effort to Gain Field Access. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 2018, Vol.17(1), pp.1-11

#### Abstract

The present study provides an autoethnographic account of the efforts to gain field access to a police organization, spanning more than 2 years. The aim is to describe a case of gaining access in relation to the professional norms of science put forward by Robert K. Merton. Aided by an organized record of notes, e-mails, and other written communications regarding access (144 memos of various types), the study describes and discusses the negotiations with Mertonian norms that followed from the dissonance between ideals of research and practical reality. Opening up for further scholarly discussion, this article concludes that Merton's norms are incongruent with both prevailing guidelines of research ethics and with the practical, short-term problems of access negotiations and research bargains.

För nedladdning (open access)

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1609406918770033>

### Att förebygga hot och våld i statliga myndigheter

Wikman S. & Rickfors U. (2018). Att förebygga hot och våld i statliga myndigheter - en jämförelse mellan två perspektiv på säkerhetsarbete. *Arbetsliv i Omvandling 2 2017*

#### Abstract

En utgångspunkt i arbetsmiljölagen är att kartlägga de risker som finns i verksamheten. För att undersöka om det finns en diskrepans mellan vad lagen stadgar gällande arbetstagares rätt till deltagande i säkerhetsarbetet, och i vilken utsträckning det sker i praktiken, har vi intervjuat tio huvudskyddsombud på statliga myndigheter med krävande klientkontakter. I studien används två perspektiv på säkerhet som vi hämtat från säkerhetsforskning, stabil och habil.

Perspektiven används för att analysera hur arbetsmiljölagen implementeras i statliga myndigheters arbete med att göra riskbedömningar för att förebygga våld och hot. Huvudskyddsombuden efterfrågar mer habilitet och ett större inflytande i säkerhetsarbetet. Varför arbetstagarperspektivet inte integreras i den utsträckning som lagen gör gällande förklaras med att betoningen av den stabila, formella sidan av arbetsmiljöarbete sker på bekostnad av en utveckling i form av arbetstagarmedverkan.

Att arbetstagares möjligheter till input i säkerhetsarbetet saknas i praktiken innebär att säkerhetsarbetet därmed inte alltid motsvarar arbetsmiljölagens syfte.

För nedladdning:

<http://journals.lub.lu.se/index.php/aio/issue/view/2547>

## **Differentiating crisis incidents: A replication study**

Hempenstall, L. & Hammond, S. (2018). Differentiating crisis incidents: A replication study using the action systems model. *Journal of Investigative Psychology & Offender Profiling*. June 2018, Vol. 15 Issue 2, p.p. 162-174 <https://doi.org/10.1002/jip.1498>.

### **Abstract**

Crisis incidents are volatile situations that can pose significant risk to those involved and to law enforcement. The idiosyncratic conditions that lead to such incidents, as well as their volatility, often militate against consistent explanatory models. However, the application of overarching paradigms, such as the action systems model, has shown some promise in imposing order in the domain. Recent research has successfully differentiated crisis incidents into the four distinct modes of the action systems model: conservative, adaptive, integrative, and expressive. The purpose of this paper is to attempt to replicate this recent study using 242 cases from the United States, Ireland, Canada, and Sweden. Data analysis involves smallest space analyses and constrained multidimensional scaling. Although the results supported the underlying structure of original proposed behavioural model, there are a few deviances. These differences along with the potential influence of cultural variations, offence variable selection, the type of incident, and the sample under scrutiny are discussed. It is evident that there remain several challenges, and further research is required, prior to developing a unified framework.

For download see DOI above (access required)

## **Establishing a Police Emergency Response Center in Norway**

Lægreid, P., Rykkja, L.H. & Christensen T. (2018). Establishing a National Police Emergency Response Center: How Urgency Led to Delay: *Risk, Hazards, & Crisis in Public Policy (RHCPP)*, Volume 9, Issue 2, <https://doi.org/10.1002/rhc3.12132>

### **Abstract**

This article describes and analyzes the decision-making process related to the establishment of Norway's National Police Emergency Response Center (NPERC). Following the July 22, 2011 terrorist attacks, Norway's Inquiry Commission recommended the establishment of a NPERC at one physical site. The goal was to enhance governance capacity and contribute to crisis mitigation, prevention, preparedness, and operational crisis management. Although the main actors claimed that such a center was urgently needed, it took several years for the government to reach a final decision. The main puzzle is, why did it take so long? To answer this question, we use a structural-instrumental perspective and a garbage-can approach, while also focusing on the issues of shifting attention and agenda-setting. We conclude that the decision-making process was marked by a lack of rational calculation but also influenced by external shocks, focusing events, and windows of opportunities. This led to changing expectations, shifts in attention and opportunities for new agenda-setting. Hence, the choices made throughout the decision-making process can be seen as the linkage of a specific policy stream, a political stream, and a problem stream. Our main conclusion is that the sense of urgency created by the terrorist attacks led to a delay in the decision-making process.

For download see DOI above (access required)

## **Social capital in Scottish and Danish neighbourhoods:**

Deuchar R., Søgaaard T.F., Holligan C., Miller K., Bone A. & Borchardt L. (2018). Social capital in Scottish and Danish neighbourhoods: paradoxes of a police–community nexus at the front line. *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention*. Published online: 22 Mar 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14043858.2018.1448157>

### **Abstract**

Community-oriented social capital strategies and punitive-oriented policing approaches conflict. Establishing local networking initiatives with community-oriented policing at the centre lends itself to an assets-based policing

approach, based on honouring, mobilizing and extending the assets of community members. Scholars argue about the need for comparative research on convergences and divergencies across subcultures on the streets and communities. Based on qualitative data gathered from working class communities in Scotland and Denmark in 2014, the article draws inspiration from community-generated theory of social capital to explore the micro-sociology of experiences and understandings about community–police integration policy initiatives. We use this perspective to argue that the building of positive inter-generational and police–community relationships is the result of social exchanges and officers’ use of what we call ‘constructive investment strategies’. Ironically, our insights from Scotland to Denmark also suggest what appear as positive achievements of community policing may instead intensify residents’ negative perceptions of police officers and organizations. In this way, the article illuminates the tangled and conflicted nature of these embedded symbolic interactions, social capital formations and the latter’s form as a potential positional and ‘tribal’ commodity.

For download see DOI above (access required)

### **Opportunistic behavior in the principal– agent model of policing:**

Gottschalk, P. (2018). Opportunistic behavior in the principal– agent model of policing: The case of a convicted field officer in Norway. *International Journal of Police Science & Management*, Vol. 20(2) 109–115. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1461355718763453>

#### **Abstract**

Whereas the criminal justice system is designed to determine whether a police officer as an offender is guilty or innocent, the principal–agent model of policing can provide insights into police officer behavior in law enforcement. Agency theory suggests that the chief as a principal and the field officer as an agent may have different preferences, varying knowledge, and opposite risk willingness when it comes to policing. For example, goals may justify means. In this article, the case of a convicted police officer in Norway is discussed based on principal–agent theory

For download see DOI above (access required)

### **Policing of biker groups in Norway**

Larsson, P. (2018). Policing bikers: Confrontation or dialogue. *Trends in organized crime*. DOI: 10.1007/s12117-018-9346-7

#### **Abstract**

This article deals with the policing of biker groups in Norway. It describes the two idealtypical approaches of dialogue and confrontation. It tries to explain why the police use certain methods. It finds that policing is rarely based on knowledge of what works or the causes of a problem. Instead the approaches chosen seem to reflect certain styles of policing described in cultural studies of the police.

For download (open access)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12117-018-9346-7>

### **Body-Worn Video as a Tool to Encourage Reflection**

Phelps, J. M.; Strype, J.; Le Bellu, S.; Lahlou, S. & Aandal, J. (2018). Experiential Learning and Simulation-Based Training in Norwegian Police Education: Examining Body-Worn Video as a Tool to Encourage Reflection. *Policing: A Journal of Policy & Practice*. March 2018, Vol. 12 Issue 1, pp. 50-65. DOI: 10.1093/police/paw014

## **Abstract**

This research article aims to add to current knowledge on reflection, body-worn video, and police education. It examines the potential effects of an intervention which employed subcams (a type of body-worn video) and replay interviews of video footage to enhance experiential learning during an operative training course for Norwegian police students in their final year of study. Our investigation examines evaluation surveys for differences between an intervention and comparison group on reflection and experiential learning outcomes. Findings indicate that students in the intervention group self-reported more general learning outcomes from the course concerning decision-making and communication and that they could identify their own mistakes to a greater degree. They also reported more learning outcomes as measured by the number of statements written about what they learned and would change to improve their performance on three different simulations. Moreover, the content of these statements reflected the intervention as they involved communication and decision-making to a greater degree than students in the comparison group. Implications for the further use of body-worn video to encourage reflection and enhance experiential learning in professional police training and development are discussed.

For download see DOI above (access required)

## **Police Students' about Partner Violence in Same-Sex Relationships**

Fröberg, S. & Strand, S. (2018). Police Students' Perceptions of Intimate Partner Violence in Same-Sex Relationships. *Partner abuse*, Volume 9, Number 2, April 2018, pp. 181-201(21). DOI: 10.1891/1946-6560.9.2.181

## **Abstract**

The knowledge of same-sex intimate partner violence (IPV) is limited. This study aims to investigate the perception of seriousness of same-sex IPV. A vignette study was undertaken among 248 police students (69% males and 31% females) in Sweden. The vignettes portrayed an intimate partner relationship between two people and were available in four versions with the sex of the offender and victim being alternated. Perceptions of IPV were measured using the Opinions of Domestic Violence Scale (Ahmed et al., 2013). The results showed that regardless of gender, IPV was considered serious; however, same-sex IPV was perceived as less serious than victimization of a heterosexual female but more serious than victimization of a heterosexual male. Police interventions were found to be less needed for same-sex victims than for heterosexual female victims.

For download see DOI above (access required)

## **Protecting victims of intimate partner violence**

Strand S. J. M., Fröberg S. & Storey J.E. (2018). Protecting victims of intimate partner violence: Swedish prosecutors' experiences of decision-making regarding restraining orders. *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention*. Published online: 16 Mar 2018, <https://doi.org/10.1080/14043858.2018.1450547>

## **Abstract**

Restraining orders can be used as a risk management strategy to reduce the likelihood of intimate partner violence (IPV) re-victimisation. The aim of this study was to examine how prosecutors work with cases of IPV, with a focus on their collaboration with police, use of violence risk assessment and implementation of restraining orders. A qualitative analysis was conducted based on semi-structured interviews with five prosecutors operating in two northern police districts in Sweden in 2016. Data were analysed using latent content analysis. Three overarching themes arose: The case, Organization of resources and Interpretation of the law. Each theme was discussed in the context of the prosecutors' work with IPV. Prosecutors pointed to several inadequacies in the legislation and offered potential solutions that would ameliorate their work. Results also showed that prosecutors seldom used violence risk assessments conducted by police as a basis for issuing restraining orders. The primary reason for this was a lack of clear routines governing cooperation between police and prosecutors in the application process. The results from this study can be used when training criminal justice personnel in order to obtain a better understanding of the difficulties that prosecutors face when trying to protect victims of IPV.

For download see DOI above (open access)

## **Intervening in domestic violence as a police task**

Fagerlund, M. & Juha Kääriäinen, J. (2018). Intervening in domestic violence as a police task: legal reform and policing versus citizens' perspective. *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention*. Published online: 16 Mar 2018, <https://doi.org/10.1080/14043858.2018.1451019>

### **Abstract**

Violence in Western societies has received increased public and legal attention during the past few decades, while simultaneously, evidence of decreased violent behaviour has been identified. A specific type of violence that has undergone changes in visibility and increased legal intervention is domestic violence (DV). Have people become more sensitive to all kinds of violence? In this case, DV would not stand out as a crime demanding increasing police intervention. In this article, the public's perceptions of the importance of intervening in DV as a police task are analysed. Comparisons with the assessed importance of other types of police tasks are made to evaluate the changes in a broader attitudinal context, and official police statistics are reflected against the trends identified from the survey data. In the results, DV stands out in the comparison of change in the importance of police tasks. The hypothesis of increased cultural sensitivity is not confirmed concerning all types of crimes – or even violent crimes. The results can be understood to support the theory about increased cultural sensitivity concerning an issue previously seen as a private matter rather than a criminal act and police matter – DV.

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*. Published online: 06 Apr 2018. <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)

## **Borders and Orders of Transnational Prostitution**

Jahnsen, S. & Skilbrei, M. (2018). Leaving No Stone Unturned: The Borders and Orders of Transnational Prostitution. *The British Journal of Criminology*, Volume 58, Issue 2, 15 February 2018, Pages 255–272, <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azx028>



## **Abstract**

Criminologists are increasingly turning their attention to the intersections between immigration and crime control. In this article, we describe and discuss four regulatory practices whereby Norwegian police combine criminal law and immigration law in different ways vis-à-vis migrant women involved in prostitution. These practices target sex workers with exclusionary measures, even though the sale of sex is legal. These regulatory practices illustrate how Norwegian anti-prostitution policies are combined with an anti-trafficking agenda, something which creates a policing regime dependent on extensive forms of surveillance and control over sex workers' lives and mobility, and on partnerships and networks of governance.

For download see DOI above (open access)

## **Contesting immigration control in Stockholm's metro system**

Galis, V. & Summerton, J. (2018). We are all foreigners in an analogue world: cyber-material alliances in contesting immigration control in Stockholm's metro system. *Social Movement Studies*, vol. 3:3 pp. 299-317. <https://doi-org.proxy.lnu.se/10.1080/14742837.2017.1383892>

## **Abstract**

Public spaces are often contested sites involving the political use of socio-material arrangements to check, control and filter the flow of people. In Sweden, the recently established police project (REVA) is an attempt to strengthen 'internal border' controls. This paper discusses the emergence of practices in which activist groups organized and performed resistance through the use of counter technologies in the transport sector. We explain how a hybrid alliance of human and nonhuman others generated new virtual and urban spaces and provided temporary autonomous zones, to groups of undocumented immigrants. REVA Spotter, for example, was a tool, a manifesto and a peaceful means of resistance to the REVA policing methods through continuous Facebook status updates on identity checks at metro stations in Stockholm. The technology enabled reports on location and time of ticket controls to warn travellers in real time. Attempts by authorities to exert control over the 'spatial' underground were thereby circumvented by the effective development of an alternative infrastructural 'underground' consisting of assemblages of technologies, activists, undocumented immigrants, texts and emails, smart phones and computers. Based on 'netnographic observations' and interviews, the paper utilizes the case of the REVA to illustrate processes and practices that simultaneously configure the powerful surveyor, the discriminated and those who contest these politics through hybridities of cyber/material, human/nonhuman and urban/virtual space. The paper argues that by configuring such hybrid alliances, activists provided *cyber-material autonomy* to undocumented immigrants and other travellers in the metro, thereby creating new virtual and urban spaces for mobility and flows.

For download see DOI above (access required)

## **Analysis of eyewitness testimony in a police shooting**

Dahl, M.; Graner, S. Fransson, P. Bertilsson, J. & Fredriksson, P. (2018). Analysis of eyewitness testimony in a police shooting with fatal outcome – manifestations of spatial and temporal distortions. *Cogent Psychology* published online.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23311908.2018.1487271>

## **Abstract**

Eyewitness statements are commonly used in the criminal justice system and viewed as having a high probative value, especially when the witness has no motive to lie, other witness recollection corroborates the account, or the witness is highly confident. A fatal police shooting incident in Sweden had 13 witnesses (nine civilians and four police officers) and was also filmed with two mobile phones. All interviews were conducted before witnesses viewed the films, allowing for analysis of discrepancies between their statements and the videos. In this incident, a police patrol was sent to find a man who was reported to have attacked two persons with a knife. When found, the perpetrator refused to obey the officer's commands, and the police eventually shot him. The analysis showed clear differences between the witness testimonies and the film. Elements associated with perceived threat, e.g., the assailant's armament and movement direction and number of shots fired, were remembered fairly accurately.

However, most witnesses poorly recollected when, that is, after which shot, the assailant fell to the ground. Moreover, memory of the actual order of events was altered and important aspects omitted that were crucial from a legal point of view.

For download see DOI above (open access)

## **Rape victims willingness to participate in police investigation**

Hansen, N.B.; Hansen, M. & Louise H. Nielsen, L.H. (2018). Rape Crimes: Are Victims' Acute Psychological Distress and Perceived Social Support Associated With Police Case Decision and Victim Willingness to Participate in the Investigation? *Violence against women* Vol 24, Issue 6.

### **Abstract**

This study examined level of acute psychological distress and perceived social support in 64 victims of rape and the association with police case decisions and victims' willingness to participate in the investigation. The results of independent-sample t tests revealed that victims' unwillingness to participate in the investigation was significantly associated with a higher level of psychological distress in the acute phase following the assault. The results suggest that victims of rape who disengage with the police investigation may do so because of a high level of acute psychological distress. Clinical implications are discussed.

For download (access required):

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14043858.2018.1451019>

## **Autistic persons experiences of the Criminal Justice**

Helverschou, S.B., Steindal, K., Nøttestad, J.A. & Howlin P. (2018). Personal experiences of the Criminal Justice System by individuals with autism spectrum disorders. *Autism*. 2018 May;22(4):460-468. doi: 10.1177/1362361316685554.

### **Abstract**

The processes of arrest, investigation, trial and imprisonment are often extremely difficult for individuals with autism spectrum disorders. In this study, nine offenders with autism spectrum disorders were interviewed about the circumstance surrounding the criminal acts, their views of the arrest, the police interrogation, the trial and the defence and their experiences of being in prison and/or life following the offence. The nine individuals described a range of different and often negative experiences with the Criminal Justice System. However, the majority of those given a custodial sentence coped well in prison, probably due to the high levels of structure and firm frameworks in that environment. Explanation factors associated with the offences indicated that autism spectrum disorder characteristics such as misunderstandings, obsessions and idiosyncratic beliefs and/or behaviours were frequently involved, but stress was the most common explanation provided by the participants. The findings suggest limited understanding of autism spectrum disorders within the Criminal Justice System which needs.

For download see DOI above (access required)

## **Trace evidence analyses and DNA findings among cases of rape**

Forr C., Schei B., Stene E.S., Ormstad K. & Hagemann C.T. (2018). Factors associated with trace evidence analyses and DNA findings among police reported cases of rape. *Forensic Science International* Vol 283, February 2018, pp 136-143.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.forsciint.2017.12.025>

## **Abstract**

### Objective

The aim of this study was to examine the association between victim, suspect and assault characteristics and (1) forensic analysis of trace evidence, (2) detection of spermatozoa and (3) DNA match in police-reported cases of rape/attempted rape. In addition, we explored whether DNA findings were associated with legal outcome.

### Methods

We conducted a retrospective, descriptive study based on police-reported rapes and attempted rapes of women  $\geq 16$  years of age in Sør-Trøndelag Police District throughout 1997–2010. Police data were merged with information from the Sexual Assault Centre (SAC) at St. Olavs University Hospital, Trondheim, Norway. We used binary and multivariable logistic regression for the comparisons.

### Results

We identified 324 victims (mean age 24 years). The police requested analysis in 135 (45%) of the 299 collected victim samples. The police decision to analyze was after adjustment associated with the victim being employed or under education, and a public venue, but not with interval from assault to sampling. Spermatozoa were detected in 79 (61%) of the analyzed cases, of which 71 were collected from victims within 24 h. Interval from assault being  $< 24$  h and reporting a penetrative assault remained associated with the findings of spermatozoa after adjustments. Forensic analyses of trace evidence collected from victim, suspect and/or venue disclosed matching DNA profiles in 57 (40%) of a total of 143 analyzed cases. Matching DNA profiles were associated with suspect being known to the victim and with the venue being private. A higher proportion of cases with a DNA match were prosecuted in court: 20 of the 29 cases prosecuted. However, despite a DNA match 35 cases were anyway dismissed because of insufficient evidence.

### Conclusions

Although many of the associations in our study were expected, it is still important to report the actual numbers to gain insight into the importance of a DNA match in legal proceedings. A substantial proportion of cases with DNA match was dismissed because of insufficient evidence. To strengthen the justice response to sexual assault, it is essential to generate knowledge about the role of medico-legal evidence in such cases, and there are obviously other non-medical factors influencing the legal decisions.

For download see DOI above (access required)

## **Factors that Influence Decision-Making among Investigators**

Geisler, M. & Allwood., C.M. (2018). Decision-Making Competence, Social Orientation, Time Style, and Perceived Stress. *Frontiers in psychology* 9: 440. DOI: 10.3389/fpsyg.2018.00440

### Abstract

Peoples' decision-making competence, defined as tendency to follow normative rational principles in their decision making, is important as it may influence the extent that requirements are met and levels of perceived stress. In addition, perceived stress could be influenced by social orientation and time style; for example, decisions need to comply with given deadlines and the expectations of others. In two studies, with students ( $n = 118$ ) and professionals (police investigators,  $n = 90$ ), we examined how the three individual difference features: decision-making competence, social orientation, and time approach relate to perceived stress. Results showed that social orientation and time approach were related to levels of perceived stress, but decision-making competence was not. These results indicate that social orientation and time approach are important to consider in relation to perceived stress, but the role of decision-making competence may be less important for perceived stress. However, the role of decision-making competence for perceived stress needs to be further researched.

For download see DOI above (open access)

## **Cognitive and Emotional Stressors of Child Homicide Investigations**

Roach, J., Sharratt, K., Cartwright, A. & Roer, T.S. (2018). Cognitive and Emotional Stressors of Child Homicide Investigations on U.K. and Danish Police Investigators. *Homicide Studies*. First Published March 1, 2018. <https://doi-org.proxy.lnu.se/10.1177/1088767918759695>

## **Abstract**

In a previous paper, key differences in the form and manifestation of cognitive and emotional stress experienced by investigators of adult and child homicide were identified, along with a cursory look at how investigators commonly deal or cope with these effects. In this article, the findings from 11 interviews with U.K. and Danish police officers with experience of investigating both adult and child homicides suggest that child homicide investigations can have a profoundly different effect on police investigators that can vary between officers. The effects experienced and coping strategies employed were similar among officers in Denmark and the United Kingdom, and these included becoming more emotionally closed and engaging in regular sport and exercise. The findings hold important implications for police training and for the welfare of current and future police homicide investigators particularly where the victim is a child.

For download see DOI above (access required)

## **Comparisons of drug-related police encounters across the globe:**

Hughes C.E., Barratt M.J., Ferris J.A., Maier L.J. & Winstock A.R. (2018). Drug-related police encounters across the globe: How do they compare? *International Journal of Drug Policy* Vol. 56, June 2018, pp 197-207. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2018.03.005>

## **Abstract**

### **Background**

Drug law enforcement subsumes the majority of drug policy expenditure across the globe. Fuelled by knowledge that much of this investment is ineffective or counter-productive there have been increasing calls for cross-national comparisons to identify where policing approaches differ and what types of approaches may be more effective. Yet, to date cross-national comparison of drug law enforcement has proven a methodologically hazardous affair. Using a new drug policing module added to the 2017 Global Drug Survey, this study seeks to provide the first cross-national comparison of the incidence, nature and intensity of illicit drug-related police encounters amongst people who use drugs.

### **Methods**

The Global Drug Survey was administered in late 2016. Across 26 countries including Australia, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Switzerland, the UK and the USA a total of 45,942 people who had recently used drugs completed the drug policing module. Key variables assessed included the incidence and frequency of drug-related police encounters in the last 12 months that involved: a) being stopped and searched; b) encountering a drug detection dog; c) being given a caution or warning; d) being charged and arrested; and e) paying a bribe. Multi-level models were used to control for pre-existing national differences in drug use prevalence and non-drug specific policing (including the total number of police personnel in each country).

### **Results**

Drug-related police encounters were most commonly reported in Italy and Scotland. Conversely, police encounters were most likely to lead to arrest in Norway, Finland and Sweden. The type and locations of encounters further differed across countries, with for example stop and search most reported in Greece and Colombia, and encounters with drug detection dogs most reported in Scotland, Italy, UK and Australia. Multi-level models showed that the incidence of reported policing encounters continued to differ significantly across countries after controlling for pre-existing national differences in drug use prevalence and policing, and that drug policing encounters were 4 to 14 times more common in some nations than others.

### **Conclusion**

The findings unearth significant cross-national differences in the incidence and nature of drug-related policing of people who use drugs. This suggests that there may be opportunities for countries to learn from each other about how and why they differ, and the potential benefits of switching to lower intensity modes of drug policing.

For download see DOI above (access required)

## **Quality in Swedish police interviews with young suspects**

Winerdal, U., Cederborg, A-C. & Lindholm, J. (2018). The quality of question types in Swedish police interviews with young suspects of serious crimes. *The Police Journal: Theory, Practice and Principles*. First Published April 18, 2018.

## **Abstract**

This study explores how juvenile offenders in Sweden between the age of 15 and 17 are interviewed by police officers when suspected of homicide crimes. The quality of question types was assessed in 47 authentic interviews. The findings show that the police officers used option-posing and suggestive questions most frequently and social pressure was used in three predominating ways: to confront, to challenge and to appeal for a confession. The conclusion is that the police officers' question style to a large extent contradicts recommendations for how to interview children. There is therefore a need to develop an evidence-based interview practice for interviewing young suspects.

For download see (access required):

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0032258X18770915>

## **Firearm-perpetrated homicides clearance in Sweden 1990–2013**

Granath, S. & Sturup, J. (2018). Homicide clearance in Sweden 1990–2013 with special reference to firearm-perpetrated homicides. *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention* Vol. 19:1. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14043858.2018.1449412>

## **Abstract**

Studies on homicide clearance in the Scandinavian context are very rare. In this article, we explore the homicide clearance rate in Sweden with special reference to firearm-perpetrated cases. The study is based on homicide research data collected by the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, comprising all 2160 homicides known to the Swedish authorities during the period 1990–2013. The annual clearance rate varied between 74 and 90%, with an overall minor decrease since the 1990s. However, there has been a considerable decrease in the clearance rate for firearm-perpetrated homicides. It can be concluded that this decrease is due to a shift in the characteristics of firearm-perpetrated offences, with homicides committed in public places against criminally active male victims having become more frequent. This finding is generally consistent with theories which argue that homicide clearance rates are predominantly affected by case-specific, non-discretionary factors beyond the control of the police. The practical implications of the study are that investigative efforts should be more intense in cases where a male has been shot in a public place, and that homicides related to criminal milieus should be investigated by specialized units.

For download see DOI above (access required)

## **Krönikor, blogginlägg m.m.**

### **Polisen måste bli effektivare – mer resurser hjälper inte.**

Forskarna Mats Alvesson och Stefan Holgersson skriver på DN debatt 2/6: ”Polisarbetet behöver skärpas. Då krävs att man fastställer och jämför prestationer. Och att svaga resultat och försök att manipulera indikatorer följs av konsekvenser. Att ständigt kräva och lova mer resurser är alltför lättvindigt om det inte åtföljs av hårdare krav än hittills på att åstadkomma resultat”

<https://www.dn.se/debatt/polisen-maste-bli-effektivare-mer-resurser-hjalper-inte/>

### **Sex kriminologiprofessorer om vad som fungerar och inte fungerar brottsförebyggande.**

Felipe Estrada, Janne Flyghed, Anders Nilsson, Tove Pettersson, Jerzy Sarnecki och Henrik Tham redogör för vad aktuell svensk och internationell forskning kommit fram till om vad som inte är brottsförebyggande.

<https://www.magasinetparagraf.se/nyheter/debatt/51959-sex-kriminologiprofessorer-om-vad-som-fungerar-och-inte-fungerar-brottsforebyggande/>

**Stor uenighet om beväpning av politiet.** Politiet skal få permanent beväpning på visse steder i landet, vedtok norske Stortinget denne uken. Men temperaturen var høy i beväpningsdebatten på Politihøgskolens forskningskonferanse rapporterer Forskning.no  
<https://forskning.no/juridiske-fag-kriminalitet/2018/06/stor-uenighet-om-bevaepning-av-politiet>

## Konferenser, kurser m.m.

### The 7th Nordic Police Research Seminar 19-21.9

The 2018 Nordic Police Research Conference 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.

On day one, we are pleased to welcome Professor Nick Fyfe from The University of Dundee, Scotland, who will speak about police reform, research, and the uses of expert knowledge. On day two, Commissioner Gunnar Appelgren, Stockholm Police Region; Ingvar Nilsson, National Economist; and, Associate Professor Malin Eriksson, Umeå University - all from Sweden - will give us different perspectives on Initiative 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. On day three, Vesa Muttilainen from the Police University College in Tampere, Finland will give us more insight in strategic analysis of the police's operating environment.

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

### Nordisk nätverksträff för doktorander i kriminologi:

Kriminologiska institutionen Stockholms universitet anordnar 20 augusti 2018 08:00 - 21 augusti 2018 20:00 en nätverksträff för nordiska kriminologidoktorander. Målet är att erbjuda möjligheter för idéutbyte och nätverksskapande.

Kriminologidoktorander från de nordiska länderna är välkomna att skicka in abstracts på 150-200 ord. Deltagarna behöver även förbereda en kort presentation av abstractet (15-20 minuter).

Tio platser/deltagare finansieras genom ekonomiskt stöd från Nordiska Samarbetsrådet i Kriminologi (resekostnader, boende, lunch och middag).

Abstracts ska skickas in senast 22 juni till [anders.stenström@criminology.su.se](mailto:anders.stenström@criminology.su.se). Besked om antagning ges 30 juni.

För mer information, kontakta [anders.stenström@criminology.su.se](mailto:anders.stenström@criminology.su.se)



## 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.

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)

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