

Nyhetsbrev från Nordiska polisforsknings- nätverket: Augusti 2018

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Fredag 24.8 sista anmälningdag för Nordiska polisforskningskonferensen

Allmänt

Växjös polisutbildning varnar för puckel i polisutbildning

På ett seminarium på Almedalsveckan på Gotland varnade prefekten vid Linnéuniversitetets polisutbildning Ola Kronkvist för en snabbutbildning som riskerar att bli en puckel av nya poliser som sedan riskerar att innebära en minskning av antalet utbildningsplatser. Istället bör ökningen av poliser bör sträckas ut över så lång tid som möjligt. Sedan bör antalet poliser som utbildas hållas på en jämn nivå och vara baserad på en långsiktig analys. I Växjö har man gått från 72 till 94, till 104, till 216 nya studenter, för att sedan en termin 2009 vara nere på noll. Nu är man efter en snabb ökning uppe på 325. Samtidigt är utbildningen undervisningstät och kräver små undervisningsgrupper i moment som skytte och polisbilskörning.

Vidare anser Kronkvist att en förkortad utbildning enligt dansk modell vore oerhört farlig. – ”Det bygger på en kraftig missuppfattning om att det där med att jobba i yttre tjänst, det är något man kan snabbutbilda folk till. Jag skulle säga att det är precis tvärt om. Utredningsarbete det kan man möjligtvis snabbutbilda folk till, men yttre tjänst är det mest komplicerade polisarbetet. Då måste man kunna allt.”

För ytterligare information se:

<https://polistidningen.se/2018/07/varnar-for-puckel-av-nya-poliser/>

New international forum for development of policing

PoliceTalent is a new platform and a forum for police leaders, police officers, politicians and others who want to contribute to the positive developing of policing. Through the three media of [Facebook](#), a website and a [YouTube channel](#), PoliceTalent will put the spotlight on positive changes, effective work methods, and organizational change. With this PoliceTalent hopes to have a positive impact not just on policing but also on employees, and the community the police is to guard.

The goal of this forum is to offer examples of best practice and practical leadership guidance based on practitioners' experience and academic results. PoliceTalent focusses on and emphasizes the positive movement for an effective 21st century policing. This is a forum for everyone that wants to make a difference.

Contributors: Chief of Police Mac Tristan (Coppell, Texas, USA), Dr. Ann-Christine Andersson Arntén the Swedish Police, Senior Professor Trevor Archer, University of Gothenburg, Department of Psychology and Leader of the Swedish network.

For further information see links above and:

<http://policetalent.com/>

Recordings from the Stockholm Criminology Symposium.

Police research was the theme at this year's Stockholm Criminology Symposium. The opening ceremony and discussion can be seen here: <https://www.criminologysymposium.com>. For all sessions in the auditorium see [the Symposium's YouTube channel](#).

Böcker, rapporter, uppsatser

Ursäkta, men vi är faktiskt POLISEN och vi står över lagen!

Holgersson, S. (2018). *Ursäkta, men vi är faktiskt POLISEN och vi står över lagen!* Linköping: Linköping University Electronic Press.

Sammanfattning

Av rapporten framgår att det inom polisen finns en utbredd inställning att Polismyndigheten inte behöver rätta sig efter lagar och regler. Det handlar inte om bristande intern information, utan om ett förhållningssätt som återfinns hos personal på skilda hierarkiska nivåer. Förhållandet återspeglas i många sammanhang, exempelvis när någon begär att ta del av allmänna handlingar, i vapenlicensärenden, i arbetsmiljöärenden och hur polisen bland annat i pressmeddelande vinklar olika förhållanden m.m.

Polismyndigheten har ett stort fokus på att marknadsföra sitt eget varumärke. Det har medfört att grundläggande principer i regeringsformen hamnat i skymundan, såsom vikten av att iaktta opartiskhet och saklighet. En ovilja att lämna ut innehållet i allmänna handlingar som riskerar att påverka polisens varumärke negativt kan ses som en följd av detta och leder inte bara till att offentlighetsprincipen sätts ur spel. Det får också indirekt en negativ inverkan på möjligheterna att svensk polis utvecklas på ett önskvärt sätt genom att polisen vidtar skenaktiviteter. I rapporten "Polisens utredningsverksamhet – En studie av polisens arbete med demokrati- och hatbrott på nätet" (Holgersson, 2018) exemplifieras negativa konsekvenser av ett sådant förhållningssätt (se även Holgersson, 2014; Holgersson & Wieslander, 2017). I denna rapport beskrivs och fördjupas problembeskrivningen. De problem som tas upp är i sig viktiga att komma tillrätta med eftersom det är vitalt för en rättsvårdande myndighet att följa lagar och regler. I synnerhet gäller det för en myndighet i vars verksamhet det ingår att använda tvångsmedel och utöva fysiskt våld mot medborgare.

För nedladdning:

<http://liu.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2%3A1236513&dswid=-4040>

Se även

https://www.expressen.se/ledare/hellre-en-radiobil-an-200-kommunikatorer/?utm_medium=link&utm_campaign=social_sharing&utm_source=facebook&social=fb

Kriminalitetsforebygging – en kunnskapsoversikt

Runhovde, S. R. & Skjevraak, P. E. (2018). *Kriminalitetsforebygging på norsk: En kunnskapsoversikt* (PHS Forskning, 2018: 3). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

Abstract

Hva kjennetegner kriminalitetsforebyggende arbeid i Norge? Denne rapporten presenterer norsk forskningslitteratur om forebygging av kriminalitet, men også forebygging av adferd og risikofaktorer der kriminalitet på sikt er ett av flere mulige utfall. Rapporten løfter fram hvilke strategier og metoder som anvendes i det forebyggende arbeidet på tvers av en rekke kriminalitetsområder, sentrale utfordringer på feltet samt hva forskningen sier når det gjelder direkte og indirekte effekter av kriminalitets forebyggende arbeid. Rapporten identifiserer dessuten kunnskapsunderskudd på feltet ved å synliggjøre områder hvor forskning på kriminalitetsforebyggende innsats er begrenset.

Les rapporten i fulltekst i PIA: <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2507671>

BRÅ:s rapporter om kriminalstatistik

BRÅ presenterar på sin hemsida ett urval av Sveriges officiella rättsstatistik. Officiell statistik är sådan statistik som regleras i lagen (2001:99) och förordningen (2001:100) om den officiella

statistiken. Rättsstatistiken delas in i produkterna anmälda brott, handlagda brott, personer misstänkta för brott, personer lagförda för brott, kriminalvård och återfall i brott. Dessa produkter som Brå ansvarar för har samlingsnamnet kriminalstatistik.

Se:

<https://www.bra.se/statistik/kriminalstatistik.html>

Polisprofessorn Leif GW Perssons memoarer

Persson, L.G.W. (2018). *Professor Wille Vingmutter, mästardetektiv: berättelsen om mitt arbetsliv*. [Stockholm]: Albert Bonniers förlag.

I Leif GW Perssons andra memoarbok beskriver han bl.a. sin verksamhet som forskare i kriminologi, medverkan i ett antal utredningar, professor vid Rikspolisstyrelsen och utredare i mordutredningar.

Artiklar, tidskrifter

Nordisk Politiforskning no 1 2018 ute nu

From editorial: The articles in this issue cover many different topics, from the instrumental to the symbolic. Thus, the issue demonstrates the diversity of Nordic Police research.

Mia Hartmann, Nadja Hestehave, Lotte Høgh, and Kira Rønn presents an argument in favour of “embedded police research”. There has been some debate in the Nordic countries regarding the role of researchers vis-à-vis the police. Some scholars find that researchers should maintain a distance in order to maintain a critical stance towards their subject – otherwise police research may be reduced to a purely instrumental endeavor concerned only with “what works”. The authors of the present article, however, argue the opposite: researchers already working in or with the police stand a better chance of doing research that will be both critical and constructive. The main reasons are, first, that researchers embedded in the police organization will have privileged access to information, and second, that it will be easier for such researchers to put their results to use in and with the police.

In his paper, Lars Mikkelsen deals with a very important issue in the education of police officers: what motivates new police recruits? Do motivations change during the education period? Based on a number of focus group interviews with newly admitted recruits as well as with recruits at the end of their training, the article shows that, among the newly admitted, concrete and action-packed work is preferred. While the interest in action can also be found among those who are in their final days of education, they also demonstrate an interest in more analytical, “abstract” work: i.e. complex investigations demanding time

Goran Basic describes how the idea of “the criminal Russian” is created and maintained among police and other border agents in the Baltic region. Basic analyses the idea of the Russian threat in the forms of criminals, spies or outright invasion as an example of a moral panic, and he shows how such images help strengthen border agents’ image of themselves as protectors of the existing normative order.

Martin Boldt describes an initial study of structured crime scene reports. In a study of burglary reporting, he compares traditional, text-based reports with the structured reports and finds that structured reporting is superior in two ways: the structured reports take less time to

fill out and they contain more information than the traditional reports. Thus, the study suggests that the use of structured crime reporting will increase police efficiency.

The next issue of *Nordisk Politiforskning* (#2, 2018) will be dedicated to a discussion about methods in police research, while #1, 2019 will again be open to all kinds of papers concerning the police. The editors would like to thank the many authors who submit papers to us – it is a pleasure that there is such great interest in the journal.

See (the articles will be presented separately below):

https://www.idunn.no/nordisk_politiforskning/2018/01/editorial

Making the Case for Embedded Police Research.

Koss Hartmann, M. R.; Kirchhoff Hestehave, N.; Høgh, L. & Vrist Rønn, K. (2018). Knowing from Within. Making the Case for Embedded Police Research. *Nordisk politiforskning no 1 2018*. DOI: 10.18261/issn.1894-8693-2018-01-03

Abstract

A current discussion about the role of research knowledge, particularly in Nordic police research, is concerned with research-funding collaborations being too entangled with political interests in documenting best-practices (“what works”), to maintain a trustworthy degree of critical and freely reflexive ethos. Whereas previous debaters find the solution to be one of researchers distancing themselves from their embeddedness with the police organisation they study in, we argue on the contrary that embedded, in-depth and close-up approaches are essential in producing rich enough knowledge from within the police to achieve critical and freely reflexive research-knowledge. In nuancing perspectives on the role and potential of embedded police researchers in contributing to knowledgeable policing, we suggest a framework for Embedded Police Research.

For download see DOI above (open access)

Police Students about Concrete or Abstract Police Work

Nørr Mikkelsen L. **Concrete or Abstract Police Work?** Assessments of Motivating Factors in Police Assignments Made by Police Students. *Nordisk politiforskning no 1 2018*. DOI: 10.18261/issn.1894-8693-2018-01-04

Abstract

This article analyses how Danish police students assess the attractiveness of different police assignments and how these assessments change during the education. The study is based on 10 focus groups with 50 police students, half of them recently started while the other half are within two weeks of finishing the education. Especially the recently started police students present a hedonist orientation towards assignments characterized by action and adrenaline, whereas the police students at the end of the education lean somewhat more towards immersing themselves in more complex assignments. Overall, whether a police assignment gives space for professional autonomy or discretion in the work makes a great difference for how it is valued. Although the findings, in line with most research on police culture, show several signs of the students preferring “outside” police work with a concrete output, there are also signs of a widely shared interest in the opportunity of combining abstract and concrete police work.

For download see DOI above (open access)

Grundböcker i polisarbete med vetenskaplig förankring

Knutsson, M. (2018). Anmälan: Polisarbete med vetenskaplig förankring – två grundböcker med viktiga budskap. *Nordisk politiforskning no 1 2018*. DOI: [10.18261/issn.1894-8693-1-2018-01-07](https://doi.org/10.18261/issn.1894-8693-1-2018-01-07)

Med anknytning till föregående artikel har Maria Knutsson i *Nordisk Politiforskning* 2008-01 anmält två grundböcker för polisutbildningen Adam Diderichsen og Anne-Stina Sørensen (red.) (2016). *Den skarpe ende: grundbog i politiarbejde*. samt Nils Eklund och Lena Landström (red.) (2018). *Polisen, verksamhet och arbete*.

Hon skriver att Polisutbildningarna i Sverige och Danmark som båda kämpar mot de största hindren i utvecklingen av en polisverksamhet under de senaste åren har ”fått två gedigna och välskrivna böcker som på ett överskådligt sätt ger en introduktion till polisarbete, där yrkets komplexitet och behovet av analys och teoretisk förankring utgör den utgångspunkt som gör området spännande och intellektuellt utmanande”.

Knutsson sammanfattar med att ”Om det finns starka drivkrafter att popularisera undervisningen, särskilt när det handlar om att mer teoretiska kunskapsområden måste hävda sig i relation till de kunskapsområden där praktiska färdigheter har en självklar plats, finns alltid en lockelse att använda de metoder som vinner gillande från studentkollektivet. Grundat i pedagogisk forskning hävdar författarna att detta är fel väg att gå. För att ”utveckla svensk polis i önskad riktning” och lägga grunder för det livslånga lärande som är en nödvändighet i polisycket, krävs istället en utbildning som vågar utmana studenternas preferenser och utveckla de lärstilar som initialt möter större motstånd. Både *Polisen, verksamhet och arbete* och *Den skarpe ender* erbjuder angelägna texter för de pedagoger som tar på sig denna, ibland otacksamma, uppgift.”

For download see DOI above (open access)

Konstruktion av ”kriminella ryssar” i baltisk gränsbevakning.

Basic, G. (2018). Konstruktion av normupplösning och moralisk panik. Etnografisk analys av underrättelse-, operativt polis- och gränsbevakningsarbete. *Nordisk politiforskning no 1 2018*. DOI: 10.18261/issn.1894-8693-2018-01-05

Abstract in english

The aim of the study is to analyze how intelligence and operative personnel in the Baltic Sea area describe the category “Russian criminals” and which discursive patterns cooperate with the construction of the category “norm-resolving Russian.” The analytical findings of a study are presented in the following themes: (1) Construction of norm resolution and moral panics: example criminal, (2) Construction of norm resolution and moral panics: example spy and (3) Construction of norm resolution and moral panics: example military invasion. The presentation of intelligence and operational police and border guard work as having varying morals and strengthening the argument for the need to fight against the other (“Russian”) can be interpreted in different ways. One interpretation is that constructed fear for the norm-resolving Russian and reproduced moralic panic is the expression of a social identity, and it is based on a contrast in relation to the “other”. By building up ideas about “enemies”, moral panic is created and recreated, as well as the professional police and border guard professional identities. In addition, it shows in the analysis of the study the image of Russians pointed out by police and border guards in the Baltic region.

For download see DOI above (open access)

Differences in Finnish–Russian crime prevention

Heusala, A-L. & Koistinen, J.(2018). ‘Rules of the game’ in cross-border cooperation: legal-administrative differences in Finnish–Russian crime prevention . *International Review of Administrative Sciences*. June 2018, Vol. 84 Issue 2. doi: 10.1177/0020852315625786

Abstract

The article illuminates the dynamics of bilateral cross-border cooperation between two vastly different legal-administrative partners. The analysis utilizes empirical findings of a case study on bilateral Finnish–Russian crime prevention cooperation. Currently, both the differences in national legislations and the fast-changing administrative environment make this cooperation challenging. The case study showed that bilateral cooperation, which is the dominant form of cooperation between EU member states and Russia, is currently affected by disjointed and even competing multilateral and bilateral structures, differences in criminal law and procedure, gaps between international treaties and national legislation, local and regional variations of practices, weak institutional trust and abrupt policy changes. The results indicate that the effectiveness of cross-border networks cannot be assessed strictly in terms of quantitative outcomes. Further long-term development of the cooperation requires both realistic understanding of legal-administrative constraints and strong commitment at the national and supranational political levels.

For download see DOI above. (access required)

Learning the (hidden) silence policy within the police

Wieslander, M. (2018). Learning the (hidden) silence policy within the police. *Studies in Continuing Education*, DOI:[10.1080/0158037X.2018.1497592](https://doi.org/10.1080/0158037X.2018.1497592)

Abstract

Many organisations declare that the ability for employees to speak out about organisational matters is important for organisational development. However, recent literature reports a widespread fear of retaliation among employees if they express themselves – especially within the police. The point of departure of the present article is the tension and discrepancy between official policy and officers' accounts of the conversational climate within the police. Through empirical examples from data consisting of field studies and 33 interviews with police officers in subordinate ranks, this article describes how employees learn and reproduce informal norms that condition the conversational and working climate within the organisation. In contrast to official guidelines within the police, employees learn the informal cultural norms of keeping a low profile and remaining silent through everyday talk. Theories that stress how discourses, storytelling, and noisy silences accomplish social action are used to explain why these informal norms are given such power within an institutional setting.

Open access: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/0158037X.2018.1497592>

How Police Leaders Learn to Lead

Filstad, C., Karp, T. & Glomseth, R. (2018). How Police Leaders Learn to Lead. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*. doi: 10.1093/policing/pay043

Abstract

This article examines how Norwegian police leaders learn to lead and what constitutes police practices. Twenty-seven police leaders were shadowed during and interviewed about their daily practices of policing. We found that police leaders learn foremost through their experiences by practising leadership within the context of police culture. We therefore argue for a shift from teaching to acknowledging learning through practice instead of learning through practice constituting missed opportunities for learning and being 'due to chance'. The Norwegian police culture and the Norwegian Police Service not being a learning organization will strongly influence what Norwegian police leaders learn. Consequently, Norwegian police leaders learn management more than they learn leadership. We argue for combining management and leadership in future police leadership practices. We also argue for the importance of enabling police leaders to construct their manoeuvring space, acknowledging the importance of a manoeuvring space in police leaders' learning to ensure their learning results in changes in established practices.

Artikkelen kan leses i fulltekst i PIA: <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2558204>

Minoritetsungdom og politiets «stopp og sjekk-rutiner»

Solhjell, R., Saarikkomäki, E., Haller, M. B., Wästerfors, D. & Kolind, T. (2018). "We are seen as a threat": Police stops of young ethnic minorities in the Nordic countries. *Critical Criminology*. doi: 10.1007/s10612-018-9408-9.

Abstract

This article focuses on the perspectives of young ethnic minorities in the Nordic countries who have experienced various forms of "police stops", i.e. situations where the police stop them without any reference to a specific event that the youth know of. Analytically, the debate is positioned through an intersectionality approach of (un)belonging to majority societies. Across the Nordic countries, we found that the young people described five social markers as reasons for being stopped, namely clothing, hanging out in groups, ethnicity, neighbourhoods and gender. We argue that the police stops explicate how the young men in particular are often forced to think about themselves in terms of "a threat" to the majority and the attributes they have that make them seem like criminals.

Artikkelen kan leses i fulltekst i PIA: <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2507660>

Objektivitet i avhør

Jakobsen, K.K., Stridbeck, U. & Langballe, Å. (2018). Objektivitet i avhør: Avhør av fornærmede i straffesaker i Norge. *Tidsskrift for strafferett*, 18(2), 74-101. doi: 10.18261/issn.0809-9537-2018-02-02

Sammendrag

Objektivitet er en av rettssikkerhetens mest fundamentale prinsipper og gjelder for hele straffesakskjeden fra mistanke om straffbar handling til dom. Kravet om objektivitet henger sammen med den materielle sannhets prinsipp – at straffesaken får et objektivt riktig resultat. I politiets opplæring forsøkes objektiviteten ivarett ved en åpen, hypotesetestende tilnærming og ved å unngå å påvirke den avhørtes forklaring, ved primært å benytte åpne spørsmål. Hvordan objektivitetskravet operasjonaliseres av politiet under avhør av fornærmede, er imidlertid utforsket. Formålet med denne studien er å undersøke hvordan politiet praktiserer objektivitetskravet når de avhører fornærmede. Studien viser at objektivitetskravet er sentralt for etterforskerne. De forsøker å ivareta objektiviteten ved å være upartiske, unngå å påvirke og holde en emosjonell distanse. Samtidig ønsker de å være empatiske. Balansegangen mellom objektivitet og empati kan føre til kommunikative dilemmaer i avhørerrollen. Det vil derfor bli analysert og diskutert hvordan kravene om objektivitet og empati håndteres. Vi har brukt to datakilder: 19 lyd- og bildeavhør av ungdommer som overlevde terrorangrepet på Utøya 22. juli 2011, og intervjuer av de 17 etterforskerne som har gjennomført de 19 avhørene.

För nedladdning se DOI ovan (access krävs)

Gender Patterns in Personality Related to Occupational Choice

Grönlund, A., Magnusson, C. (2018). Do Atypical Individuals Make Atypical Choices? Examining How Gender Patterns in Personality Relate to Occupational Choice and Wages Among Five Professions in Sweden. *Gender Issues*, 35(2), 153-178. DOI: 10.1007/s12147-017-9194-9

Abstract

The article provides a close-up picture of gender and personality in relation to the gender composition of occupation and the gender wage gap. Using a survey of newly graduated highly educated men and women in five occupations in Sweden (engineers, lawyers, police officers, social workers and psychologists, $n \approx 2400$), we examine (a) if personality traits—measured as Big Five traits, risk-taking and self-esteem—differ between men and women (b) if differences in personality traits are systematically related to the gender composition of the

occupation, (c) if individuals who have chosen an occupation dominated by the other gender are gender-atypical in their personalities and, (d) how personality traits are related to wages and the gender wage gap. The results show significant gender differences in agreeableness, emotional stability and perceived risk-taking. The male-dominated occupations score higher on risk-taking than those dominated by females, but the pattern for agreeableness is less clear and the scores on emotional stability are no higher in these occupations. Further we find that individuals who have chosen a gender-atypical occupation tend to display gender atypical personality traits. In line with previous research, we find that risk-taking and self-esteem are positively related to wages but these associations do not account for gender differences in wages. The valuation of personality traits does not vary systematically with the gender composition of the occupations but being agreeable has a more negative wage effect for women than for men.

Open Access: <https://link-springer-com.e.bibl.liu.se/article/10.1007%2Fs12147-017-9194-9>

Drug-related police encounters across the globe

Ferris, Jason; Hughes, Caitlin E.; Barratt, Monica J.; Ferris, Jason A.; Maier, Larissa J.; Winstock, Adam R. (2018) Drug-related police encounters across the globe: How do they compare? *International Journal Of Drug Policy*, 56, 197-207. DOI: 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. Multilevel 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.

För nedladdning (access krävs):

<https://www-sciencedirect-com.e.bibl.liu.se/science/article/pii/S0955395918300756?via%3Dihub>

Reforming the Norwegian police, Community or Emergency Police

Christensen, T.; Lægveid, P. & Rykkja L.H. (2018). Reforming the Norwegian **police** between structure and culture: Community **police** or emergency **police**. *Public Policy & Administration*; Jul 2018, Vol. 33 Issue 3. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0952076717709523>

Abstract

This article examines the reform of the **police in Norway** between 2012 to 2015 drawing upon central public reports and official documents leading up to the reform. These include the report from the official Inquiry Commission into the **police** response to the terrorist attacks in Oslo and at Utøya in July 2011, a report issued by a public commission in 2013 – established to analyze challenges within the **police** – and the resulting government proposal and parliamentary discussion that culminated in a decision to create a new **police** structure in 2015. While governance capacity and the need for a stronger emergency **police** were a main concern throughout the process, the importance of governance legitimacy and of maintaining a community **police** force became more important towards the end. The organizational thinking behind the reform is explained in terms of a structural and an institutional perspective. The analysis shows that both cultural and structural change was seen as prominent instruments for improving the **police** force, but they were emphasized differently at different points during the process. The analysis demonstrates that political context, agenda settings, attention shifting and situational factors as well as path dependency were important drivers of the reform.

For download see DOI above. (access required)

The Presumption of Guilt in Suspect Interrogations

Lidén, M.; Gräns, M. & Juslin, P. (2018). The presumption of guilt in suspect interrogations: Apprehension as a trigger of confirmation bias and debiasing techniques. *Law and Human Behavior*, Vol 42(4), Aug 2018. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000287>

Abstract

This research tests whether a police officer's decision to apprehend a suspect triggers confirmation bias during an interrogation. The study also tests two strategies to reduce confirmation bias: (1) decoupling decision to apprehend from interrogation and (2) reducing cognitive load for the interrogating police officer. In Experiment 1, **Swedish police officers** ($N = 60$) were faced with 12 scenarios in which they either had to decide for themselves whether to apprehend a suspect or were informed about the corresponding decision by another **police** officer or a prosecutor. Participants then prepared questions for a suspect interrogation and evaluated the trustworthiness of the suspect's denial or confession. The same method was used in Experiment 2 but with law and psychology students ($N = 60$) as participants. In Experiment 3, psychology students ($N = 60$) prepared interrogation questions either by freely producing their own or by choosing questions from a preset list. Overall, apprehended suspects were interrogated in a more guilt presumptive way and rated as less trustworthy than non apprehended suspects. However, the tested debiasing techniques, primarily reducing cognitive load for the interrogating **police** officer, hold some potential in mitigating this bias.

For download see DOI above. (access required)

Negative organizational dynamics as enabler of white-collar crime.

Gottschalk, P. (2018). Negative organizational dynamics as enabler of white-collar crime. *International Journal of Police Science & Management*. June 2018, Vol. 20 Issue 2. DOI: 10.1177/1461355718763455.

Abstract

Policing white-collar crime continues to be a critical issue for law enforcement all over the world. Organizational dynamics is an interesting perspective on white-collar crime. Organizational dynamics can cause a downward spiral, leading to misconduct and crime. During the downward spiral, the tendency to commit white-collar crime increases. It becomes more convenient to commit crime in comparison with alternative actions when crises or opportunities emerge. Convenience theory suggests that white-collar crime can be an attractive option for executives and others in the elite. In this article, negative organizational dynamics is explained by institutional theory, social disorganization theory, slippery slope theory, neutralization theory, and differential association theory.

For download see DOI above. (access required)

Models of first responder coping

Arble E; Daugherty AM. & Arnetz BB. (2018). Models of first responder coping: Police officers as a unique population. *Stress and Health*: 2018 June 08. <https://doi.org/10.1002/smi.2821>

Abstract:

The term "first responders" refers to a range of professional occupations, including **police** officers, fire fighters, search and rescue personnel, ambulance personnel, and military personnel. Research by the present authors has developed empirical models of first responder coping, identifying 2 coping pathways with differential outcomes: approach and avoidance coping. The present investigation considers **police** officers as a unique group and measures the extent to which **police** officers differ from other first responders in coping behaviours following trauma, based upon a nationally representative survey of 917 **Swedish police** officers. Although the model of coping behaviours following trauma and the effects on well-being displayed several similarities between **police** officers and other first responders, there was compelling evidence to suggest that there are professionally bound aspects of psychological coping, resilience, and well-being that merit further exploration. Among **police** officers, for example, avoidant coping was related to worse well-being, and **police** officers reported greater consequence to well-being related to substance use than other first responders. The unique aspects of **police** officer coping in comparison with other first responder groups are explored.

For download see DOI above. (Access required)

Krönikor, blogginlägg m.m.

"Gör polisvetenskap till eget ämne och låt poliser forska". På DN debatt (2018. 17.8) skriver Lena Nitz, ordförande Polisförbundet att polisutbildningen behöver göras om till en treårig högskoleutbildning med en akademisk examen och polisvetenskap som huvudämne. Då kan akademiskt utbildade poliser utveckla arbetssätt och metoder på vetenskapliga grund.

Rune Glomseth om ledarskap. Rune Glomseth har skrivit två krönikor med tillämpning på polisen i i Ukeavisen ledelse, Dagens Perspektiv

Klokskap og lederskap. Digitalisering og endring utfordrer lederrollen og ledes mulighet til å opptre med klokskap 4. juli 2018.

Er ledere født sånn eller blitt sånn? Spørsmålet om noen er født som ledere eller om ledelse er noe man kan lære og utvikle, har opptatt mange. Det handler om arv eller miljø 16. august 2018.

<https://www.dagensperspektiv.no/2018/klokskap-og-lederskap>

<https://www.dagensperspektiv.no/2018/er-ledere-fodt-sann-eller-blitt-sann>

Konferenser, kurser m.m.

Nordic Police Research Seminar 19-21.9. Sista registrering 24.8

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.

För anmälan och ytterligare information se:

<http://www.trippus.net/Nordicpolice2018>

Kunstig (artificial) intelligens i politiet, miniseminarium Oslo 29.8

Kunstig intelligens i politiet – tillitt, maskinmoral, overvåking og personvern... Invitasjon til miniseminar onsdag 29. august 2018, *Sted*: Politihuset, Grønlandsleiret 44 *Tid*: Kl. 08:30 – 12:00.

For program, tilleggsinformasjon samt gratis påmelding ved mail til:

Anna Tereza Barbosa Da Silva: Anna.Tereza.Barbosa.Da.Silva@politiet.no, Simen Bakke:

Simen.Bakke@politiet.no

Call for abstracts politiets organisasjon Lillehammer **frist 2.9**

I år skal det arrangeres et track på NEON konferansen 2018, 20-22.11 med temaet Politiet: Organisasjon og ledelsesforskning.

Dette «tracket» inviterer bidrag som forsøker å forstå politiet som institusjon, organisasjon, arena for utøvelse av ledelse og objekt for styring og reform i spenningen mellom det særegne (kultur og institusjon) og det formelle (organisatoriske rammer) og generisk tankegods om organisasjon, styring og ledelse.

Abstract bør angi problemstillingen/formålet, eventuelle hypoteser, design/metodologi, analyse, konklusjon og originalitet/implikasjoner. Skal ikke overstige 500 ord. Abstractet registreres inn i konferansens nettbaserte skjema. Vi ønsker også papers fra land utenfor Norge velkommen. Abstracts og papers på engelsk godtas.

För ytterligare information se:

<http://konferanser.hil.no/neon2018/>

LEPH: Law Enforcement and Public Health, Toronto 21-24 October

The 4th International Conference on Law Enforcement and Public Health will be held in Toronto from 21-24 October 2018. The LEPH2018 conference addresses the challenging intersection of law enforcement and public health.

<https://leph2018toronto.com/>

Nordiska polisforskningsnätverkets nyhetsbrev

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

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

I uppläggningsen 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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Malin Wieslander: malin.wieslander@liu.se

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