5th Nordic Police Research Seminar

Seminars and Posters

Updated 14-08-05

New contributions included.
Police without real police work. Immigration policing in Norway.
Danish Police College (posterpresentation)

www.lnu.se/policeresearchseminar

CONTENTS

Introduction 7

1 Policing generally (19-20 aug) 7

1.1 Results Culture in policing - Revenue recognition of methods and tools Sw 7

Tevfik R. Altonchi phd, analyst Jönköping County Police 7

1.2 Where the action is: police culture and transnationalisation, No 7

Helene I. Gundhus, Professor, Politihøgskolen, Oslo, Professor Katja Franko Aas, Universitetet i Oslo 7

1.3 Policing in Sweden – Efficiency and Rule of Law in Police Work Sw 8

Lena Landström and Markus Naarttijärvi (Department of Law) Niklas Eklund (Department of Political Science) Umeå University 8

1.4 Police and Crime in Rural and Small Swedish Municipalities Sw 8

Peter Lindström, Associate professor Department of Criminology, Malmö University 8

1.5 Gender, Knowledge and Change – an Account of Policing in Sweden Sw 9

Louise Löfqvist, PhD candidate in Sociology, Linnaeus University, Sweden 9

1.6 Dilemmas of Diversity Within the (Swedish) Police Sw 9

Malin WieslanderPhD student in pedagogical work, Karlstad University 9

1.7 Book Presentation: Introduction to Police Science No, Sw 9

Paul Larsson, Helene Gundhus, Rolf Granér: 9

1.8 Swedish Police, a Puzzle Piece that does not Fit in Sw 10

Bo Wennström, Professor Department of Law, Uppsala University 10

2 Organization and Control (21 aug) 10

2.1 Safe as Milk – Governing Crime Policy and Police Sw 10

Robert Andersson Associate professor Criminology Institute of Police Education Linnæus University, Växjö 10

2.2 In the Last Chapter of 21 Police Authorities in Sweden - New Public Management (NPM) and Evidence Based Practice (EBP) in Relation to the Perception of Quantitative Knowledge Within the Police Organization Eng 10

Ola Kronkvist, PhD, senior lecturer, Institute of Police Education, Linnaeus University, Växjö 10

3 The Relation Police – Public (20 aug) 11

3.1 Feelings of Safety in the Presence of Police Officers, Security Guards and Police Volunteers Sw 11

Maria Doyle, Louise Frogner, & Henrik Andershed Örebro University 11

3.2 Does the Negative Publicity Reduce the Trust in the Police? The Impact of the Jari Aarnio Case in November 2013 Eng 12

Juha Kääriäinen, Police University College of Finland & Gunnar Thomassen, Norwegian Police University College, Norway 12

3.3 Young People's Images of Policemen as a Social and Cultural Wellbeing - Myth or Reality Sw 12
Charlotte Lebeda Henriksson, PhD student Institute of police education, Linneaeus University, Växjö Sw Eng 12
3.4 System Satisfaction, Contact Experience and Trust in the Police: A Comparative Study of Four European Countries Eng 13
Gunnar Thomassen, Norwegian Police University College, Juha Kääriäinen, Police University College of Finland 13
3.5 Communicative Power Shift? Legitimacy-Building Communications due to an Arrest that Media Reported about Eng 13
Patrik Thunholm, Police Inspector and PhD Student at Linköping University 13
4 Police History (20 aug) 14
4.1 The making of a new police: An analysis of the Norwegian Police Discourse 1814-1866 No 14
Birgitte Ellefsen Assistant Professor, Norwegian Police University College and PHD student at University of Bergen 14
4.2 The Making of a Social, Representative and Intellectual Police: Education of Police Trainees in Sweden from 1920s—1970s Sw 14
Björn Furuhagen, senior lecturer/associate professor, Department of History, Uppsala University 14
4.3 Sister Police: Transnational Perspectives on Women Policing, c. 1900-1940 Sw 15
Stefan Nyzell phd Historiska institutionen Lunds universitet, Fakulteten för lärande och samhälle Malmö högskola 15
4.4 The Police as Crime Preventer – a Historical Perspective Eng 15
Paula Wahlgren PhD student Linnaeus University Växjö 15
5 Working Environment (21 aug) 16
5.1 Self-rated Seating Discomfort in the Swedish Police Sw Da 16
Louise Bæk Larsen*, Roy Tranberg*#, Nerrolyn Ramstrand* 16
5.2 Psychosocial working conditions of the Swedish police, Sw Da 16
Elisabeth Elgmark Andersson*, Louise Bæk Larsen*, Roy Tranberg*#, Nerrolyn Ramstrand* 16
6 Methods in Policing Generally (19-20 aug) 17
6.1 Structured Crime Scene Data Collection and Automatic Data Analysis Eng 17
Martin Boldt, PhD Assistant Professor in Computer Science Blekinge Institute of Technology 17
6.2 Automatic Series Detection of Residential Burglaries Eng 18
Anton Borg PhD Student Blekinge Institute of Technology 18
6.3 Policing Methods Now and in the Future – How the Police can Work Effectively in Collaboration with Universities Sw 18
Marcus Johansson[1], Jan Mill[1], Maria Doyle[2] & Henrik Andershed[21] Örebro County Police [2] Örebro University 18

6.4 The Ugly Face of Policing – on the Use of Undemocratic police Methods. No 18
Paul Larsson Professor, Politihøgskolen, Oslo 18
6.5 Checklists in Police work – Is that Efficient? Eng 19
Jan Mill[1], Marcus Johansson[1], Maria Doyle[2], & Henrik Andershed[2] [1] Örebro County Police [2] Örebro University 19
6.6 Police without real Police Work. Immigration Policing in Norway No 19
Sigmund Book Mohn University of Oslo, Institute of Criminology and Sociology of Law, Oslo, Norway 19
6.7 Improving Eyewitness Evidence by Using a Standardised Self-interview Eng 20
Emma Roos af Hjelmsäter, Ph.D. Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg 20
6.8 Honor-based Crimes: Identifying Group Belonging and Perpetrator Motives in Interrogations Eng 20
Johan Rosquist Ph.D. Student University of Gothenburg Department of Sociology and Work Science 20
6.9 Violent Extremism and Terrorist Radicalization Eng 20
Gaia Slawomirska 20
7 Forensics (20 aug) 21
7.1 Shoeprint Image Matching Methods: Review and Ongoing Development Eng 21
Irina Gertsovich, Josef Ström Bartunek PhD Students, Blekinge Institute of Technology, Mikael Nilsson, Ph.D, Lund University 21
7.1 Crime Scene Investigations in Child Homicides: A Population Based Study 1998 to 2012 Sw 21
Anna Jinghede, M.Sc., D.D.S., Crime scene investigator Police Departement in Örebro County, Anders Eriksson, M.D., Professor Department of Forensic Medicine in Umeå, National Board of Forensic Medicine, Joakim Sturup, B.Sc., Ph.D. Department of Forensic Psychiatry in Stockholm, National Board of Forensic Medicine 21
7.2 Staged crime Scenes in Homicides: A Survey-generated Study Sw 22
Joakim Sturup, B.Sc., Ph.D. Department of Forensic Psychiatry in Stockholm, National Board of Forensic Medicine, Anna Jinghede, M.Sc., D.D.S., Crime scene investigator Police Departement in Örebro County, Anders Eriksson, M.D., Professor Department of Forensic Medicine in Umeå, National Board of Forensic Medicine 22
8 Police – Victims (20-21 aug) 23
8.1 In the Service of Justice – the Role of Support for Female Vctims of Domestic Violence During Police Investigations. Sw 23
Veronica Ekström, PhD student in social work, Ersta Sköndal University College/Linköping University (veronica.ekstrom@esh.se), Peter Lindström, PhD in criminology, Malmö University College 23
8.2 Supporting Young Crime Victims: a Collaboration Between the Police and the Social Service Sw 23

Peter Lindström, PhD, Department of Criminology, Malmö University, Ulla Beijer PhD, Department of Women's and Children's Health, Karolinska Institutet, Ann Hellströmer, social worker, Independent expert 23

8.3 Solved and Unsolved Homicides in Sweden Sw 24

Joakim Sturup, Forensic social investigator[1], criminologist, Ph.D.,[2] visiting fellow[3] 24

Marianne Kristiansson 24

9 Recruitment and Education (19-20 aug) 25

9.1 Common Police Selection Methods as Predictors of Performance, Job Satisfaction, Health, and Turnover Intention Among New Swedish Police Officers Sw 25

Stefan Annell Licenced psychologist at Swedish Defense Recruitment Agency and PhD candidate at Department of Psychology Stockholm University 25

9.2 Does Cognitive Ability have any Practical Importance Among Police Applicants? Sw 25

Stefan Annell, Licenced psychologist at Swedish Defense Recruitment Agency and PhD candidate at Department of Psychology Stockholm University 25

9.3 The Teaching of Writing within the Police Academy Sw 26

Sofia Ask, PhD in Swedish at the department of Swedish at Linnaeus University 26

9.4 Equipped for Reality? Attitudes on Armament among Norwegian Police Recruits No 26

Silje Bringsrud Fekjær and Jon Strype, Norwegian Police University College 26

9.5 Police Students' View of Knowledge in Relation to Future Professional Careers Sw 27

Thomas Bäck Department of Education Umeå University,Lola Vallès Unitat de Recerca Escola de Policia de Catalunya Institut de Seguretat Pública de Catalunya Departament d'Interior Generalitat de Catalunya 27

9.6 A Model for the Design of Scenario Training: Some Reflections from a Work in Progress Sw 27

Carina Lindgren, Roger Söderlund, Tor Söderström, Mats Widing, Elisabeth Åström Umea University Department of education 27

9.7 Police Recruits´ Attitudes towards Dirty Harry-Inspired Measures Sw 27

Otto Pettersson, PhD student Department of Political Science Linnaeus University 27

9.8 Future Police? A Longitudinal Project on Police Officers' Development of Reflective Abilities in Training and Professional Life. Sw 28

Oscar Rantatalo, Police Education, Umeå University; Staffan Karp, Department of Education, Umeå University; Mehdi Ghazinour, Police Education, Umeå University; Lars-Erik Lauritz, Police Education, Umeå University 28

10 Posters, organisations and Publishers presentations 29

10.1 The Police, Customs and Border guard -collaboration and its challenges in Finland. Eng 29

Pirjo Jukarainen, Researcher, Kari Laitinen, Senior Researcher, Police University College, Finland 29

10.2 How Previous Information Police Students are Exposed to can Influence their Choices in a Case Related Situation No Eng 29
Nils Morten L. Larsen and Joshua Phelps Norwegian Police University College (PHS) 29
10.3 Book Presentation: Innføring i politivitenskap (Introduction to Police Science) 30
Paul Larsson, Rolf Granér & Helene Gundhus 30
10.4 The Police's Operating Environment in Finland 2014 Eng 30
Vesa Muttilainen & Vesa Huotari, Police University College of Finland 30
10.5 Evaluation of a Communication and Conflict Resolution Course in Police Education: The Role of Learning Preferences, Motivation, Police Identity, and Empathy on Learning Outcomes 31
Joshua Phelps and Jon Strype, Norwegian Police University College 31
Police in the Norwegian Society 31
10.6 Never again. – Norwegians view on terror prevention 31
Marit Egge; Jon Strype & Gunnar Thomassen 31
10.7 Trust in the police: Does a major critical incident matter? 32
Jon Strype; Gunnar Thomassen & Marit Egge Norwegian Police University College 32
10.8 Political Orientation and perceptions of the police after July 22nd 2011 32
Gunnar Thomassen; Marit Egge & Jon Strype Norwegian Police University College 32
10.9 Organization Presentations 32
BRÅ, The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention 32
Institute of Police Education Linnaeus University 32
Danish Police College 32
Rikspolisstyrelsens utvärderingsfunktion, National Police Board, Office of the National Police Commissioner 32
The Basic Training Programme for Police Officers at Umeå University 32
10.10 Publisher presentations 33
Bokbox förlag Sweden 33
Cappelen Damm Norway 33
Jure förlag / Bruun Juridik Sweden 33
Studentlitteratur Sweden 33
Universitetsforlaget Norway 33

INTRODUCTION

This abstract book presents the abstracts to the over 40 talks that are planned for the 5th Nordic Police Research Seminar. The talks will be given within eight seminar sessions on the topics "Policing in General", "Organization and Control", "The Relation Police – Public", "Police History", "Working Environment", "Policing Methods in General", "Forensics", "Police – Crime Victims" and "Recruitment and Education".

The abstract book also presents four posters. The contributions to each topic are ordered alphabetically by the authors' names.

Here, the abstracts are in English. However, the talks may be held in Swedish (Sw), Norwegian (No) or English (Eng) and the abstracts are marked accordingly.

1 POLICING GENERALLY (19-20 AUG)

1.1 Results Culture in policing - Revenue recognition of methods and tools Sw

Tevfik R. Altonchi phd, analyst Jönköping County Police

My work is the result of a combination of my own daily observations and reflections on the application of existing scientific investigation in this area and the work methodology and the tools used to implement performance monitoring .

A well-functioning monitoring and analysis of operations is a prerequisite for being able to make good predictions in both business and economy skills. The forecast itself becomes a tool to lead and manage . The methods used so far regarding monitoring of the business is based , essentially , on the obtained results from the statistics. VUP is the database that collects statistical data from various systems are used as the main source for the official presentation of results . The performance report is made , the police in Jönköping County , weekly , monthly, and at four-monthly basis and when requested by the authority.

The purpose of this work is to elucidate the context of theory and practice regarding police performance monitoring . The work also aims to treat the results of the cultures by presenting the current and the primary tools in the reporting of results . To achieve the purpose of the work is my own daily observations supplemented by existing empirical studies. Operations Monitoring at the central level is based on the 13 indicators , which are articulated in the Government of the police authorities in Sweden . The focus is to received and reported cases over the past three years. Statistical results are used to explain the working methods .

Definitions : Activity Monitoring , "results culture" , the police national targets , 13 indicators and crime policing.

1.2 Where the action is: police culture and transnationalisation, No

Helene I. Gundhus, Professor, Politihøgskolen, Oslo, Professor Katja Franko Aas, Universitetet i Oslo

Police professionalism in the Nordic countries is based on the presupposition of physical and cultural proximity to the public. International police co-operation, on the other hand, can be described as a form of policing-at-a-distance, which may indicate a disruption of the proximity model. However, interviews with Norwegian participators in the European

Union Agency Frontex indicate that Frontex is a transnational 'success' in terms of dynamic and efficient policing, because it has elements of the proximity model. Norwegian police officers are motivated and attracted to join, because of possibilities to be "where the action is" and developing personal contacts. The ability to (physically) take part in the action, and experience things first and bodily, makes it possible to create informal social bonds. Like much policing generally, the art of border policing is learned through on-the-job socialization and personal experiences on the scene. Formal connections, legal agreements and databases are described as not enough for creating a police occupational culture, and 'authenticity' is viewed as a value. At the end of the paper we will discuss what this means for understanding of developing a transnational organisational police culture.

1.3 Policing in Sweden – Efficiency and Rule of Law in Police Work Sw

Lena Landström and Markus Naarttijärvi (Department of Law) Niklas Eklund (Department of Political Science) Umeå University

The aim of this project is to analyze the concept of efficiency in Sweden as defined by governmental demands upon policing, how these definitions are received and adapted in actual police work and how they relate to the rule of law. Questions are asked such as, how the usage of the concept of efficiency in lawmaking and governmental steering can be understood, to what extent it is adapted into centrally, regionally and locally defined goals and how these adapted understandings can be related to rule of law requirements.

The idea behind the project is that political and legal drivers create a cross-pressure on practitioners. Of importance is that the police comply with legal rules and principles since policing involves authority to use force and violence in upholding the law and protecting the public.

The project intends to explore the tension between politics and law through an interdisciplinary approach, and are conducted by researchers in Law and Political Science. Significant parts of the study are based on legal studies of sources of law, research interviews with officials in the police organization, and studies of official documents such as governmental orders and activity plans.

1.4 Police and Crime in Rural and Small Swedish Municipalities Sw

Peter Lindström, Associate professor Department of Criminology, Malmö University

The number of police officers in a country is generally a matter of great public concern. Between 2006 and 2010 police manpower in Sweden increased by about 15 percent, just as the coalition government had promised. However, the government has also been clear about the need of police presence all over the country and a network organisation consisting of rural and small municipalities have had as one of their main goal to ensure that there are permanent police staff stationed in such communities. In this article the allocation of police resources as well as police recorded crimes of violence and residential burglary in rural and small, large and other municipalities are being analysed. The overall conclusion is that rural and small communities have not gained any increase in police numbers since 2006. Crime in general is of course much lower in these communities but in relative terms increases over time have been as large or even larger in rural and small municipalities compared to other municipalities. In 2015 Sweden will see a new form of national police organisation. To what

extent this political reform will ensure police presence in rural and small communities is still a key question.

1.5 Gender, Knowledge and Change – an Account of Policing in Sweden Sw

Louise Löfqvist, PhD candidate in Sociology, Linnaeus University, Sweden

This paper presents work-in-progress: In a study on gender equality, femininity and policing in Sweden preliminary interviews suggests the importance of two historical processes – feminization and academization. As a consequence of these results I have found it necessary to outline both these processes and to write up a narrative of change in gender relations and police training. This narrative will serve as a back-drop for further analysis.

The paper starts out in 1970 when female police officers were scare and police training significantly shorter than today. Since then discourse, demography and practice of policing have changed in several ways. The paper demonstrates how the number of women in policing has increased at an almost exponential rate and how training has come to include more abstract-academic education alongside the training of vocational skills. The narrative puts attention to gender, constabulary demography and gender equality policy and puts these alongside issues of police training and occupational knowledge.

1.6 Dilemmas of Diversity Within the (Swedish) Police Sw

Malin WieslanderPhD student in pedagogical work, Karlstad University

Society dilemmas are police dilemmas. However, dilemmas concerning diversity bring matters to a head within the police whose mandate is to protect democratic values and human rights. This PhD-project presents how contradictory notions of diversity leads to struggles of the role of diversity within the constabulary and in relation to policing, based on accounts from police officers undergoing their final training. The study reveals tensions between contradictory demands, leading to dilemmas for the police: on the one hand requirements for increased diversity and on the other restrictions of diversity. How can we understand the police mission to work against prejudice, when parts of policing are based on prejudice? Why is a discriminatory humorous jargon reproduced in a profession whose duty is to promote justice and obstruct discrimination? What are the implications of an increasing demand of knowledge of different social groups, which at the same time places these groups in a discriminatory social order? These are some of the questions and dilemmas brought to the fore by notions of diversity within the police in a Swedish context.

1.7 Book Presentation: Introduction to Police Science No, Sw

Paul Larsson, Helene Gundhus, Rolf Granér:

This is the first Nordic introduction to police science. The book aims to bring police training and policing a step closer to scientific research. It provides a comprehensive and systematic thematic review of police research in Nordic countries, particularly Scandinavia. The book is divided into four major sections. The first considers research on police history, control and management of the police as well as legal aspects of police work. The second part discusses who the police are and what characterizes police occupational culture. The third part highlights what the police actually do and looks at key issues in the prevention and police

interrogation. The last part discusses difficulties in police work, policing activities outside the police and the future of policing.

1.8 Swedish Police, a Puzzle Piece that does not Fit in Sw

Bo Wennström, Professor Department of Law, Uppsala University

Book presentation. In my book "Swedish Police – the piece of the puzzle that does not fit," I describe the way behind the scenes of the historic reform of the Swedish police that will take effect on 1 January 2015. One of the conclusions in the book is that the politicians abdicated from its responsibility and left it to state officials to set the agenda for the reorganization of the police. As a result of that the reform has blindly focused on organization and management. Instead of abdicate from responsibility, is said in the book, the policymakers should have begun the reform work with asking the important fundamental political questions about the police: What should be done? How should it be done? Who should do it? During the presentation of the book, the question of popular scientific writing in police research is going to be addressed.

2 ORGANIZATION AND CONTROL (21 AUG)

2.1 Safe as Milk – Governing Crime Policy and Police Sw

Robert Andersson Associate professor Criminology Institute of Police Education Linnæus University, Växjö

Since the beginning of the 21th century the question of *trygghet* is central to Swedish crime policy since it aims to reduce criminality and increase security (among the general public). The police are a central government agent in this work. The concept as such does not easily translate to English, neither the word safety nor security catches all the dimensions of trygghet. Trygghet relates to fear of crime and is "measured" by for example the reluctance to go out late due to fear of crime, but it is something more than feelings of unsafety. I have elsewhere argued that trygghet has been transformed from the welfare states focus on social and economic security, to present day focus on security in terms of not having to be *exposed* to crime. (Exposed catches the fact that is something more than just being a victim of crime – just the mere fact that there is crime seems to create insecurity) The commonsensical about trygghet shows itself in the fact that the conservative (moderaterna) as well as the social democratic party platform on crime policy share names – För ett tryggare Sverige (For a safer Sweden). The purpose of this paper is to look into the governing of crime policy and police that emanates out of this safety/security discourse. I will be looking at it in terms of a legitimization of crime policy as well as a problematization of crime policy.

2.2 In the Last Chapter of 21 Police Authorities in Sweden - New Public Management (NPM) and Evidence Based Practice (EBP) in Relation to the Perception of Quantitative Knowledge Within the Police Organization Eng

Ola Kronkvist, PhD, senior lecturer, Institute of Police Education, Linnaeus University, Växjö

The function of public policing in Sweden is large and heterogeneous. Not even after the 21 police authorities are merged in 2015, will it be meaningful to talk about ONE organization. Public policing is normally described as a professional bureaucracy, in which competences in general needs to be standardized. In spite of this a continuous work aims to standardize both processes and results. Public can be said to undergo three parallel isomorphical processes. The first is by force, the second is normative and the third is a mimic form of market adaption. In the latter, different NPM-strategies has been used during the last three decades. Since the free market and the professional bureaucracy have fundamentally different conditions, conflicts of management logics occur. Public policing already includes a conflict between the management logics of bureaucracy and profession. When NPM-strategies are introduced, there will also occur a conflict with the logics of the market. No matter how far a NPM-strategy is driven, it will therefor retreat as long as it is in conflict with the other logics. This is mainly a function of the bureaucratic and the professional logics being enforced by regulations and supported by professional integrity. In the ambition to make police work more evidence based, EBP- and NPM-ideologies has been placed alongside and to some extent confused with each other. As both EBP and NPM are mainly driven by quantitative knowledge, there is an exaggerated belief in quantitative knowledge that permeates from the top, down to middle management. In contrast, there seem to be an exaggerated belief in qualitative knowledge, mainly emerged from experience, from the bottom, up to the same middle management. If middle management is those who, according to Lipsky´s 30 year old theory, set the policy of the organization, they will be the ones that filter, balance, mediate and interpret the flow of policy, quantitative and qualitative knowledge. This occurs in both directions in the organization. In their mediating role, they therefor constitute the organizational layer where loss of connection between the formal and informal organization might take place.

3 THE RELATION POLICE – PUBLIC (20 AUG)

3.1 Feelings of Safety in the Presence of Police Officers, Security Guards and Police Volunteers Sw

Maria Doyle, Louise Frogner, & Henrik Andershed Örebro University

Capable guardians and uniformed personnel are often thought to create feelings of safety in people. New functions such as police volunteers are appearing in Sweden and an important question is whether they can affect feelings of safety in citizens. The present study examines the association between various types of uniformed presence and people's feelings of safety through a self-report survey study among 339 respondents (18-86 years) (50, 1% women). A questionnaire was administered containing pictures of relatively safe and unsafe situations with or without various types and numbers of uniformed personnel. The respondents estimated how safe they thought they would feel in safe and unsafe situations with two police officers, six police officers, a police car, two security guards, or two police volunteers. The results showed that uniformed presence does not increase feelings of safety much in an already safe situation. In unsafe situations however, uniformed presence is functional in increasing feelings of safety. Foot patrolling police officers were associated with the highest feelings of safety and security guards and police volunteers created approximately the same amount of feelings of safety. Practical implications of this study will be discussed.

3.2 Does the Negative Publicity Reduce the Trust in the Police? The Impact of the Jari Aarnio Case in November 2013 Eng

Juha Kääriäinen, Police University College of Finland & Gunnar Thomassen, Norwegian Police University College, Norway

Finns trust the police and it seems that the phenomenon is rather stable if we look at the results of several surveys conducted during the 2000´s. But what would be the effect of intense and critical public debate on police activity in mass media? In November 2013 there was a design of natural experiment in front of the researchers in Finland: the head of the Helsinki Police Department narcotic unit Jari Aarnio was suspected of bribe-taking and other serious abuses, including personal relations with the members of organized crime groups. In addition, it was suspected that the Helsinki Police Department's drug unit had systematically failed to register it`s repositories ("snitches"). As a result of these events, Minister of the Interior Päivi Räsänen called that National Police Commissioner Mikko Paatero and the commander of the Helsinki Police Department Jukka Riikonen had to think about whether they can continue to perform their duties. The media scandal around the case was unusually strong in relation to which we are accustomed in Finland.

In that situation we collected confidence measurements immediately after and partly in the middle of the scandal, and then three other measurements at three-week intervals. The method was CAPI (computer assisted phone interviews) with 500-1000 samples.

Our results indicate that the scandal did not reduce the Finns trust in the police, but on the contrary, trust seemed even increased a little. In the end of the paper, theoretical implications of the findings are discussed.

Keywords: trust, police, mass media, police misconducts

3.3 Young People's Images of Policemen as a Social and Cultural Wellbeing - Myth or Reality Sw

Charlotte Lebeda Henriksson, PhD student Institute of police education, Linneaeus University, Växjö Sw Eng

Young, as part of the social welfare, portrayed many times in public debate as a problem. The debate provided young people lack respect for authority, such as social services and the police, and demand of methods for increased social control. But the question is whether young people lack respect for the social institution that police may constitute or there is reproduction of myths?

The purpose of this study is to describe the children's and young people's images of police officers from the young people's social reality.

The study is based on a survey material with about 100 questions in two municipalities in the south of Sweden. Approximately 2,000 young people aged 10-12, 13-16 and 17-22 have participated. The survey is a comprehensive survey and were collected through visits to the two municipalities. The material analyzed in the light of how perceptions of, experiences and expectations of police officers socially constructed by the young people's living conditions.

The results show that the images of young people in this study design is context-dependent and cannot be understood on the basis of individual variable. The study also shows that a large proportion of the respondents are in favor of the police as an institution, but more critical of the police as an organization and individual officers.

The conclusion is that young people's images of police officers can be understood as an expression of the state of affairs in a post-modern society.

3.4 System Satisfaction, Contact Experience and Trust in the Police: A Comparative Study of Four European Countries Eng

Gunnar Thomassen, Norwegian Police University College, Juha Kääriäinen, Police University College of Finland

A central question from a policy perspective is to what extent trust in the police is influenced by everyday encounters between police and the public. The sizeable research in this field suggests that the police can and do shape peoples' attitudes through everyday encounters. Furthermore, the relationship seems to hold up even after controlling for a range of relevant factors such as social background and neighborhood context.

There is however one potentially important factor that has been largely left out of these studies, namely citizens' attitudes toward the state and society in general. It might be that those who are less satisfied with the way society works are more prone to interpret their encounter with the police in a negative way. This opens up the possibility that the relationship between contact experience and trust in the police is fully or partially spurious.

Utilizing data from the Europeans social survey we pose three research questions. 1) To what extent is trust in the police associated with system satisfaction? 2) To what extent is the relationship between contact experience and trust in the police spurious and influenced by system satisfaction? And 3) does the relationship between system satisfaction, contact experience and trust in the police vary across different European countries?

3.5 Communicative Power Shift? Legitimacy-Building Communications due to an Arrest that Media Reported about Eng

Patrik Thunholm, Police Inspector and PhD Student at Linköping University

Citizens have the expectation and perception of an organization's operations. This can be contrasted with the organization's actual actions and activities. If these two are far apart a gap of legitimacy appears which ultimately affects confidence in the organization. This paper describes and analyses a case of described assault and sees to what can happen strategic communicative at a police department when journalism offers a negative image. It also examines questions about the role of authorities and their role in criticizing media together with communicative power sharing. The study is based on theories of power and legitimacy.

The conclusion is that police increased control over what is communicated and how, combined with citizens' access to mobile phone cameras and social media has led to a kind of polarization of power. The mass media's position as power factor additionally weakened makes it possible to speak of a communicative power shift. Legitimacy building communications is a term established through the study. It involves external communication with trust and legitimacy as the main purpose. In this kind of communication the sender tries to influence the recipient's view of reality in its efforts to maintain the social contract and counteract a gap of legitimacy.

4 POLICE HISTORY (20 AUG)

4.1 The making of a new police: An analysis of the Norwegian Police Discourse 1814-1866 No

Birgitte Ellefsen Assistant Professor, Norwegian Police University College and PHD student at University of Bergen

One may claim that the adoption of the Norwegian Constitution in 1814 established new institutional and normative conditions for the policing activities. This paper discusses whether, and how, the adoption of the Constitution led to a new understanding of the concept of police. By analyzing police discourses in sources like parliamentary debates, newspapers, administrative documents and letters, we can reveal the ideas and material processes that led up to the establishment of a new constabulary police force in Christiania (Oslo) in 1859 and the following specialization into a patrol- and investigative branch in 1866. The paper raises questions like what was conceived as a good police, and why? Who were the important actors in defining what the police should be like, what were their intentions, and how did they relate to the contemporary European discourse on police reform? The aim of the paper is to describe the discursive processes leading up to the establishment of a new police in 1859/66, and to compare with Swedish and Danish research on the same phenomenon.

4.2 The Making of a Social, Representative and Intellectual Police: Education of Police Trainees in Sweden from 1920s—1970s Sw

Björn Furuhagen, senior lecturer/associate professor, Department of History, Uppsala University

This paper describes and analyzes the education and recruitment of polices in Sweden from the 1920s to the 1970s, followed by some parallels with present day education. The education and recruitment of police has in Sweden during the last 10—15 years has been analyzed several times by inquiry committees. The discussions in these official reports are focused on ideas and proposals with the aim to foster a social, representative and intellectual police constable. The aim of this paper is to trace the historical roots of these efforts.

The proposals from official reports and the changes of the education are analyzed, especially the introduction of subjects such as social science and psychology. The recruitment and requirements for admission are another interesting theme. How has requirements and patterns of recruitment changed from the 1920s? The pre-requisites for those wishing to become a police constable were not limited to levels of knowledge and schooling. To foster personal qualities and positive attitudes among the trainees became an important aim of police education.

4.3 Sister Police: Transnational Perspectives on Women Policing, c. 1900-1940 Sw

Stefan Nyzell phd Historiska institutionen Lunds universitet, Fakulteten för lärande och samhälle Malmö högskola

The purpose of this paper is to discuss international and transnational ideas and movements on women policing in the early twentieth century. The argument is that even as the history of women policing has not been overlooked it certainly has had a too narrowly national view. In Great Britain it was the First World War that brought women into policing. As men were called into military service there soon was a shortage of police officers. This need was partially met by several volunteer organizations of women police. Towards the end of the war some parts of these voluntary women police organizations were formalized. Women policing became a part of the British police from that moment on. Women policing was not something entirely new though. Across the Atlantic women policing had become a reality in the United States already in the late nineteenth century and even more so during the early twentieth century. In Sweden the first women in the police were hired as early as 1908. It is not a coincidence that women policing was established on both sides of the Atlantic in the early twentieth century. The aim of this paper is to discuss the growth of the internationally and transnationally developing so called "police women's movement" in the early twentieth century.

4.4 The Police as Crime Preventer – a Historical Perspective Eng

Paula Wahlgren PhD student Linnaeus University Växjö

That the police through its work shall prevent crime is today self-evident. At the same time, crime prevention is an arena prone to trends. What counts as best crime prevention measures varies over time, something that also has come to affect how we see the assignment of the police.

In this paper I give an historical account of how the crime prevention roll of the police came to evolve, what this assignment has been and how it has transformed over time. Special emphasis will be put on what was for a long time seen as the police most vital crime prevention assignment: school teaching in Law and justice. In Sweden, the police are the sole government agency that has had as part of its task to teach in schools, something that probably make Sweden a unique case. The content of this teaching-assignment has varied over time; nonetheless these changes can be seen as markers on crime policy as well as trends in crime prevention.

5 WORKING ENVIRONMENT (21 AUG)

5.1 Self-rated Seating Discomfort in the Swedish Police Sw Da

Louise Bæk Larsen*, Roy Tranberg*#, Nerrolyn Ramstrand*
*Department of Rehabilitation, Jönköping University, Sweden
Department of Orthopaedics, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Sweden

Swedish police commonly report lower back pain which has been linked to seating position in fleet vehicles (1). Duty belts and safety vests worn by police officers have also been associated with seating discomfort and an increased risk of musculoskeletal injuries in the lower back (2, 3). It has been suggested that offloading the lower back by relocating equipment from the utility belt to a load bearing vest would improve seating position during prolonged driving. During spring of 2014 the School of Health Sciences in Jönköping conducted a study investigating the self-rated seating discomfort on uniformed police after 25 minutes of driving. Twenty-two police officers were tested under five different conditions alternating between different fleet vehicles and equipment configurations (a) utility belt and safety vest, b) load bearing vest, safety vest and thigh holster and c) No equipment). After each session of driving the participants answered a survey with questions regarding discomfort in relation to body-seat interface and perceived discomfort in specific body regions. This presentation will present preliminary results from this study.

References:
1. Ramstrand N, Bæk Larsen L. Muskuloskeletal injuries in the workplace; Perceptions of Swedish police. International Journal of Police Science and Management. 2012;14.
2. Svedberg P, Alexanderson K. Associations between sickness absence and harassment, threats, violence, or discrimination: a cross-sectional study of the Swedish Police. Work (Reading, Mass). 2012;42(1):83-92. PubMed PMID: 22635152.
3. Körlin J, Alexanderson K, Svedberg P. Sickness absence among women and men in the police: a systematic literature review. Scandinavian Journal Of Public Health. 2009;37(3):310-9.

2. Holmes MWR, McKinnon CD, Dickerson CR, Callaghan JP. The effects of police duty belt and seat design changes on lumbar spine posture, driver contact pressure and discomfort. Ergonomics. 2013;56(1):126-36.
3. Filtness AJ, Mitsopoulos-Rubens E, Rudin-Brown CM. Police officer in-vehicle discomfort: Appointments carriage method and vehicle seat features. Applied Ergonomics. 2014;45(4):1247-56.

5.2 Psychosocial working conditions of the Swedish police, Sw Da

Elisabeth Elgmark Andersson*, Louise Bæk Larsen*, Roy Tranberg*#, Nerrolyn Ramstrand*
*Department of Rehabilitation, Jönköping University, Sweden
Department of Orthopaedics, Sahlgrenska University Hospital

Swedish police report more work-related injuries than many other occupational groups (1). Studies have also demonstrated that female police in Sweden experience more sickness absenteeism than their male counterparts (2). Little is known however of specific stressors

that impact the psychosocial health and wellbeing of police officers. In 2012 the School of Health Sciences in Jönköping initiated research aimed at investigating underlying causes of sickness and injury in Swedish police. This presentation will provide an overview of results from a survey study conducted in 2013 involving 4244 active duty police officers. The survey used was based upon the 2011 Swedish Work Environment Survey (SWES) developed by Statistics Sweden (SCB). SWES is conducted biennially on members of the Swedish working population.

Police responding to the survey indicated that they were generally satisfied with their work and considered it to be meaningful. They did indicate however that they do not get enough sleep, do not have time for friends and family and have difficulties recovering psychologically on their days off. Large regional differences in psychosocial health were identified.

References

1. Svedberg P, Alexanderson K. Associations between sickness absence and harassment, threats, violence, or discrimination: a cross-sectional study of the Swedish Police. Work (Reading, Mass). 2012;42(1):83-92. PubMed PMID: 22635152.
2. Körlin J, Alexanderson K, Svedberg P. Sickness absence among women and men in the police: a systematic literature review. Scandinavian Journal Of Public Health. 2009;37(3):310-9.

6 METHODS IN POLICING GENERALLY (19-20 AUG)

6.1 Structured Crime Scene Data Collection and Automatic Data Analysis Eng

Martin Boldt, PhD Assistant Professor in Computer Science Blekinge Institute of Technology

Blekinge Institute of Technology has in a joint research project with the Swedish police and SKL developed tools and methods to increase clearance rates concerning residential burglaries. These tools allow law enforcement officers to easily compare MO and identify series patterns between crime scenes. The project has resulted in the following tool and method:

1) A checkbox-based digital form used for documenting residential burglaries. Using the digital form it is possible to collect data of significantly higher quality compared to free/open text used within traditional IT systems.
2) A new method to automatically analyze photographs of shoeprint evidence. This method allows for automatic matching of shoeprints between crime cases.

The data collected using the digital form is analyzed using computer-science methods, e.g. data mining, in order to identify series patterns. The results from such analysis are made accessible through a novel software prototype, which will be demonstrated during the presentation. This prototype allows investigators to compare crime cases, and in a near future also to automatically propose related criminal cases that are likely to be linked with the specific case currently being investigated. Additional crime categories are currently being implemented, e.g. related to lorry and diesel thefts.

6.2 Automatic Series Detection of Residential Burglaries Eng

Anton Borg PhD Student Blekinge Institute of Technology

Using a standardized data collection process for residential burglaries allow law enforcement officers to easily compare MO and identify series patterns between crime scenes. The amount of crime data collected makes such comparison resources intensive. Analysis using computer-science methods, e.g. data mining, is investigated to identify patterns in the collected data to aid investigation by law enforcement officers.

Two approaches is investigated. First, to alleviate the problem of information overload when analyzing potentially connected crime cases, clustering is investigated as a method of filtering/selecting residential burglaries. Clustering usually is based on spatial similarity, but do not take into account the behavior of different criminals. As such, different MO characteristics is investigated.

Further, clustering based on combined MO characteristics, spatial, and temporal information is also investigated. Second, the ability to automatically estimate the probability that two residential burglaries are connected is investigated. This would allow law enforcement officers to prioritize the cases for further analysis.

[1]

6.3 Policing Methods Now and in the Future – How the Police can Work Effectively in Collaboration with Universities Sw

Marcus Johansson[1], Jan Mill[1], Maria Doyle[2] & Henrik Andershed[21] Örebro County Police [2] Örebro University

During the last decade it has become more and more obvious that there is a gap between methods used by Swedish police and the methods elaborated and evidence proven by research in criminology and policing research. To bridge this gap, a formal cooperation called *Policing Methods now and in the Future* (PMF) between researchers at Örebro University and police staff at Örebro County Police was established in 2010. The purpose with this collaboration is to develop new and improve existing policing methods. The ambition is that the methods should be used only if they are relevant and have a proven impact primarily on criminal behavior and trends, feelings of safety, and the crime investigation process. The long term ambition with PMF is to broaden and deepen this cooperation and to create a stable ground for method development and evaluations to improve policing methods in Sweden and internationally through research and training of police staff. In this presentation, several finished and ongoing projects within the PMF collaboration will be presented. Finally, how and why this collaboration between the police and the university is working well will be discussed.

6.4 The Ugly Face of Policing – on the Use of Undemocratic police Methods. No

Paul Larsson Professor, Politihøgskolen, Oslo

The presentation will deal with the use of covert human intelligence sources, in Norwegian often called untraditional police methods. These are mainly the use of informants, undercover

[1] Seminariet Death During apprehension har utgått

policing and communication control (wiretapping etc). These methods are not new, but have a long history in the policing of state crimes. Since the 1960's they have been reintroduced especially in the fields of policing drugs and terrorism, and lately in the fields of organized and economic crimes. In many ways, the use of the methods have been normalized.
The presentation will deal with the questions of the consequences of the spread of this way of policing. How does it affect the life the people being policed by these means? Does it affect the police culture, the police role and the way the police behave and see themselves? Moreover, what social consequences does this primarily secret policing have on society?

6.5 Checklists in Police work – Is that Efficient? Eng

Jan Mill[1], Marcus Johansson[1], Maria Doyle[2], & Henrik Andershed[2] [1] Örebro County Police [2] Örebro University

During the last decade the interest for checklists as a tool in order to reduce the risk for fault and to increase quality of work has grown in different disciplines such as surgery and in the airline industry. The role of the checklist in these contexts is to be a support for the memory, so that simple elements or decisions are not forgotten or overlooked. The crime investigation process opens up for many possibilities to forget, or miss important steps in the course of the investigation. In order to make the investigative process of the police more efficient, a checklist was designed in collaboration between staff of Örebro County Police and researchers at Örebro University. This checklist was pilot-tested at a police authority in Sweden during the spring of 2014. Results of this pilot study will be presented and plans for future tests of this checklist as well as the development of others will be discussed.
[2]

6.6 Police without real Police Work. Immigration Policing in Norway No

Sigmund Book Mohn University of Oslo, Institute of Criminology and Sociology of Law, Oslo, Norway
This paper presents findings from a fieldwork with Norwegian police officers concerned with enforcing returns of rejected asylum seekers. Tapping into immigration administration budgets this special branch of the Norwegian police is one of the fastest growing both in spending and in police staff. The general status of the immigration police work is however low within the larger organization. But while returns are the overarching targets, prevention of crime is not only mediated as secondary goal through public discourse, it is also an important motivation for the police officers working in the field. Thus the fusion of immigration and crime control is also a tendency from within and the bottom of the police organization. The civil and service image of the immigration police is however drawing in the direction of keeping away from crime control. The paper explores this struggle for professional identity and the implications for the practice of immigration policing. Different ways of making "real police work" is pointed to: the usage of operative investigative techniques similar to crime investigations, the uncovering of crimes during immigration-related controls, and the deportation of persons seen as hardened criminals.
Keywords: police culture, immigration control, crime

[2] **Carlsson Peter et al: Death During Apprehension Sw har utgått**

6.7 Improving Eyewitness Evidence by Using a Standardised Self-interview Eng

Emma Roos af Hjelmsäter, Ph.D. Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg

To obtain the most informative and correct information, witnesses should be heard soon after the incident. If the interview is delayed, information will be lost due to forgetting, and the risk increases that the witness' memory is contaminated by information from others. However, due to constraints in time and resources, it is often not possible to conduct high-quality immediate interviews.

To counteract this problem, a standardised self-interview (SSI) questionnaire is being developed. The questionnaire is based on knowledge from research on memory psychology and interview methods, and is inspired by the Cognitive Interview. In brief, there are two important benefits of using an SSI. First, it enables witnesses to record their memories soon after the event, which should enhance later recall. Second, as the witnesses interview themselves, it minimises the burden on police resources.

Experimental and field research has shown that an SSI is efficient in eliciting eyewitness information. Witnesses who have completed an SSI remember more, as well as more correct, in a delayed interview. That is, using an SSI seems to preserve eyewitness memory and reduce the amount of forgetting. During this talk previous, ongoing, and suggested future research on the SSI will be presented.

6.8 Honor-based Crimes: Identifying Group Belonging and Perpetrator Motives in Interrogations Eng

Johan Rosquist Ph.D. Student University of Gothenburg Department of Sociology and Work Science

As part of the research program "Ethnicity and Policing," a collaboration of the sociology departments of the Universities of Gothenburg and Lund, this is an investigation into findings from pre-trial investigations into honor-based crime. The approach is based on Sociology of Law in that social phenomena and their subsequent legal processes are analyzed in parallel. The investigations are analyzed as instruments of power wherein police investigators can exercise control over how the stories of victims and suspects are presented as documentation for possible prosecution and subsequent court statements. When police investigators translate real events into legal terms, details may be distorted, misinterpreted or neglected on the grounds that they do not 'fit in' with the legal framework. As a consequence, the legal documentation may construct a picture that inaccurately reconstructs what culturally based crime constitutes in practice. Thus legal institutions deny themselves and others the opportunity to investigate the true motive behind the alleged crime.

6.9 Violent Extremism and Terrorist Radicalization Eng

Gaia Slawomirska

As the landscape of the global threat changes, there is a growing need to respond accordingly to the diverse ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it.

This talk will shortly analyze and examine common, real or perceived, grievances, extremist narratives and their relevance to violent extremism. One aspect that will be briefly

touched upon is how networks and individuals can spread opinions and narratives, credible or otherwise, in a matter of moments in social media.

The talk is based on the EU-project *Improving Security by Democratic Participation* (ISDEP). The aims of ISDEP is to raise awareness of the various forms of radicalisation that exist within EU and the drives that lead to radicalisation.

7 FORENSICS (20 AUG)

7.1 Shoeprint Image Matching Methods: Review and Ongoing Development Eng

Irina Gertsovich, Josef Ström Bartunek PhD Students, Blekinge Institute of Technology, Mikael Nilsson, Ph.D, Lund University

The forensics science supports the law enforcement through examination and comparison of different evidence acquired at crime scenes. Such evidence includes e.g. shoeprints from footwear left at a crime scene. Today, shoeprint analysis is often carried out manually and locally within each Swedish police county, i.e. shoeprints from two different counties may typically not be compared. Automatic and semi-automatic shoeprint matching methods can be used to aid forensics experts during evidence examination. Such methods are likely to allow law enforcement officers to more easily filter among shoeprint evidence and to automatically identify potential matches, regardless of geographic regions. Furthermore, any potential matches may subsequently be sent to the National Laboratory of Forensic Science for further detailed analysis. We have investigated existing methods and their potentials for performance improvements, shoeprint images acquired at crime scenes have been used in this investigation. The findings have served as a fundament for the development of a novel automatic shoeprint matcher with the purpose of providing the law enforcement officers with more efficient and accurate tool to find potential matches of shoeprints. Thus, providing a tool to link shoeprints from different crime scenes.

7.1 Crime Scene Investigations in Child Homicides: A Population Based Study 1998 to 2012 Sw

Anna Jinghede, M.Sc., D.D.S., Crime scene investigator Police Departement in Örebro County, Anders Eriksson, M.D., Professor Department of Forensic Medicine in Umeå, National Board of Forensic Medicine, Joakim Sturup, B.Sc., Ph.D. Department of Forensic Psychiatry in Stockholm, National Board of Forensic Medicine

Introduction

There has been a decrease in the number of child homicides in Sweden and internationally (Sturup & Granath, in press). Even so, the death of a child is one of the most tragic events and due to the vulnerability of children, these events are of special interest for the criminal justice system. If conjunction with the autopsy findings, a carefully examined crime scene is necessary for the reconstruction of the event (Randall, 2014). This study was set up to examine the crime scene reports in child homicides.

Method and material

Data from an ongoing population based studies on child homicides 1990-2012 has been collected but since all police files in solved cases before 1998 were discarded, only cases from 1998 through 2012 were examined in this sub-study of crime scene investigations.

Procedure

All crime scene reports were extracted from the police files and autopsy reports from the National Board of Forensic Medicine were collected (n=73). A crime scene investigator (AJ) collected data according to a systematic protocol.

Results

The study is ongoing and detailed results will be presented at the conference. Preliminary analyses reveal that 23% of the children were killed by sharp force violence, 21% by asphyxiation, 12% by gunshot wound, 8% by blunt trauma, 7% by drowning, and 19% by other methods (arson, poisoning, vehicle, etc).

7.2 Staged crime Scenes in Homicides: A Survey-generated Study Sw

Joakim Sturup, B.Sc., Ph.D. Department of Forensic Psychiatry in Stockholm, National Board of Forensic Medicine, Anna Jinghede, M.Sc., D.D.S., Crime scene investigator Police Departement in Örebro County, Anders Eriksson, M.D., Professor Department of Forensic Medicine in Umeå, National Board of Forensic Medicine

Introduction

Publications on staged homicide, i.e. homicides arranged to pose like a suicide, accident or natural death, are scarce (Schlesinget et al., 2014). The staging activity is aimed to redirect the crime investigation, and Keppel and Weis (2004) reported that 0.1% among 5,224 homicides was staged. No Swedish study has examined the prevalence and nature of staging in homicides. This paper will present a forthcoming Swedish study on staged homicides and the aim of the presentation is to get feedback from the audience.

Method and material

Data will be collected with a survey method using a questionnaire to: 1) forensic pathologists, 2) crime scene investigators, 3) detectives at major crimes units, 4) other key individuals in the criminal justice system (such as the Profiler Unit at the National Police Department), and 5) researchers within the forensic field.

The participants will be asked to give information about cases and where more information can be found. Police files, court verdicts and autopsy reports will be collected and analyzed.

Scientific significance

Due to methodological factors the study will not be able to answer a research question regarding prevalence of staged homicides but can elucidate the nature of detected cases of staging. The study will be focused on the crime scene reports, autopsy findings, and to describe the victimology and the criminological and clinical features of the offenders.

8 POLICE – VICTIMS (20-21 AUG)

8.1 In the Service of Justice – the Role of Support for Female Vctims of Domestic Violence During Police Investigations. Sw

Veronica Ekström, PhD student in social work, Ersta Sköndal University College/Linköping University (veronica.ekstrom@esh.se), Peter Lindström, PhD in criminology, Malmö University College

Established in 2007, the Relationship Violence Center (RVC) in Stockholm constitutes an example of a collaborative project between the police and the social services with the goal of providing social support to female victims of domestic violence during the criminal investigation and trial. In this article we analyze police investigations in relation to the RVC's support efforts. The aim is to examine the role of support during the police investigation and whether targeted support from the social services contributes to more cases being prosecuted. The study is quantitative and the data are based on the documentation of the police investigations. The statistical analysis shows that support from the RVC increases the likelihood of prosecution when other central variables are taken into account, but the effect is rather weak. The effect is realized mainly via an increased likelihood that the woman will participate in the criminal investigation.

Keywords: Support, domestic violence, police investigations, RVC, social services.

8.2 Supporting Young Crime Victims: a Collaboration Between the Police and the Social Service Sw

Peter Lindström, PhD, Department of Criminology, Malmö University, Ulla Beijer PhD, Department of Women's and Children's Health, Karolinska Institutet, Ann Hellströmer, social worker, Independent expert

In 1999 the Stockholm County Police and the Social Service in Stockholm started a cooperation initiative called Support Centre (SC) for young crime victims aged between 12 and 20. The purpose of SC was to help victims to process, emotionally as well as socially, the incidence they had experienced. The victims also received detailed information about the legal process regarding their case. The support meetings were held at the local police station. The Support Centre was very much appreciated by victims, their parents and professionals and it was made permanent within a year. Currently SC:s are used in around 50 municipalities all over Sweden. This paper presents some background information regarding offence type, where and when the offence(s) occurred and more importantly what type of support about 600 young victims who participated in the SC program in Stockholm between 2000 and 2006 received. We will also present results regarding subsequent offending behavior among this group of young crime victims. This research project is part of a larger study on collaboration between the police and social welfare authorities.

8.3 Solved and Unsolved Homicides in Sweden Sw

Joakim Sturup, Forensic social investigator[1], criminologist, Ph.D.,[2] visiting fellow[3]
[1.]Department of Forensic Psychiatry in Stockholm, National Board of Forensic Medicine
[2.]Division of Forensic Psychiatry, Centre for Psychiatric Research, Karolinska Insitutet
[3.]Department of Criminology, Stockholm University

Marianne Kristiansson
Head of department, M.D.,[1] Professor,[2]
[1.]Department of Forensic Psychiatry in Stockholm, National Board of Forensic Medicine
[2.]Division of Forensic Psychiatry, Centre for Psychiatric Research, Karolinska Insitutet
Correspondence:
Joakim Sturup, Department of Forensic Psychiatry in Stockholm, National Board of Forensic Medicine, PO Box 4044, 141 04, Huddinge, Sweden; +46-8-6071528 (phone); joakim.sturup@rmv.se

Factors related to the solvability of homicide cases in Sweden are rare and the study was set up to compare solved and unsolved cases of homicide in Sweden.

Method

Population-based study on all homicides from January 1 2007 to December 31 2009 in Sweden (273 victims; 9 double homicides). Cases were identified thru a national forensic pathology register and police files were collected. Three national registers were collected (Hospital Discharge Register, Criminal Register and a Forensic Toxicology database). Distance from the victim's home and the crime scene were also calculated.

Results

The overall clearance rate was 86% and victims in unsolved cases were more often a male (84% vs 64%; $p<.05$), had often a previous conviction of a crime (68% vs 43%; $p<.05$), more often under influence of illegal drugs (43% vs 21%; $p<.01$) and less often by alcohol (16% vs 49%; $p<.001$). A majority of the victims in the unsolved cases were killed by a gun (63% vs 16%; $p<.001$). No significant differences were found regarding previous contact with the mental health system (34% vs 32%), victims killed in their homes (48% vs 53%), nor did the mean distance from home to crime scene differ significantly (3.2 vs 23.1 km).

Conclusions

The clearance rate in Sweden is high but that the police needs to find new and/or better strategies in investigating homicides aimed at male victims with a previous history of criminal behaviour and that were under the influence of illegal drugs and was killed using a gun.

9 RECRUITMENT AND EDUCATION (19-20 AUG)

9.1 Common Police Selection Methods as Predictors of Performance, Job Satisfaction, Health, and Turnover Intention Among New Swedish Police Officers Sw

Stefan Annell Licenced psychologist at Swedish Defense Recruitment Agency and PhD candidate at Department of Psychology Stockholm University

The cost of selecting and training new police officers is high. To achieve cost-effectiveness, it is necessary that new officers stay in duty for several years and that they perform well.

In this presentation, a study from the project *Longitudinal validation of the Swedish police selection*, will be presented. The study examined if common police selections methods could predict which applicants that would perform well, be satisfied with their job, stay healthy and willing to stay in the police force, at three consecutive time points (end of academy training, end of field training, and end of first year of work).

The sample consisted of applicants that begun police academy training fall 2008 (N = 758). Bivariate correlations and hierarchical multiple regression analyses were conducted. In the regression analyses, control variables (gender, age and foreign background) were first included, and then in four successive steps, measures of cognitive ability, personality, physical ability, and rater based methods (i.e., interviews and medical examination).

Briefly, findings showed that all steps of predictors, predicted performance. In addition personality tests predicted satisfaction and physical tests predicted health. Notably, associations between lower satisfaction, poorer health and higher occupational turnover intentions were found to increase over time.

Keywords: police selection, performance, job satisfaction, health, turnover intention

Co-authors
Petra Lindfors, Stockholm University, Magnus Sverke, Stockholm University

9.2 Does Cognitive Ability have any Practical Importance Among Police Applicants? Sw

Stefan Annell, Licenced psychologist at Swedish Defense Recruitment Agency and PhD candidate at Department of Psychology Stockholm University

This presentation addresses the relative importance among police applicants, of general intelligence (g) and a cognitive subcomponent of verbal ability and knowledge. In general, cognitive tests have been found to be excellent predictors of academic, training, and job performance. However, findings indicate a more limited role of cognitive ability in the police profession, which call for further studies.

The study utilized data from the research project Longitudinal validation of the Swedish police selection. Data from applicants to the police education (N = 1,344), on three cognitive tests (a Swedish language test, SweSAT and an ability test) were analyzed statistically together with grades from academy training. Alternative measurement models, with one, two or three cognitive factors respectively, were applied to predict academic performance. The overall prediction of academic performance of the models was found to be similar, however, controlling for g, a verbal and knowledge loaded subcomponent showed predictive validity over and above g.

The findings suggest that it is relevant to consider verbal ability and knowledge when selecting among police applicants. Further, the SweSAT could be a suitable screening tool among police applicants, even though additional analysis indicated some differential validity between groups of applicants. Additional implications will be discussed.
Keywords: police selection, cognitive ability, validation, academic performance, SweSAT

Co-authors
Anders Sjöberg, Stockholm University, Magnus Sverke, Stockholm University

9.3 The Teaching of Writing within the Police Academy Sw

Sofia Ask, PhD in Swedish at the department of Swedish at Linnaeus University

The ability to write reports that are clear, correct and legally sustainable is of great importance for every police officer in the field. Apart from teaching the police students how to handle the various digitalized report systems, the police education offers little or No teaching on central questions for instance about the process of turning interviews into text, how to write objectively and how to address multiple audiences such as representatives of the legal system, victims, perpetrators, the media and the general public.

In my presentation, I will discuss a joint project between the Police Academy in Växjö and the department of Swedish at Linnaeus University concerning the teaching of writing for police students. A course book *Skrivande polis* (*The Writing Police*, published in 2012) will be presented, along with an account for how it is meant to be used in order to enhance the writing of future police officers.

Keywords: police writing, reports

9.4 Equipped for Reality? Attitudes on Armament among Norwegian Police Recruits No

Silje Bringsrud Fekjær and Jon Strype, Norwegian Police University College

At present, general police armament is a subject that divides the Norwegian police force. We have studied police students' opinions regarding this subject, and further, examined factors influencing the attitude to general armament. The factors included in our study are gender, educational background, career plans and perceptions of police work. The study is based on survey data from 513 police students, collected in the RECPOL research project. Our results show that responses were distributed differently from what has been found among police officers. In particular, more students than officers reported that they were undecided regarding the question of routine armament. The student responses were quite evenly distributed between In Favour, Against and Not decided. Multinomial regression analyses showed that men were more likely to be in favour of general armament, as compared to being against. However, this gender difference seems to be explained by differences in autonomy attitudes, and plans of an operative police career. Students with operative career plans and more autonomous attitudes were more likely to say yes to armament, relative to saying No. Previous higher education did not influence the opinion of the gun policy.
Key words: Police, knowledge, professional careers, Sweden, Catalonia.

9.5 Police Students' View of Knowledge in Relation to Future Professional Careers Sw

Thomas Bäck Department of Education Umeå University,Lola Vallès Unitat de Recerca Escola de Policia de Catalunya Institut de Seguretat Pública de Catalunya Departament d'Interior Generalitat de Catalunya

The aim of this study is to explore whether and how police students' view of knowledge change during the education. The empirical data of the study is based on questionnaires to police students in in Sweden and Catalonia, The first questionnaire is collected in the beginning and the other questionnaire in the end of their education. The more specific issues were; how police students value different forms of knowledge in education in relation to their future careers and these values according to gender and nationality

Key words: Police, knowledge, professional careers, Sweden, Catalonia

9.6 A Model for the Design of Scenario Training: Some Reflections from a Work in Progress Sw

Carina Lindgren, Roger Söderlund, Tor Söderström, Mats Widing, Elisabeth Åström Umea University Department of education

The integration of theory and practice is an eternal question for educators. The article reports from a project in progress concerning the design of realistic scenario training. The aim with the project is to develop a virtual learning space that takes into account the preparation before, the actions during and the debriefing after the realistic scenario training. The preparation phase will be done collaboratively with help of videos of different situations in order to achieve reflections that guides the actions in the coming scenario (implementation phase). The online debriefing phase, where recordings of their own actions will be used, aim to help students to reflect on their experiences of their training. The goals are to create a model that will increase the students´ activity and involvement to enable for increased knowledge and competence but also for better used teacher time. Results from the pilot study show that students are very satisfied and believe that the preparation concept enhances their learning and use of the scenario exercise. A larger study will be carried out in the spring of 2014 in order to investigate the impact of structured preparation and debriefing for police students learning of police knowledge and skills.

9.7 Police Recruits´ Attitudes towards Dirty Harry-Inspired Measures Sw

Otto Pettersson, PhD student Department of Political Science Linnaeus University

The seminar addresses how recruits' perception of the police role changes as they pass the various stages of socialization during basic training and initial service. I give an account for how 24 Swedish recruits perceive the need for police conduct to be anchored in formal regulations. The panel data accounted for was collected during a period of three years. In connection to each panel step, three in total, interviews were conducted in order to register expectations and norms associated with police culture. All interviews were structured around a series of police dilemmas. Based on these, I review the recruits' perception of core characteristics of the police culture. The main result of the study is that recruits adopt a legalistic perspective of the police role during the years of basic training. However, once they

start working they become more prone to adopt Dirty Harry-inspired measures – that is, achieving essential ends by tarnished means.

9.8 Future Police? A Longitudinal Project on Police Officers' Development of Reflective Abilities in Training and Professional Life. Sw

Oscar Rantatalo, Police Education, Umeå University; Staffan Karp, Department of Education, Umeå University; Mehdi Ghazinour, Police Education, Umeå University; Lars-Erik Lauritz, Police Education, Umeå University

Swedish police are currently undergoing major changes as a result of increased demand for efficiency and service. A central theme in the current reform debate is the importance of "future police" to hold reflective abilities. In relation to the positive rhetoric surrounding the idea of these abilities there is little knowledge of how this ambition can be realized. The research we propose focuses on this very issue. The project is longitudinal and aims to investigate how police officers' reflexive abilities develop at different stages of socialization in education and occupational practice. Our research questions are 1) how reflective abilities develop in academic training; field training and occupational entry 2) the opportunities for reflection these contexts offer and 3) if and how female and male students' development of reflective abilities differ. The project will build knowledge on how police officers' reflexive abilities change and evolve through different phases of socialization and especially on how the development of reflective abilities can be enhanced in education and occupation. This is an issue which is justified from a scientific perspective as surprisingly little previous research has focused on how reflective practice can be achieved, but it is also a matter of practical relevance in the light of ongoing changes in the police.

10 POSTERS, ORGANISATIONS AND PUBLISHERS PRESENTATIONS

10.1 The Police, Customs and Border guard -collaboration and its challenges in Finland. Eng

Pirjo Jukarainen, Researcher, Kari Laitinen, Senior Researcher, Police University College, Finland

Even though the Finnish Police has almost 100 years of experience in collaboration with the Customs and the Border Guard, based on specific law, managing strategic partnership with these is very challenging for the police. Deeper partnership requires trust, knowledge sharing and commitment to joint vision and common goal. It also requires clear ownership and leadership of operational processes within the inter-organizational context. Thirdly, it needs qualitative indicators for the measurement of the depth and effectiveness of cooperation.

In our poster, based on extensive, new study, we will present a SWOT -analysis of the cooperation between the Police, Customs and Border Guard in fight against serious and organized crime. We will analyze the main benefits of and the obstacles for the strategic partnership.

The ever more challenging security and crime environment is met with the decreasing resources of law enforcement authorities. Thus, the preventive intelligence-led policing and innovative partnerships are the only way forward.

10.2 How Previous Information Police Students are Exposed to can Influence their Choices in a Case Related Situation No Eng

Nils Morten L. Larsen and Joshua Phelps Norwegian Police University College (PHS)

Previous studies have showed how priming can influence people's thoughts or opinions. Among other things, aggressive related words can prime hostile or aggressive thoughts. Information people are exposed to, could therefore affect people's perceptions, thoughts, etc. In this study the participants were first-year students from the Norwegian Police University College (PHS) who were conducted to a stressful case. The students were divided into pairs, where the prior exercise, was to read a text. The students drew an envelope with a text and read it. They could draw two different texts, with relatively similar content, except that one of them was characterized by general focus on communications, while the other one emphasized more focus on force. These two different methods were put into the context of how to meet an aggressive person from a police perspective. Secondly, students should solve a mission (relatively high stress level). In this situation they met a person who appeared psychotic. The choices students made, either arrested (using arrest technique, handcuffs etc.) or not, was noted by an observer. Among those who had read the text that was marked by communication focus, 67.9 % who did not use arrest methods, while 32.1 % did. Among the group who had read the text with examples of the use of force, there were 49.2 % who did not arrest, while 50.8 % did. Thus, the lyrics seemed to influence the choices/behavior by the students.

10.3 Book Presentation: Innføring i politivitenskap (Introduction to Police Science)

Paul Larsson, Rolf Granér & Helene Gundhus

For presentation i english see seminars
Dette er den første nordiske innføringsboka i politivitenskap. Boka tar sikte på å bringe både politiutdanningen og politiet et skritt nærmere vitenskapelig forskning.

Bokas første del tar for seg forskning på politiets historie, kontroll og styring av politiet samt rettslige aspekter ved politiarbeidet. Andre del diskuterer hvem politiet er og hva som karakteriserer politiets yrkeskultur. Tredje del belyser hva politiet faktisk gjør og ser nærmere på sentrale temaer innenfor forebygging og politiavhør. Siste del drøfter det vanskelige politiarbeidet, polisiær virksomhet utenfor politiet og framtidens politi.

Boka viser at politiarbeid sjelden bygger på vitenskapelig basert kunnskap eller evalueringer av hva som fungerer, men i stor grad på det man antar virker og på hva som er politisk eller på andre vis opportunt.

Innføring i politivitenskap henvender seg først og fremst til politistudenter, men også til andre interesserte praktikere og akademikere som er nysgjerrige på forskning på politiet.

10.4 The Police's Operating Environment in Finland 2014 Eng

Vesa Muttilainen & Vesa Huotari, Police University College of Finland

The ‘Police's Operating Environment 2014’ review compiled by the Police University College produces research and expert information for use in the planning and development of policing and internal security as well as in police training. The review comprises more than 30 articles based on research and statistics, other source material and expert information. The first such report was published in 2012.

The framework for the review is provided by the division of research fields in the Police University College: Police Work and Organisation, Policing, and Police in Society. In the report, these sections are preceded by a review of some of the preconditions for policing.

The chapter on police work and organisation reviews the research data and development activities related to the police and the education reform and effectiveness of training. Other themes include the changes in police organisations in Western Europe and Russia, police strategy in Finland and occupational welfare and the empowering leadership in the police.

The section on policing starts with an analysis of the quality of pre-trial investigation, the pre-trial investigation of violence against children and road-policing. Cooperation in policing is discussed in the articles on PCB (police, customs and border guard) cooperation, illegal immigration and combating environmental crimes. The section on technology presents the motives of cyber threats, the preparedness of police to use mobile technology and the utilisation of social media in crisis situations.

Police in society first reviews the increasing global significance of data networks, issues of overall state security, and regional security activities in the Tampere region. The assessment of trust in the police sheds light on the perspectives of citizens and the media. The other reviews focus on corruption and gambling and drug crime in Russia and Finland.

Reference:
Muttilainen, V. & Huotari, V. (eds.). Poliisin toimintaympäristö. Poliisiammattikorkeakoulun katsaus 2014 (with english summary; forthcoming)

10.5 Evaluation of a Communication and Conflict Resolution Course in Police Education: The Role of Learning Preferences, Motivation, Police Identity, and Empathy on Learning Outcomes

Joshua Phelps and Jon Strype, Norwegian Police University College

Reflection has traditionally been understood as a key component of experiential learning and is thus central in professional education and development. It is often assumed that the process of reflection enables learners to better acquire professional knowledge and skills and then apply them in a flexible manner in order to adapt to future situations and problems. Therefore, within higher educational institutions, methods designed to encourage reflective practice form part of the curriculum for the training and assessment of professionals. While there are numerous studies of reflection and the education of e.g. teachers, doctors, and social workers, there are few empirical studies published on experiential learning and reflection in police education. Therefore, the present research examines reflection and experiential learning within a communication and conflict resolution course amongst first-year Norwegian police students. More specifically, it examines the relationship between learning preferences, including reflection and critical thinking, and police identity on three learning outcomes connected to a "self-development" case-exercise. The data presented are derived from students' self-report on an internet-based evaluation survey following the completion of the course.

POLICE IN THE NORWEGIAN SOCIETY

The project was initiated in the wake of the terror attack on July 22nd 2011. The aim is to advance our knowledge about police-society relations. The project focuses in particular on the concept of trust in the police. Between August 2011 and May 2013, five telephone surveys have been distributed to representative samples of the population (each with N=1000).
Three posters:

10.6 Never again. – Norwegians view on terror prevention

Marit Egge; Jon Strype & Gunnar Thomassen

Norway is recognized as a high-trust society, and the level of trust in the Norwegian police is high compared to most countries. The stability over time suggests that trust is a stable trait of society that doesn't change abruptly. On the other hand, until July 22nd 2011, there have been no political or social events that really have challenged the dimension of trust in the society as a whole. The terror attack in 2011 was an event that potentially could influence trust in the police and the society in general, in a negative way. What we saw, however, was that trust in the police increased after the terror attack. Moreover despite of major criticism both in the media and in the official evaluation report, trust remained high. When the level of trust is sustained, or even increased after a national trauma like this terror attack, it may be related to the suggestion that people think it is possible to prevent attacks in the future. We have asked people which measures they think are essential to prevent terror, and we will present the results.

10.7 Trust in the police: Does a major critical incident matter?

Jon Strype; Gunnar Thomassen & Marit Egge Norwegian Police University College

In Norway, trust in the police has been very high and stable over time. However, a major critical event, such as the terror attacks in Norway in 2011, and how the police performed during the terror attacks, could potentially influence attitudes toward the police. Immediately after the terror attacks the public expressed support to the involved police. However, critical voices soon emerged focusing on police judgments and actions during the attacks. Also, in August 2012 a governmental commission report stated that the police had failed critically in central and important aspects of the operations. The objective of this poster is to discuss people's view of the police in the two years following the terror in Norway. We will present analyses of general trust in the police, as well as of how the police performance has been perceived.

10.8 Political Orientation and perceptions of the police after July 22nd 2011

Gunnar Thomassen; Marit Egge & Jon Strype Norwegian Police University College

In the aftermath of the terror attacks on the July 22nd 2011 there was a strong increase in trust in the police and other government institutions. People came together and expressed their support for the victims and democracy, they "rallied around the flag", but as time passed trust fell back to the preterror level. However, while the terror was widely perceived to be an attack on "Norwegian democracy", it was also, more specifically, seen as an attack on the ruling government coalition and the Labor party in particular. It may therefore be that the events have had a stronger and more lasting impact on citizens with a center-left political orientation. In this study we analyze the development in perception of police performance and trust in the police in the year following the terror attacks. Utilizing survey data collected at four different points in time, we compare two groups of citizens: Citizens with a center-left political orientation and citizens with a liberal-conservative political orientation.

10.9 Organization Presentations

BRÅ, The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

Institute of Police Education Linnaeus University

Danish Police College

Rikspolisstyrelsens utvärderingsfunktion, National Police Board, Office of the National Police Commissioner

The Basic Training Programme for Police Officers at Umeå University

10.10 Publisher presentations

Bokbox förlag Sweden

Cappelen Damm Norway

Jure förlag / Bruun Juridik Sweden

Studentlitteratur Sweden

Universitetsforlaget Norway