Nyhetsbrev från Nordiska polisforskningsnätverket: Specialnummer för polisforskningskonferensen Oslo 8-9.9

Detta specialnummer av nyhetsbrevet ägnas helt till att presentera den sjätte Nordiska polisforskningskonferensen Oslo 8-9 september. Det är vår förhoppning att även de som inte planerar att delta i konferensen skall ha utbyte av denna utförliga presentation som ett uttryck för aktuell nordisk polisforskning. Nästa ordinarie nyhetsbrev kommer i augusti.

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**Allmänt**

Nordiska polisforskningsnätverket anordnar vartannat år en Nordisk polisforskningskonferens med syftet att stimulera polisforskning och samarbetet mellan intresserade av polisforskning i Norden. De stora likheter som finns mellan de nordiska ländernas samhällsförhållanden gör att även de uppgifter och de problem de olika ländernas polisverksamhet ställs inför är likartade. Konferensen är öppen för polisforskare på alla nivåer, verksamma inom rättsväsendet inkl. polisutbildning men även för andra intresserade av polisforskning. Konferensspråket är engelska eller danska, norska och svenska.

Denna den sjätte Nordiska polisforskningskonferensen anordnas av Polishögskolan i Oslo den 8-9.9. Konferensen har i år temat (Police) Reforms and Changes in the Police. Arrangörerna presenterar temat enligt följande:

“In order to promote values such as efficiency, steering, and democratic control, a number of Nordic countries are in the midst or in the aftermath of undertaking reforms of the Police organization. The Nordic Police Research Seminar aims to bring together scholars to engage in dialogue on the rationale and potential effects of these reforms.”

**Anmälan m.m.**

Konferensavgift NOK 1500 (inkl. luncher och konferensmiddag)
För anmälan: https://www.deltager.no/nordisk_politiforskningsseminar2016

**Senaste anmälningsdag 22 augusti**

För hjälp med övernattning kontakta: booking@phs.no

För ytterligare information se konferensens hemsida http://www.phs.no/forskning/nordic-police-research-seminar-2016/ eller kontakta npfk@phs.no.

**Program**

**Torsdag 8 september**

09:00 Registrering
10:00 Åpning av seminaret
10:15 Nick Fyfe: Assessing the intended and unintended consequences of police reform: a case study of Scotland’s national police force.
11:15 Barry Loveday: Still Plodding along? The police response to the changing profile of crime in England and Wales
13:00 Silje Bringsrud Fekjær: Videre forskning på politireformer - hva kan vi lære av tidligere politiforskning?
13:50 Parallell sessioner (see separat program below)
16:00 Birgitte Ellefsen: Nærpolitireformen drøftet fra et historisk perspektiv
17:30 Aperitiff och Grillbuffet/Middag

**Fredag 9 september**

09:00 Parallell sessioner (see separat program below)
12:00 Per Lægreid: Politireformen mellom struktur och kultur. Nærpoliti eller beredskapspoliti?
Presentation of key lectures

Nick Fyfe: Assessing the intended and unintended consequences of police reform: a case study of Scotland’s national police force.

Professor Nick Fyfe is Director of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research at the University of Dundee, and a Fellow of the Scottish Police College. A few lines about his presentation:

Against a background of the financial crisis of 2007-08 and significant cuts in public spending, in 2013 Scotland merged its 8 regional police organisations to create a national police force. The most radical reform of policing in the country for over 150 years, the Scottish Government hoped that a national police would be more efficient (by reducing duplication), more effective (by providing better access to specialist expertise), and more engaged with local communities (by making local policing a requirement of the reform). Three years into the reform, this paper examines the outcomes of the restructuring of policing, including concerns about a shifting culture of crime control, a perceived crisis of localism, and the emergence of a new politics of policing.

For a presentation of Nick Fyfe: [http://www.dundee.ac.uk/environment/staff/profile/nick-fyfe](http://www.dundee.ac.uk/environment/staff/profile/nick-fyfe)

Barry Loveday: Still Plodding along? The police response to the changing profile of crime in England and Wales

Professor Barry Loveday is Reader at Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Portsmouth.

His talk will consider: ‘Current and future challenges to the police service in relation to the changing profile of crime. It will flag up the recent UK Police Inspectorate [HMIC] report on police efficiency [2015] and the extent to which the police in England and Wales are able to plan for and respond to change. It identifies the police response to recent reform initiatives specifically Direct Entry and recruitment of Community Support Officers. It asks if the organisational culture is sufficiently flexible to accommodate the nature and extent of reform now required in response to the increasing demands placed on the police service as a result of the changing nature of victimisation.

For a presentation of Barry Loveday: [http://www.port.ac.uk/institute-of-criminal-justice-studies/staff/mr-barry-loveday.html](http://www.port.ac.uk/institute-of-criminal-justice-studies/staff/mr-barry-loveday.html)

Silje Bringsrud Fekjær: Videre forskning på politireformer - hva kan vi lære av tidligere politiforskning?

Professor Silje Bringsrud Fekjær works at the Centre for the Study of Professions, Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences.

This lecture discusses which lessons can be learned from previous police research when planning future research on police reforms. Strengths of the Nordic police research includes a rich empirical tradition and closeness to the field. Further development could be needed in the theoretical foundation and the links to other research fields. Untraditional methodological designs can give us new angles when telling the story about the future’s police reforms.
Especially, quasi-experimental designs and use of register data can be useful when investigating effects of police reforms.

For presentation of Silje Bringsrud Fekjær: https://www.hioa.no/tilsatt/silje

**Birgitte Ellefsen: Nærpolitireformen drøftet fra et historisk perspektiv**

PhD Candidate Birgitte Ellefsen works at the Norwegian Police University College.

In March 2015 the Norwegian parliament approved a reform of the Norwegian police labeled “Nærpolitireformen” (The community police reform), a reform which is currently under implementation. According to the minister of Justice and Public Security and the National Police Commissioner the “Nærpolitireform” is the most comprehensive reform in the Norwegian police’s history. By comparing the current reform with earlier police reforms in history, Ellefsen will discuss this assertion. In what ways will the “Nærpolitireform” renew the police, and how does the reform relate to the past? What is the intention of the reformers, and what kind of concepts and arguments do they use to legitimize the need for change and the specific means to get to a certain goal? With these questions as a starting point, the paper examines how reformers of the police, today and in the past, have defined a “good police”, how they have argued to achieve that goal, and what are the implications of their rhetoric’s.

For a presentation av Birgitte Ellefsen: http://www.phs.no/researchers/birgitte-ellefsen/

**Per Lægreid: Politireformen mellom struktur og kultur. Nærpoliti eller beredskapspoliti?**

Professor Per Lægreid, Department of Administration and Organization Theory, University of Bergen

Per Lægreids talk examines the reform of the police in Norway from 2012 to 2015 using a qualitative analysis of central public reports and official documents leading up to the reform. While governance capacity and the need for a stronger emergency police was a main concern throughout the process the importance of governance legitimacy and to maintain a community police became more important at the end. The organizational thinking is explained based on a structural and institutional perspective. The analysis shows that cultural change, leadership change and structural change were prominent instruments for improving the police, but emphasized differently during the process. The arguments for the different instruments were not elaborated to any great extent by any of the actors and therefore took on a more symbolic flavor. The analysis demonstrates that political context, agenda settings, attention shifting and situational factors as well as path dependency are important drivers of the police reform.

For a presentation of Per Lægreid: http://www.uib.no/en/persons/Per.Lagreid

**Paneldebatt: Politireform og Politiets legitimitet**

Professor Liv Finstad, Dept of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo. For presentation see: http://www.jus.uio.no/ikrs/personer/vit/lfinstad/

Professor Henrik Stevnsborg, JUR Center for Public Regulation and Administration, Copenhagen. For presentation see:
Parallel sessions program

Language for presentation can either be in Danish Norwegian/ Swedish or English. Language marked Danish/Norwegian/Swedish or English means that the presentation will be held in English if any of the the parcitipants wish for it.

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## Presentation of parallel seminars

(in alphabetic order of first author)

### Andersson & Wångmar: A nationalized police – the case of Sweden

Language of presentation: Swedish or English

Robert Andersson. Associate professor in criminology at the Institute of Police Education, Linnaeus University.

Erik Wångmar. Associate professor in political science, Linnaeus University.

In 2015 a reform made the national Swedish police even more centralized as a means for improving efficiency and results. This was exactly fifty years after the original nationalization of the police – a reform said to be done in the same spirit of centralizing for efficiency. The purpose of this paper is to analyze and problematize the arguments behind the nationalization
in 1965. How and why was the police nationalized and what was the chief political arguments for doing this? The paper also aims to discuss what the meaning of efficiency in policing means politically.

**Biographies**

Author and presenter: Robert Andersson. Associate professor in criminology at the Institute of Police Education, Linnaeus University. Andersson has written extensively about Swedish crime policy.

Wångmar has written extensively about the Swedish municipal and its political roll.

Contact: Robert Andersson, Institute of Police Education, Linnaeus University SE-351 95 Växjö, +46706180503, Robert.l.andersson@lnu.se

**Bjørkelo: To develop police research through gender balance, the FIX project**

Language of presentation: English

Brita Bjørkelo, Associate Professor, Department for further and continuing education, the Norwegian Police University College (PHS).

The Norwegian Police University College (PHS) has received funding from the Norwegian Research Council to work on gender balance in research, the FIX project. The aim is to increase the proportion of professors in general, female professors especially and to strengthen police science as a discipline.

Gender balance in research is one way to contribute to PHS's unique role in the reform that is taking place in the police in general and the challenges related to diversity in senior management in particular. Police work is often seen as a practical profession. Studies have shown that research may be associated with lower status than “real” police work. Diversity is also linked to society's confidence in the police. It is therefore particularly important for PHS to bring about a lasting gender balance.

One of the main findings until now is that almost none of the employees in the target group (Associate Professors) seem to be employed in positions of “police science”. This implies that few may apply for Professorship in “police science”. Another key finding is that structural differences with regard to amount of fixed research time seem to be experienced as one of the potential obstacle to qualify for Professorship.

Five key words: Gender balance, Senior research positions, the Norwegian Police University College, police science, hierarchies of appreciation

**Biography:**

Brita Bjørkelo (cand.psychol, PhD) teaches at the Leadership and Management programs, PHS. She manages projects on Gender representation in top positions in Academe, Diversity in police education and organization, and on Teacher Education and Social Media. She is also involved in research on ethical grey area police cases and ethical dilemmas in Investigative Police Leader Work.

Details for the corresponding author:
Boldt et al: Using predictive models on crime scene data to estimate burglars’ risk perception and level of pre-crime preparation

Language of presentation: Swedish or English

Martin Boldt and Anton Borg Department of Computer Science and Engineering Blekinge Institute of Technology, Karlskrona, Sweden.
Martin Svensson Department of Industrial Economics, Blekinge Institute of Technology, Karlskrona, Sweden
Jonas Hildeby The National Offender Profiling Group, Swedish police, Stockholm, Sweden

For crime categories that involve serial offenders, i.e. where an offender commits two or more crimes of the same type, law enforcement agencies strive to link crimes into series. The linking of crimes enables investigators to get a more comprehensive understanding, based on the combined knowledge and evidence collected from the different crime scenes.

This study aims to extend current research on how the perpetrators’ modus operandi (MO) can be used in crime linkage by evaluating the possibility to automatically estimate offenders’ risk perception and degree of pre-crime preparation for residential burglaries. Such an estimation can assist law enforcement agencies when linking crimes. As the offender risk and preparation scores are aggregated from detailed crime data, they can be included in crime linkage processes to supplement existing MO characteristics. In this study two criminal profilers from the Swedish police manually rated the offender risk and preparation for 50 burglaries each. Then we analyzed to what extent 16 learning algorithms can generalize both offenders’ risk perception and preparation scores from the criminal profilers’ ratings to 15,598 residential burglaries. Naive Bayes was shown to have the best performance (AUC score of 0.79) and also showed promising consistency of scores within series.

Keywords: Case linkage, Predictive models, Serial crime, Offender behavior, Residential burglary

Biographies

Dr. Martin Boldt is a computer scientist that has cooperated with the Swedish police within research projects since 2012. He is interested in investigating the use of computer science methods within police processes.

Dr. Anton Borg is a computer scientist that has cooperated with the Swedish police within research projects since 2012. He is interested in investigating how clustering techniques can be used within police processes.

Dr. Martin Svensson is a researcher in economics and phycology that has cooperated with the Swedish police within research projects since 2014. He is interested in investigating internal processes within offenders.

Jonas Hildeby is a crime analytics and geographic profiler that works in the Swedish national offender profiler group, stationed in Stockholm.
Bäck: Police officers values of professional competence

Language of presentation: Swedish or English

Thomas Bäck, PhD student. Department of Education and the Unit of Police Education, Umeå University.

The aim of this study is to follow-up a selection of 36 police officers that during the Swedish police basic training program responded to a questionnaire at the beginning and end of their program. How do they respond to the same questions on professional competence as police officers three year later? The aim is also to interview the police officers about the results of the two previous questionnaires to get knowledge of how the results are explained and understood by them.

This study is based on survey data from 320 Swedish police students at the beginning and end of their training program and the value of the same questions as police officers. The study is also based on data from interviews with 36 police officers about the results from the surveys.

The results show that the police officers value the importance of professional competences higher than what they did as police students at the end of their training program. The results from the interview reflections on the reasons to this change, indicates a discrepancy between the educational and the professional contexts.

Keyword: Police officers, competence, educational context, professional context.

Biography

Thomas research interests includes learning and leadership in working life and organisation. In the last years he has been interested in the Police Basic Training Program, which also is the subject for his dissertation. His special interest is the transition from education to work and comparative studies within the RECPOL project.

Thomas Bäck, Department of Education and the Unit of Police Education, Umeå University, SE-901 87 Umeå, Sweden.

Gundhus: Discretion as an obstacle. Police Culture, Change and Governance in a Norwegian context

Language of presentation: Norwegian or English

Helene O. I. Gundhus Associate Professor of Criminology at University of Oslo, Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, and Professor II at Norwegian Police University College.

The Norwegian police are currently going through various types of reforms and changes. The objective is to become more professionalized by improving legitimacy through organizational target setting and efficient governance. The article explores two prominent cases, both with background in “perceived need” to handle crises, and look into how police culture and the professions discretionary decisions are conceptualized and acted upon. Firstly I analyse the discourse on police culture by framing the official criticism of the police way of dealing with the terrorist attack in Norway on 22 of July, and the following-up measures summarized in the Proximity Policing reform. Then I look into a more subtle reform within policing of migration, exploring how new performance indicators and justifications of police practice is
legitimizing incorporation of deportation of non-citizens without legal stay in Norway as
crime control efforts. The findings suggest that in both areas street-level police culture is
portrayed as an obstacle to improvement of police legitimacy. Governing through organiza-
tional structures enables expanding of new tasks and justifications for the police, since it
facilitates the achievement of new externally decided targets. This is contradictory to the aim
of professionalizing police culture through increased occupational based control of the police
emphasizing autonomy and discreitional judgments as occupational values. The article
concludes that defining new aims and justifications for the police supports the need for
expanding and reassert sovereignty in contemporary times of perceived crises.

Key words: Police reforms, police culture, legitimacy, organizational professionalism,
governance

Biography

Helen Gundhus obtained her Dr. polit in criminology at the University of Oslo in 2006. From
2006-2016 she worked at Norwegian Police University College, and was appointed professor
in 2013. She has published widely on topics as policing and globalization, ICT and new
knowledge regimes in policing and crime prevention. From 2015 to 2019 she is heading a
project financed by Norwegian Research Council, entitled ‘New Trends in Modern Policing’.

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22850119 / mob: +47 41523351

Hjertstedt: Body searches, frisk searches, personal integrity and
the principle of needs

Language of presentation: Swedish

Mattias Hjertstedt senior lecturer at Umeå University

When Swedish police decide whether to use coercive measures they have to consider the
principle of needs, which e.g. means that the police have to choose the most moderate
measure. This principle is of particular interest regarding body searches, since the same
information can often be obtained through different measures – e.g. a blood sample and a
breath test. However, the severity of an interference of personal integrity is seldom obvious,
but could be regarded completely different: Some might feel that the pain caused by a rectal
examination is the most severe interference, while other regard the amount of information that
a DNA-test through a blood sample can reveal as more problematic in this sense. In addition,
the Swedish legislator has not provided the police and other decision-makers with any
detailed guidelines as to the severity of different coercive measures. During my presentation I
will develop this topic further by comparing the Swedish legislator´s views in this matter –
expressed in legislation and preparatory works – and those of more than 80 Swedish police
requisitors – expressed in questionnaires.

Key words: Body search, frisk search, personal integrity, police, legal

Biography

Mattias Hjertstedt’s His research deals with criminal procedurial law, particularly coercive
measures. He has written a thesis about criminal investigators’ access to documents and his
current research project focuses on legal aspects of the police´s use of body searches and frisk searches.

**Hoel & Bjørkelo: Is that good-enough policing? A study of ethical grey area cases; From the unfortunate to the improper**

Language of presentation: Norwegian or English.

Linda Hoel, Associate Professor, Department for Bachelor Education, the Norwegian Police University College (PHS).

Brita Bjørkelo, Associate Professor, Department for further and continuing education, the Norwegian Police University College (PHS).

Police practice is nuanced, from the good and correct to the criminal. In between these two extremes, there are areas that are neither explicitly black nor white, but rather areas of grey; from the unfortunate/inappropriate to the wrongful and improper practice (Myhrer, 2012). Grey area cases are characterized as useful in order to improve police practice (NOU, 2009:12). An example of a grey area cases, is when employees of the police are suspected of committing criminal offences in the course of duty and the Norwegian Bureau for the Investigation of Police Affairs decides not to prosecute. This study investigates and discusses how police leaders lead and handle learning from experience of grey area cases. Our findings show that learning from experience in such cases mainly takes the form of the strategy “straightening up” practice through instrumental learning measures, which again is based on the criminal law. The article discusses the main findings based on what may be viewed as conditions for learning of experience. The findings also points to, that learning from grey area cases, need a stimulating climate for reflection and dialogue concerning the question “is this good police work?”, referring to the actual case. Even though it seems like the conditions to learn from grey area cases is challenging, being accused in its self, may provide a basis for fundamental change of practice.

Five key words: Learning from experience, chain of criminal justice, The Norwegian Bureau for the Investigation of Police Affairs, organizational learning, and leadership.

**Biographies:**

Linda Hoel (PhD, professional praxis) teaches at the Bachelor Program in Police Studies, PHS. Her research topics are ethical questions concerning police practice and discretion that is based on a humanistic perspective, and research topics related to the work of Norwegian Bureau for the Investigation of Police Affairs. She is also involved in an international research project *Maritime preparedness and partnership in the High North.*

Brita Bjørkelo (cand.psychol, PhD) teaches at the Leadership and Management programs, PHS. She manages projects on Gender representation in top positions in Academe, Diversity in police education and organization, and on Teacher Education and Social Media. She is also involved in research on ethical grey area police cases and ethical dilemmas in Investigative Police Leader Work.

Details for the corresponding author:

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Telephone number: +47 75 58 80 16, Email: linhoe@phs.no
In this paper, we analyze how power is exerted through sensegiving in the context of the Swedish police reform. The sensegiving literature assumes that actors afford how others construct meaning; an idea that are close to issues of power. Our study is based on 45 video clips where representatives of the Swedish police promote the ongoing police reform. Taking our starting point in the sensegiving literature, our analysis show how sensegiving of change works through several expressions of power. Meanings of the new police are given sense by means of coercion – i.e. reducing uncertainty through the construction of strict phases of change; manipulation was visible through construction of rules – i.e. preventing issues to arise by limiting the time of processing; domination – i.e. rhetorical skills used in workshop settings, and; subjectification – i.e. the regulation of police identity where individuals should manage themselves in the name of higher autonomy. The often seemingly indirect exertion of power are discussed in light of the specific changes associated with the reform, which in many ways are in conflict with prevailing police culture and thus become a source for sensemaking. This sensemaking have direct implications for the ability to implement reforms and the daily operations.

Keywords: power, sensegiving, strategic change, policing, video analysis

Biography

Robert Kihlberg, PhD student in Management at Umeå School of Business, is writing his dissertation on sensemaking and power in organizational change. Robert has a Bachelor’s Degree in Social Psychology, Bachelor Degree in International Crisis and Conflict Management, and a Master Degree in Leadership and Organization. robert.kihlberg@umu.se

Oscar Rantatalo, PhD, is a lecturer at the Centre for Police Education at Umeå University, Sweden. His research interests include areas such as police education and organizational sensemaking in a context of policing. oscar.rantatalo@umu.se

Ola Lindberg, PhD, is a senior lecturer at the department of Education. He leads the research group “leadership, organization and working life” and his research interest concerns higher education, education-work transition and professional learning. ola.lindberg@umu.se

Markus Hällgren, Ph.D, is professor in management at Umeå School of Business & Economics. He leads the research program Extreme Environments, Everyday Decisions (www.tripleED.com). His research interests include but are not limited to temporary organizations, extreme contexts, sensemaking and organizational routines. markus.hallgren@umu.se
Kohlström: Requested competencies in Swedish Police

Language of presentation: Swedish

Kirsi Kohlström, PhD student at Department of Education at Umeå University.

The Swedish public sector is steered by the government via an annual document – the letter of regulation – which is sent to every authority in the country so also to the Police. For the authorities there is an obligation to report back to the government how they have met the goals in the steering document. The aim in this ongoing study is to describe what kind of requested competencies is mentioned in these documents and what Police has done to develop these competencies. The method used is content analysis of letters of regulation and annual reports from Police to government from 1992 to 2014. The results show that some competencies occur in the documents over time whilst others are shifting. The Police seems to act in different ways to meet the requirement to develop competencies in the organisation. The conclusion is that the Police give attention to requested competencies in areas as leadership and crime investigation and develops competence profiles for different posts in the Police. Then there are competencies that the Police do not give same attention.

Keywords: police, competence, competence development, organisation, goal steering

Biography:

Kirsi Kohlström's PhD thesis focus on competencies in policing.

Landström & Eklund: Towards Higher Degrees of Efficiency--Swedish Policing between Management, Complexity and Rule of Law

Language of presentation: Swedish or English

Lena Landström, LL.D. Senior lecturer at the Department of Law, Umeå University. Niklas Eklund, Ph.D. is Associate professor at the Department of Political Science, Umeå University.

In 2015 the Swedish police integrated what was a highly decentralized and territorially diverse administrative organization into a new, single government agency. The goals of this encompassing administrative change were to increase the overall quality of police work, increase cost efficiency, create more structural flexibility and to improve the overall level of performance in Swedish policing. The achievement of higher levels of efficiency was emphasized as the core purpose of reform.

In our presentation, we argue that the tension between political and legal first principles in Swedish policing goes beyond organizational reform. The Swedish police cannot share the monopoly of legitimate civil violence, nor the task of bringing citizens into the criminal process. Therefore, many pitfalls and contradictions pertaining to police work emanate from the inescapable cross-pressure of policy making and the Swedish legal system. We find that police practices, as opposed to organizational principles, will decide the relative success of current reform. We also argue that efficiency is a fuzzy reform concept, which must be balanced against other core democratic and legal values to gain and maintain legitimacy for the power of policing in Sweden.
Biographies

Lena Landström is currently leading the research project “Policing in Sweden – Efficiency and Rule of Law in Police Work”. Together with Niklas Eklund she is editor of the anthology *Polisen – verksamhet och arbete* (Liber 2013).

Niklas Eklund currently specializes in public administration, security and crisis management studies. Among his recent publications is: Swedish Counterterrorism Policy: An Intersection between Prevention and Mitigation (w/ Veronica Strandh, 2015 in *Studies of Conflict and Terrorism*).

Mikkelsen & Conrad: Policing Change – The Assignments of the Danish Police Throughout the Three Epochs of Modernity (work-in-progress)

Language of presentation: Danish or English

Lars Nørr Mikkelsen lecturer at the National Danish Police College and Copenhagen University
Malte Conrad lecturer at the National Danish Police College

Two different approaches dominate the existing Danish research on developments in the police. One stresses that innovation in the organization occur as a natural response to specific events and crime development. Another explains the development through power struggles between branches of the police and between center and periphery. We argue that even though there is value in both approaches major changes in state paradigms directly affect both content and form of the concrete assignments of the police at street-level. Informed by sociologist Peter Wagner’s general framework of three epochs of Modernity, and supplemented by a more structural approach and theory of the state, we argue that major changes in micro-level assignments of the police should be viewed as a product of large-scale changes in the organization and ideology of society. Therefore, we seek to revisit the history of the Danish police giving special attention to the role of the police in the fields of drug control and mental illness based on a framework of three paradigms of the state throughout Modernity, which we name Utopian Liberalism, Welfare Liberalism and Neoliberalism.

Biographies

Lars Nørr Mikkelsen holds an MA in Sociology. In his former position he was engaged in drug and alcohol research, but is currently working on two research projects regarding the professional identity of police students and large-scale changes of the police.

Malte Conrad holds an MA in Political Sociology as well as in International Security and Law. He is affiliated as an associated professor at the University of Southern Denmark.

Naarttiäärvi: Swedish police implementation of IMSI-catchers under European law

Language of presentation: Swedish or English

Markus Naarttiäärvi, jur. dr., universitetslektor, Juridiska institutionen, Umeå universitet.
This presentation summarizes a recent study into the implementation within the Swedish police of ‘IMSI-catchers’ – a technical device to track the location and use of cell-phones. The implementation of this technology is analyzed from the legal perspective of the qualitative requirements of legality under the European Convention on Human Rights, to illustrate how domestic law may interact with the requirements under convention law in this area. The research shows that the Swedish implementation of IMSI-catchers in substantive law has lagged behind the actual use of the measure in police work. This has been made possible through references to the domestic legal principle that ‘the ether is free’ that serve to preclude legal protection of confidentiality of radio communications. The application of this principle highlight deficiencies in the conformity of Swedish law with both EU-law and the European Convention of Human Rights.

Keywords: IMSI-catcher, Surveillance, Police, Legality, ECHR

Biography
Markus Naarttijärvi's research revolves around balancing issues related to constitutional rights and rule of law. In particular, the intersection of law, technology, security and human rights.

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Renå: Activate or deviate? On how organizational routines and individual skill affect organizations’ crisis responsiveness. The case of police operation Utøya.

Language of presentation: Norwegian or English

Helge Renå PhD fellow at Department of Administration and Organization Theory, University of Bergen

Taking public administration and organizational research as theoretical starting points, the paper examines how the Norwegian police responded to the reports of shooting at the island of Utøya in 2011. Its theoretical focus is on what role routines play in unexpected situations like a crisis: Do they facilitate efficient and coordinated responses or do they limit agency and creativity? The paper yields a theoretical framework to explain this by combining Feldman and Pentland’s theory of organizational routines with insights from the sense-making literature (e.g. Weick 1995; Weick and Sutcliffe 2006) and psychology (Kahneman and Klein 2009). The framework is applied to examine and explain the response of the Norwegian police. Data sources include first responder organizations’ logs and transcripts of line communication, interviews, and archive studies of internal documents, evaluations and investigation reports.

The response of the professional first responders were characterised by routine-following. Some were “blindly” following an existing routine, while others were able to make adjustments making the routine fit more appropriately with the unprecedented (in Norway) situational context. The results suggest we have to adjust our understanding of organizational
design and routines in crisis situations, in particular the relation between the operative level and their superiors.

Keywords: organizational routines, sense-making, crisis response, skill

**Biography**

In Helge Renå's PhD project he explores how formal structures and organizational routines affect how first responder organizations respond to abrupt, unexpected situations. Empirically he examines how emergency agencies, the police in particular, responded to the Norwegian terror attacks. He is also project leader of the project “Nærpolitireformen – en nullpunktsmåling”.

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**Renå & Glomseth: A good match between policy aims and employees’ expectations?**

Language of presentation: Norwegian or English

Helge Renå PhD fellow at Department of Administration and Organization Theory, University of Bergen.

Rune Glomseth associate professor at the Norwegian Police University College.

The Nordic police organizations are currently subject to large structural changes and reforms characterized by centralization (Holmberg 2014). In the Norwegian case, a comprehensive reform was approved by the Parliament June 2015 and is scheduled implemented 2016-2019. Thus far, an unexplored issue is the views and expectations of the police personnel. To what extent are their views in line with the overall goals of the reform, and how to explain variation among them?

This paper explores these and related issues by examining attitudes and expectations to the reform among police personnel. As the survey was distributed in June the paper presents preliminary results. Drawing on data from a population survey (electronic survey distributed to all employed in the police organization), the paper give important insights on the attitudes and expectations to the reform among police personnel in the early phase of the Norwegian police reform.

Keywords: Norwegian police reform, public reforms, institutional theory

**Biography**

In his PhD project Renå explores how formal structures and organizational routines affect how first responder organizations respond to abrupt, unexpected situations. Empirically he examines how emergency agencies, the police in particular, responded to the Norwegian terror attacks. He is also project leader of the project “Nærpolitireformen – en nullpunktsmåling”. Correspondence: [helge.rena@uib.no](mailto:helge.rena@uib.no)

Rune Glomseth has many years of experience in law enforcement as police officer; including police patrolling, investigations, police intelligence, proactive work, and administration. He teaches organizational development and leadership to
Scherg et al: Hot spot policing in a Danish context

Language of presentation: English

Rune H. Scherg, PhD, senior consultant at National Centre of Crime Prevention at the Danish National Police.
Maria Bislev senior consultant at the National Centre of Crime Prevention at the Danish National Police.
Cecilie Vivienne Attermann is a research analyst at the Research Division at the Danish Ministry of Justice.

During the past decades, numerous international studies have provided strong support that hot spot policing is an effective means to reduce crime (Weisburd & Eck 2004; Weisburd & Telep 2014; Jørgensen 2010; Braga et al. 2014). Most of these studies have, however, been carried out in the United States and focused on hot spots in larger American cities. The purpose of this study is to examine how hot spot policing can be carried out in a Danish context and if hot spot policing is also an effective strategy for reducing crime in Denmark. The pilot study is carried out in 3 Danish police districts and is designed as a randomized controlled trial. The Danish National Police is in charge of preparing the concept for working with hot spot policing, while the Research Division at the Ministry of Justice is in charge of carrying out an effect evaluation and a process evaluation of the pilot study. In this presentation, we will focus on some of the preliminary results from the process evaluation, this being how the Danish police districts have been working with hot spots, and on how the Danish National Police intend to use these findings moving forward.

Key words: Hot spot policing, randomized controlled trial, process evaluation, meaningful hot spots, implementation strategy.

Two of the authors mentioned below will give the presentation. All four of us will, however, be present at the session to answer questions etc.

Biography

Rune H. Schergs research interests are within the field of socio-spatial criminology, situational crime prevention and placed based policing. His doctoral thesis explored the spatial dimensions of fear of crime in Copenhagen.

Maria Bislev is educated M. Sc in Sociology and has worked with crime prevention for several years, and has always had a broad scope focusing on many different kinds of causes of crime and deviant behavior and many different possible ways of preventing it.

Tanja Tambour Jørgensen has a master’s degree in sociology from the University of Copenhagen. Her previous work includes studies on hot spot policing, crime prevention and effect evaluations.

Cecilie Vivienne Attermann has a master’s degree in criminology from the University of Aalborg. Her research interests include process evaluations, hot spot policing and the quality of Danish police data.
Sjöberg, et al: Acting in scenario training as a tool for developing professional knowing in police education

Language of presentation: Swedish or English

David Sjöberg & Staffan Karp Department of Education and and Unit of Police Education, Umeå University, Oscar Rantatalo Unit of Police Education, Umeå University

Scenario training is a common and integral part of police education, where students act as police officers in a variety of situations. When conducting scenario training and in the research on learning via scenario training, a predominant focus has been on the students acting as police officers. However, students may also partake as actors with more periphery tasks as for instance crowd following a scene, but they can also take direct action towards the police for instance as rioters or as perpetrators of violence. In the research literature, the learning potential of these secondary roles of students in scenario training has been largely overlooked. In this paper we report on a study of police students experiences of acting in scenario training in other roles than as police officers. The approach of the study was explorative using observations of scenario training, a questionnaire and semi structured interviews with police students at Umeå University. Overall the results show that the students value acting in scenarios in other roles than as police officers as an important tool for developing professional knowing. Hence the results have implications both for educational practitioners and for further research on learning in scenario training.

Key words: learning, police, vocational education, simulation, scenario

Biographies

David Sjöberg is PhD and senior lecturer in Pedagogy at the Department of Education, but works at the Unit of Police Education, Umeå University, Sweden. His research interests include areas such as police education and conditions for learning in scenario training and simulations. david.sjoberg@umu.se

Staffan Karp is PhD and Associate professor in Pedagogy at the Department of Education at Umeå University in Sweden. His main research interest is learning processes in police education and police practice in relation to societal change.

Oscar Rantatalo is PhD and senior lecturer at the Unit of Police Education, Umeå University, Sweden. His research interests include areas such as police education and organizational sensemaking in a context of policing.


Language of presentation: English

Joakim Sturup National Board of Forensic Medicine and Karolinska Institutet, Sweden.
Manne Gerell Malmö University, Sweden.
Amir Rostami Stockholm University, Sweden.
Anders Sandholm Swedish Police, Department of National Operations.
The near-repeat principle refers to the spatial-temporal trends, meaning over both time and place. The principle suggests that a crime, in this study shootings, is followed by an increased risk for a new incident in the spatiotemporal distance. This first European study of near-repeat shootings aims to validate a Near-repeat calculator in a European setting and to conduct comparative analysis of near-repeat patterns in three regions within a country. Data were collected from three complete registries on shootings by the police departments in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö from January 1, 2011, and December 31, 2015. The results that are presented in the abstract are preliminary. The analysis shows that all in all were there 951 shootings, involving 381 incidents where at least one victim were injured or killed (ranging from 1 to 10 victims), whereof 72 involved homicides (involving 80 homicide victims). Significantly increased risks for a new shooting were found in the preliminary analysis in all three regions, especially increased risk were found for a new shooting within three days and 250 meters from a shooting (increased with 400% or more). The findings have implications for the operational decisions within the police departments.

Key words: Shootings, near-repeat, guns

Biographies

Joakim Sturup, PhD, is currently research coordinator at the National Board of Forensic Medicine and conduct research on major violent crime. Department of Forensic Psychiatry in Stockholm, National Board of Forensic Medicine, PO Box 4044, 141 04, Huddinge, Sweden. E-mail: joakim.sturup@rmv.se.

Manne Gerell is a PhD student in criminology at Malmö University and his research deals with the geography of crime.

Amir Rostami, is a police officer and holds a PhD at Stockholm University. His research is mainly aimed at criminal organizations and network analysis.

Anders Sandholm is a Detective Superintendent and has worked with major violent crime investigations for 20 years.

Sturup & Granath: Unsolved homicides in Sweden 1990 to 2014

Language of presentation: English

Joakim Sturup, National Board of Forensic Medicine and Karolinska Institutet, Sweden.
Sven Granath, National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden

The study objective is to explore the homicide clearance rate in Sweden from 1990 and onwards with special reference to firearms-perpetrated cases using a retrospective register-based design. The number of unsolved homicides has varied between 11% and 26%. The incidence of males killed with firearms and the incidence of males hospitalized due to firearm injuries has increased with corresponding decreasing figures for females. The percentage of uncleared cases considerably increased in firearms-perpetrated homicides. The study concludes that there has been a decrease in the clearance rate of homicides in Sweden owing to a shift in the nature of the offences rather than ineffective police-work. Investigative efforts should be more intense early on in the process in cases where a male has been shot in a public place and supports the notion that homicides related to criminal milieus should be investigated by specialized units. Information from the police suggests that there has been an
increase in non-licensed firearms, mainly from other parts of Europe, and that individuals who plead guilty under suspicion of Weapons Act violations are rarely detained and those factors may be part of the puzzle to turn the decreasing clearance rates in homicides.

Key words: Homicide, clearance, police investigations, major violent crimes investigations

Biographies

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Sven Granath, PhD, is a research analyst at the National Council for Crime Prevention and his research is aimed at major violent crimes.

Valland: Changing the police organisation or changing the police culture?

Language of presentation: Norwegian or English

Tatanya Ducran Valland PhD from the Centre for the studies of professions, Oslo and Akershus College University.

In the sociology of the police two claims are central in discussing organizational change. First, that the “police culture” influences how officers think about and meet people and their daily duties. Secondly, that the same structuring way of thinking undermines change and reform in the police. An introduction to the concepts of police culture and an overview of some existing literature that highlights the cultural challenges of police reform is presented. The aims and scope of reforms and organizational layers affected by the reforms are then discussed in the context of police culture. This paper seeks to further our understanding of the role played by police culture in debates surrounding police reform and broaden the discussion of what organizational change and reform means in the context of policing.

Key words: police, reform, police culture

Valland & Bjørkelo: The police officers response to organizational change

Language of presentation: Norwegian or English

Tatanya Ducran Valland PhD from the Centre for the studies of professions, Oslo and Akershus College University.

Brita Bjørkelo is PhD and Associate Professor at Department for further and continuing education at the Norwegian Police University.

A working assumption is that there is a higher need for intra-organizational loyalty during times of organizational change. In this paper the authors seeks to further our understanding of the police employees role in internal politics of the police and how they might respond to change.
First the authors present the theoretical framework in Hirschman’s seminal book Exit, Voice, Loyalty. Secondly, the authors argue the value of exploring how police officers in general, and police leaders in particular, use the different options of exit, voice and loyalty. To illustrate, the following scenario is outlined: In a period of financial strain and a shortage of personnel, a police leader as best follow up and put decisions into practice (loyalty). Alternatively, the same police leader attempt to participate in decision-making to improve the circumstances (voice), or choose to leave his position (exit). Hirschman analyzed the actions of employees by looking at the interaction between the options 'exit', 'voice' and 'loyalty'.

The two concepts voice and exit are contrasting, but not mutually exclusive. The organization members' loyalty in a context of organizational change is a resource and we argue that leadership recognition of the voice option can contribute to the inner life of the police organisation and further influence and change.

Keywords: Organizational change, Hirschman, voice, loyalty, employee participation, police

Vestby & Fischer Bjelland: Negotiating organizational boundaries: A case study of a multi-agency investigation

Language of presentation: Norwegian or English

Annette Vestby, MA PhD candidate Norwegian Police University College
Heidi Fischer Bjelland, MA1 PhD candidate Norwegian Police University College

The most extensive human trafficking case in Norway, the ‘Lime case’, was disclosed in 2014. The case concerned a grocery sector network accused of organized crime including trafficking for forced labour, tax evasion, benefits fraud, and a range of other economic and employment offences. The case challenged established organizational boundaries within the police, and between the police and other control agencies. The police initiated an inter-agency investigation where investigators from various units within the Norwegian police, from the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration and from the Norwegian Tax Administration participated.

In Giacomantonio’s (2015) theoretical framework, organizational boundaries are conceived of as areas where negotiations over resources, distance, and process take place. The empirical foundation of his typology is from fieldwork within the police, but the model does not preclude analysis of negotiations between public police and other agencies tasked with policing specific areas. Building on 20 interviews with investigators and managers from the agencies involved in the Lime case, this paper utilizes Giacomantonio’s typology in the analysis of boundary negotiations within the inter-agency investigation. We explore the applicability of the typology, as well as the boundary generation and maintenance between public police and other public agencies of regulation and control.

Keywords: Organizational change, organizational boundaries, multi-agency coordination, organized crime.

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Kankaanranta et al.: Economic crime investigation by the Finnish police in 2011 and 2015

Kankaanranta² Terhi, Senior researcher and Ph.D, Mansikkamäki Suvi-Tuuli, Researcher, MSc Techn., Ranki, Mika, Superintendent, and Muttilainen Vesa, Senior researcher, Ph.D
The Police University College, Tampere, Finland

Extensive knowledge about the state of economic crimes and their pre-trial-investigation is important to be able to effectively combat these crimes. In addition, information is needed when developing investigation processes further and training for new investigators.

Data for this study was obtained through two electronic questionnaires, sent to all persons working in economic crime investigation in Finland in 2011 (n=173) and in 2015 (n=208). The response rate in 2011 was 38% and 51% in 2016. The questionnaires included questions related to the respondent's background and education, work experience, investigation process, co-operation with other offices, training needs and career plans as well as contemporary topics. To be able to make also comparisons between the years 2011 and 2015, most of the questions were same in both years. In addition, statistics about economic crimes reported to police were utilised.

According to statistics, the number of economic crimes reported to police has remained quite stable during the last years, varying between 1612 (in 2010) and 1842 (in 2015). Preliminary results reveal that economic crime investigation could be made more fluent by improving further e.g. co-operation between police and prosecutor as well as the phase before the preliminary investigation actually starts.

Keywords: economic crime, investigation, police, training

Muttilainen & Mansikkamäki: Corruption-related crime reported to the police in Finland

Muttilainen Vesa³, Senior researcher, Ph.D, and Suvi-Tuuli, Researcher, MSc Techn. The Police University College, R&D, Tampere, Finland

This study examines the characteristics of corruption-related crime reported to the police in Finland during the period 2011–2014, and analyses the changes in such crime compared to 2007–2010. Corruption refers to the abuse of entrusted power for private gain.

The research material was extracted from the police's information system and consists of reported offences committed 2011–2014, and the investigations carried out into these and concluded by the spring of 2015. After the selected offence types had been extracted and a keyword search performed, the resulting research material consisted of 516 reports of corruption offences. A total of 35 of these included at least one bribery offence.

The overall picture of corruption-related crime resembles that of the previous monitoring period. An increasing number of suspected crimes are being committed inside and between companies. Misuse of funds remains the most frequent type of corruption-related crime. However, the importance of information as an advantage offered in cases of corruption has increased. The suspected offenders are often men, middle-aged and upper-level employees.

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3 Corresponding author: Vesa Muttilainen, vesa.muttilainen@poliisi.fi
The key challenges faced in corruption investigations arise from the fact that cases are often unclear, making it difficult to produce evidence. The police may have to perform a closer evaluation of the grounds and the recording and uniformity of decisions.

Keywords: corruption, bribery, police, registry

Pylvä & Kankaanranta: Developing Next Generation Emergency Services

Pylväs Kari, Researcher, MA(Ed.) and Kankaanranta Terhi, Senior researcher, Ph.D, The Police University College, Research, Development and Innovation, Tampere, Finland

Considering the technologies and communication channels citizens use to communicate with colleagues, friends and family, today’s emergency services (ES) do not meet the expectations of citizens. As ES mostly rely on traditional voice communication, citizens are often confronted with situations where there are limited options to report emergencies and to get help.

Based on publicly available national evidence, (research, reports, case studies and surveys of different European countries), ES's requirements, needs and gaps were analysed. Particular focus was on the adoption of new IP-enabled technologies by ES and viewpoints of ES personnel and citizens experiencing disabilities or special needs.

Common bottlenecks for emergency call handling were e.g. non-urgent enquiries related to general safety, duplicate calls indicating the incident and identification of duplicate calls. The number of emergency calls could be reduced by e.g. disseminating pre-emptive instructional and educational material on the appropriate use of ES and contact information for non-urgent incidents.

Automated information acquiring could improve emergency call handling when actual voice call is not available. Address, phone number, actual location and medical information, would make emergency response activities more appropriate. Also issues related to the subjects consent on information sharing and storage is of particular relevance.

Acknowledgements. This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 653337.

Keywords: emergency services, mobile technology, communication, disabilities, requirements

Biographies

Kari Pylväs: Researcher, Ph.D. Candidate (Information Sciences and Interactive Media) Master of Arts in Education, 2012, Researcher in Police University College since 2013: the use of social media and mobile technology in emergency situations; next generation emergency services


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Nordiska polisforskningsnätverkets nyhetsbrev

Nordiska polisforskningsnätverket utgår från polisutbildningarna i Norden. Nätverkets 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 uppläggningen 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.

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Alla intresserade kan anmäla sig till nyhetsbrevet. Anmälan kan göras här:
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5 För allmän information om vad som händer inom det kriminologiska området i Norden rekommenderas det månatliga nyhetsbrevet Nordisk Kriminologi. Prenumeration kan ske här: http://www.nsfk.org