



Háskólinn  
á Akureyri  
University  
of Akureyri



# Löggæsla og samfélagið Samfélagslöggæsla

*2. og 3. október 2024*

# ÁGRIPASKRÁ

## Miðvikudagurinn 2. október, 2024

Setning (kl. 9:00-9:10 í N101)

– Birgir Jónasson, Lögreglan á Norðurlandi vestra og Háskólinn á Akureyri

### Fyrri lykilerindið:

Community Policing in Socioeconomic Vulnerable Areas – Implementing evidence based policing from a practitioner’s perspective (kl. 9:10-9:50 í N101)

– John Franco, Sænska lögreglan

For several decades, police agencies around the world have aimed to implement community policing with mixed results. The goal has been to strengthen collaboration between police and the community to build trust and enhance local safety. In socioeconomically vulnerable areas, this becomes particularly challenging due to complex social problems, cultural barriers, and widespread distrust of authorities, all of which significantly impact the effectiveness of policing efforts.

The purpose of this lecture is to highlight the practical challenges encountered by police agencies when attempting to implement community policing and evidence-based methods in socioeconomically vulnerable areas, focusing on concrete examples and solutions from a practitioner’s perspective.

Drawing on empirical data and research in the field, we will discuss the obstacles that arise when applying evidence-based strategies in these challenging environments, as well as the opportunities to overcome them. The lecture will provide concrete examples of how police can build trust and work more effectively in these communities, offering solutions that can support long-term change.

**The policing part of community policing (kl. 10:00-10:25 í N101)**

– Joery Matthys, Leiden háskóli

The police are without a doubt an important actor in policing, but it is certainly not the only one. A broad constellation of organizations have different responsibilities and competences in the performance of the social function of providing protection of a particular societal order (2002). This brings forward the question what the role of police forces are in this constellation. Though community policing seems to indicate that this lies in tackling societal problems together with citizens, the reality is that law enforcement and to a an even greater extent crime control are seen as the most important tasks performed by police forces, and therefore form the essence of police work. A refocus on the principles of community policing requires a number of success factors. At a micro level, police training must be upgraded. At the meso level, more attention is needed for the connection between the police and other organizations that play a role in tackling current social issue. And at the macro level, smart investments must be made in both the security domain and in related policy domains such as health and poverty reduction.

The paper provides a conceptual basis for this argumentation by taking the Dutch National Police as a case study. Through a review, of both professional reports and academic articles, recent evolutions are mapped, and underlying factors are identified, leading to the recommendations put forward above.

## Frá lögum til aðgerða: Að þróa áfram samfélagsmiðaða löggæslu (kl. 10:00-10:25 í M101)

– Eygló Harðardóttir, Ríkislögreglustjóri

Fyrirlesturinn mun fjalla um þróun á hlutverki íslensku lögreglunnar í afbrotavörnum með áherslu á samfélagslöggæslu og þverfaglega samvinnu. Samfélagslöggæsla felur í sér aukna samvinnu lögreglu og samfélagsins til að auka öryggi og traust.

Helstu atriði:

### 1. Lög um afbrotavarnir:

- Yfirlit yfir lögreglulög nr. 90/1996 með áherslu á forvarnir og samstarf.

### 2. Markmið afbrotavarna:

- Draga úr afbrotum á landsvísu.
- Auka samhæfingu milli lögreglu og lykilaðila.
- Samræma verklag og meðvitund um mikilvægi afbrotavarna.

### 3. Mælikvarðar í löggæsluáætlun 2019-2023:

- Fækkun líkamsárása.
- Fækkun brota og fjölgun tilkynninga kynbundins ofbeldis.

### 4. Helstu verkefni:

- Svæðisbundnar afbrotavarnir (t.d. Öruggeri landshlutar).
- Samræmt verklag og verkfærakistu með áherslu á áhættuhegðun barna, kynferðisbrot og heimilisofbeldi.
- Sérhæfð verkefni eins og „Exit – leið út úr afbrotum“ og „Góða skemmtun“ um öruggt og ofbeldislaust skemmtanlíf.

Fyrirlesturinn leggur áherslu á mikilvægi þverfaglegrar samvinnu og samfélagslöggæslu, með það að markmiði að skapa öruggara umhverfi með samstilltum aðgerðum lögreglu og nærsamfélagsins.

Umræður: Í lok fyrirlesturs verður opnað fyrir umræður þar sem þátttakendur geta spurt spurninga og deilt hugmyndum um hvernig bæta megi afbrotavarnir og þverfaglegt samstarf lögreglu.

## That's not sexual harassment, is it? (kl. 10:00-10:25 í M102)

– Brita Bjørkelo, Norsk lögrehluháskólinn og Oslo New University College (ONUC), Silje Lundgren og Malin Wieslander, Linköping háskóli, Ulla-Carin Hedin og Linda Lane, Gautaborgarháskóli, Tanja Nordberg og Celine Pedersen, Oslo Metropolitan University, Kristian Stampe Nielsen, Háskóli Suður Danmerkur, Tale Røijen Størdal, Norsk lögrehluháskólinn og Eva Gemzøe Mikkelsen, Háskóli Suður Danmerkur

**Short description:** In working life, the protection against sexual harassment is usually regulated in laws on equality, sex discrimination law and labour law. In research literature, sexual harassment is often divided into three forms: gender harassment, unwanted sexual attention and sexual violence and coercion (Fitzgerald and Cortina, 2018, Cortina and Areguin, 2021) or it is construed on a continuum of the different forms of (sexual) violence (Skilbrei & Stefansen, 2018) that women can be exposed to during a lifetime (Kelly, 1987).

**Methods:** The article deals with how understandings of sexual harassment can affect interventions to prevent it. To do this we apply data from an investigation and systematisation of the interventions targeting sexual harassment conducted in the Norwegian Police Service over time (Pedersen et al., 2023) to analyse 1) the understandings of sexual harassment underlying these interventions, and 2) their effects.

**Main results:** Results show that behaviour which is defined as sexual harassment in research may not necessarily be perceived as such by the exposed, the persons performing the behaviour, or those who develop, and implement interventions. Furthermore, the understandings of sexual harassment that underpin intervention work predominantly depart from the perspective of the harassed person, with less focus on bystanders and harassers. Based on this, the paper points to the importance of putting more focus on the role of bystanders and harassers when designing and implementing interventions directed at sexual harassment in the workplace.

## Þróun alvarlegra ofbeldisbrota ungmenna og vopnaburður (kl. 10:00-10:25 í N102)

– Guðbjörg S. Bergsdóttir, Ríkislögrehlustjóri

Lögrehluþfírvöld á Norðurlöndunum hafa undanfarin ár bent á fjölgun ofbeldisbrota meðal ungmenna, og hafa tölur lögrehlu m.a. sýnt fram á aukinn hnífa- og vopnaburð.

Á Íslandi hafa sést vísbendingar um aukna tíðni alvarlegra ofbeldisbrota frá árinu 2007 og fram til dagsins í dag. Þannig voru meiriháttar og stórfelld ofbeldisbrot um 1,6 á hverja 10 þúsund íbúa árið 2007 en um 3,8 á hverja 10 þúsund íbúa árið 2022 og höfðu svo háar tölur ekki sést áður í gögnum lögrehlunnar.

En hvernig er staðan ef lítið er sérstaklega til ungmenna? Hér eru greind lögrehlugögn og einblínt á stórfelld ofbeldisbrot og tilraunir til manndráps þar sem grunaðir eru á aldrinum 25 ára og yngri á árunum 2007-2023. Þá eru greind sérstaklega mál frá árunum 2007, 2015 og 2023 og sjónum beint m.a. að vopnaburði og hópamyndum. Eftirfarandi spurningum verður svarað; Hver er þróun alvarlegra ofbeldisbrota ungmenna undir 25 ára? Hver er þróun í ógnun eða beitingu vopns í þessum málum? Hversu oft er um að ræða ofbeldisbrot framin í hóp? Hver er þróunin á höfuðborgarsvæðinu í samanburði við landsbyggðina?



## Community police officers: Preventing crime and reducing fear of crime? (kl. 10:25-10:50 í N101)

– Adam Jonsson, Malmö háskóli

The revered concept of community policing serves to empower officers' proactive abilities and to promote civic engagement. Still, it has proven to lack validity when put under scrutiny. Various evaluations report middling outcomes in relation to local crime prevention and promises of reducing fear of crime at the neighbourhood level. The Swedish Police Authority implemented community police officers in 2015. Sweden is, apart from a few metropolitan counties, a vastly populated nation with extensive rural areas. The influx and nature of local disorder differ in urban and rural settings respectively. Varying distances, population and police density, concentration of socially disorganized areas are additional aspects affecting the basis to conduct community policing. The project at hand explores the time use and role perception among community police officers in 26 local police districts in Sweden. For starters, participating officers are provided diaries to document their daily activities and to what extent they are allowed to carry out their proactive responsibilities. Furthermore, an ethnographic approach is used to study the rationale of the participants' daily activities and how these activities mirror their understanding of community policing. Preliminary results suggest that participating officers are assigned to regular emergency patrol ranging from 20 to 80 percent of their scheduled shifts; proving detrimental to core proactive duties. The remaining time mainly comprises stakeholder collaboration, interacting with school-age children, hotspot patrolling and drug control; activities extensively associated with the role. However, commitment to a knowledge- and evidence-based approach is lacking due to insufficient managerial support.

## Samfélagslöggæsla LRH: Byrjunin, staðan og framtíðin (kl. 10:25-10:50 í M101)

– Elísabet Ósk Maríusdóttir og Unnar Þór Bjarnason, Lögreglan á höfuðborgarsvæðinu

Árið 2019 byrjaði LRH með til prófunar að starfrækja svokallaðar samfélagslöggur sem var ætlað að sinna heimsóknum í grunnskóla og menntaskóla, og vinna með hagaðilum innan hverfanna. Kveikjan að verkefninu var að lögreglumenn voru farnir að finna í auknum mæli fyrir ótta og virðingarleysi gagnvart störfum sínum, að lögreglan væri að fjarlægjast og missa tengsl við almenning.

Í fyrstu voru það tveir lögreglumenn á lögreglustöð 3 sem sinntu þessu verkefni í 25% starfshlutfalli en nú eru tveir til fjórir lögreglumenn á öllum stöðvum LRH sem sinna samfélagslöggæslu.

Áhersla hópsins hefur verið að ræða við ungmenni í 7. - 9. bekk um ofbeldi í allri sinni mynd og vopnaburð en einnig um störf lögreglu og hvað annað sem unga fólk vill fræðast um. Auk fræðslu hlutverksins hefur einnig verið lögð áhersla á að samfélagslöggur vinni náið með félagsmálayfirvöldum, skólastjórnendum og öðrum hagaðilum sem koma að málefnum barna.

Verkefnið hefur gefist vel og eftirspurn eftir aðstoð frá samfélagslöggum eykst með hverju ári. Í erindinu verður farið yfir upphaf verkefnisins, mikilvægi þess, hvernig það hefur vaxið á

undanförnum árum og hvernig því er sinnt í dag. Að lokum verður fjallað um hvernig við getum haldið áfram að auka og styrkja samfélagslöggæslu.

### The use of preventive strategies to empower police trainees to respond to sexual harassment (kl. 10:25-10:50 í M102)

– Laufey Axelsdóttir, Finnborg S. Steinþórsdóttir og Gyða M. Pétursdóttir, Háskóli Íslands

Sexual harassment is a severe workplace issue within the police and threatens employees' health and wellbeing. To challenge sexual harassment, preventive work is needed. "In-group forums" are useful to raise awareness and empower participants to work collaboratively to change the work environment. This research utilizes the Power Plays Forum Theatre method to support interactive learning and dialogue between staff members. Building on data collected with recordings of discussions in six in-group forums, with the participation of 63 police trainees, we ask: What are the potentials and hindrances of the Power Plays Forum Theatre method as part of an in-group forum in the police settings to combat sexual harassment? The findings have implications for organisational research and practices and shed light on practices of receptivity and resistances to sexual harassment initiatives within the police. The research is funded by Nordforsk (no. 137287).

### Hnífaburður ungmenna í gögnum lögreglu (kl. 10:25-10:50 í N102)

– Snorri Örn Árnason, Ríkislögreglustjóri

Undanfarin ár hefur fjölmiðlaumfjöllun um ofbeldi ungmenna á Íslandi farið vaxandi og í opinberri umræðu hafa áhyggjur farið vaxandi af ungu fólk sem ber vopn. Í erindinu er farið yfir greiningu á gögnum lögreglunnar, m.a. hvað varðar haldlagða hnífa og reynt að draga fram hvaða mynstur birtast þar um hnífaburð ungs fólks. Hefur hnífaburður ungmenna aukist á Íslandi undanfarin ár? Hefur eðli ofbeldis ungmenna breyst á sama tíma? Er þróunin meira áberandi í einum aldurshópi en öðrum? Birtast staðbundnir eða tímabundnir þættir í gögnunum? Geta aðrar upplýsingar lögreglu varpað ljósi á hnífaburð ungs fólks? Eru klíkutengdir þættir sýnilegir í þróuninni? Í erindinu er reynt að koma auga á einkenni ofbeldis ungmenna, sérstaklega tengt hnífaburði og undirliggjandi þætti. Þá er velt upp umræðu um hvaða löggæslunálganir eru líklegri til árangurs en aðrar til að bregðast við ofbeldi ungmenna.

### Detecting Global Crime at a Local Level: The interaction between community policing and human trafficking in Scotland (kl. 11:00-11:25 í N101)

– Scarlet Robertson, Stirling háskóli

Community policing (CP) is often discussed in relation to low-level crime and disorder however recognition of its wider impact is growing. Human trafficking (HT) is traditionally associated with 'high level' policing and specialist departments but, as a complex issue, there is an acknowledgement that approaches to tackle it need to be broadened. Bringing

together these two aspects seldom studied together, this presentation expands understanding of how CP interacts with and contributes to HT policing efforts through examining Scottish officers' experiences, exploring the impact of CP on 'higher level' crimes.

A mixed methods approach was taken including an online survey for CP officers which produced a descriptive quantitative analysis of their experiences and knowledge of HT. This was followed by semi-structured interviews with CP and HT officers from Police Scotland where a thematic analysis of responses gave insight into how CP work has overlapped with or been used in HT policing.

This presentation reports findings that highlighted a number of CP officers have encountered HT in their work and explores the context and impact of this. CP officers have made some contributions to HT policing, mainly around initial detection and reporting. Contributions, however, were often accidental and minimal but a greater potential for CP was recognised. Views were positive, with both groups acknowledging CP officers' ability, situated in the community, to contribute in ways that specialist officers could not. By highlighting this wider impact and value of CP work this work hopes to contribute to greater recognition and utilisation of CP.

### Samfélagslöggaesla á Norðurlandi vestra – „Nýsköpun“ í löggæslu! (kl. 11:00-10:50 í M101)

– Ásdís Ýr Arnarsdóttir, Lögreglan á Norðurlandi vestra og Birgir Jónasson, Lögreglan á Norðurlandi vestra og Háskólinn á Akureyri

Samfélagslöggaesla er löggæslumódel sem gengur m.a. út á að færa lögregluna nær borgaranum, bæta þjónustu lögreglu, leysa vandamál með einstaklingsmiðuðum hætti og draga þannig úr afbrotum og óæskilegri hegðun. Embætti lögreglustjórans á Norðurlandi vestra hefur um nokkurt skeið horft til samfélagslöggaeslumódelisins við framkvæmd löggæslu. Í erindinu verður gerð grein fyrir helstu einkennum löggæslumódelisins og hvernig lögreglustjórinn á Norðurlandi vestra nýtir sér módelið við löggæsluframkvæmd.

### Forum Scenario Training as Intervention against Sexual Harassment within the Police (kl. 11:00-11:25 í M102)

– Malin Wieslander og Silje Lundgren, Linköping háskóli

This paper explores forum scenario training as an educational method to prevent and intervene against sexual harassment within the police. We explore how this kind of problem-based and participant-observer scenario training is used as a pedagogical tool in the police setting to 1) increase awareness and knowledge around sexual harassment, and 2) facilitate bystander and victim agency and room for action when experiencing or encountering sexual harassment among colleagues.

The study forms part of ongoing research on sexual harassment within the Swedish police. For this paper we use data from participant observation in two different police educational settings where forum scenario training was used for teaching and un/learning sexual harassment; one setting with police instructors and one setting with police trainees. Follow-up semi-structured in-depth interviews with police teachers and police students were also conducted.

Preliminary results show that the method of forum scenario training facilitates awareness and self-reflexivity among bystanders and harassed around potential situations of sexual harassment. The results also show that the method creates tacit bodily knowledge on how to re/act and intervene for both bystanders and harassed. The data furthermore suggests that the method is useful to enhance awareness about what constitutes sexual harassment and self-reflexivity concerning harassing behaviour and jargon/bantering (i.e. among colleagues and superiors potentially engaging in harassment), and might thus become an important tool for short- and long-term prevention of sexual harassment.

## Líkamsárásir með eggvopnum. Hverjir beita eggvopni, gegn hverjum og í hvaða aðstæðum? (kl. 11:00-11:25 í N102)

– Sædís Jana Jónsdóttir, Birna Friðfinnsdóttir og Jónas Orri Jónasson, Lögreglan á höfuðborgarsvæðinu

Aukinn hnífaburður hefur verið áhyggjumál í íslensku samfélagi undanfarin ár og fréttir af líkamsárásum þar sem eggvopni var beitt orðnar algengari. Þessi aukni fréttáflutningur samræmist gögnum frá lögreglu, þar sem mikil aukning hefur orðið síðastliðin ár á tilkynntum atvikum sem fela í sér líkamsárásir þar sem hnífur kemur við sögu. Aukningin á einna helst við um mál þar sem gerendur eru ungir karlmenn og sést þessi þróun einnig víðsvegar um heiminn, svo sem í Bretlandi og Svíþjóð. Sé litið til afbrotufræðinnar er það vel kunnug staðreynd að tíðni afbrotahæðunar, þ.m.t. ofbeldishegðunar, eykst á unglingsárunum, nær hámarki sínu í kringum 20-25 ára aldurinn en fer svo hratt lækkandi eftir 40 ára aldurinn. Lítið hefur verið skoðað hér á landi hvað einkenni þessar árásir annað en aldur og kyn gerenda og þolenda. Hér verður leitast við að greina nánar þessi mál sem komið hafa inn á borð lögreglunnar á höfuðborgarsvæðinu á árunum 2022-2024. Leitað verður svara við spurningum á borð við; Hver eru einkenni gerenda og þolenda í þessum málum? Hver eru tengsl þeirra á milli? Í hvaða aðstæðum gerast þessar árásir hér á landi? Kemur tilgangur árásanna fram við rannsókn málanna, s.s. hefndaraðgerðir eða nauðvörn við árásum annarra?

## A Framework for Community Engagement (kl. 11:25-11:50 í N101)

– James E. McCabe, St. John's háskóli

Community engagement is perhaps the most important, and often most overlooked, facet of police operations. Crime, traffic, disorder, etc. typically garner the most attention from police departments, and engaging the community in a meaningful way can be overlooked while dealing with these issues. However, fostering a robust and strategic approach to community engagement is essential. This paper introduces a novel conceptualization of community engagement. First community and engagement are defined, and then the concept is explored across two dimension: Internal vs. External and Transactional vs. Stakeholder communities.



The concept of “community” is often defined narrowly and involve organized groups that represent various constituencies. This paper expands this definition to account for organized groups that have interest in police operations that exist both outside and inside the organization. In addition, this paper makes the argument that community should also be conceptualized by more than group or organization, but also as individuals that have a transactional relationship with the police. In contrast to stakeholder community groups, these transactional relationships with the police are not only important but constitute the bulk of police-community interactions.

These various dimensions are explained, and the paper provides an overall framework to understand them. The paper also provides some simple and successful approaches that police departments might consider when developing a balanced community engagement strategy.

### „Og hvað heitir þú?“ – Er samfélagslöggæsla möguleg, ef borgarinn vill ekki gefa upp nafn sitt við lögreglu? – Heimildir lögreglu og réttur almennra borgara (kl. 11:25-11:50 í M101)

– Hrannar Már Hafberg, Háskólinn á Akureyri

Almennt er gengið út frá því í íslenskum rétti, að menn geti ekki verið nafnlausir og í lögum er að finna heimildir, sem veita lögreglu heimild til að biðja almenna borgara að gefa á sér deili og spyrja þá til nafns. Eru þær heimildir takmarkalausar og án undantekninga? Getur almennur borgari neitað að gefa á sér deili án þess að vita ástæður afskipta lögreglu eða er réttur lögreglu bundinn við ákveðnar aðstæður? Ef borgari neitar að gefa upp nafn sitt, hvað veldur? Og hvers vegna ætti hinn almenni borgari að vilja ekki gefa upp nafn sitt við lögreglu? Getur það haft áhrif á möguleika á samfélagslöggæslu eins og hún er almennt skilin?

### Piloting “Intervene-SH” in the Norwegian Police Service (kl. 11:25-11:50 í M102)

– Tale Røijen Størdal, Norski lögregluháskólinn og Norski vísinda- og tækniháskólinn, Brita Bjørkelo, Norski lögregluháskólinn og Oslo New University College (ONUC), Anniken Grønstad, Oslo New University College (ONUC), Eva Gemzøe Mikkelsen, Háskóli Suður Danmerkur og Eva Langvik, Norski vísinda- og tækniháskólinn

Sexual harassment (SH) threatens employees’ health, wellbeing, and capacity to stay at work (Cortina & Areguin, 2021). In a 2020 survey, 6,6% of police employees (N=13529) had been exposed to SH during the last 12 months (Rambøll, 2020). This study develops and

pilots a bystander intervention on SH that aims at increasing bystander awareness and actual bystander behaviour. The intervention is based on research on workplace interventions (Nielsen & Noblet, 2018), SH interventions (Danna et al., 2020; K. S. Nielsen et al., 2023; Roehling & Huang, 2018; Vranjes et al.), existing work on SH in the Norwegian Police Service (NPS) (Pedersen et al., 2023), and the Danish SH intervention, “Intervene-SH” (Nielsen et al., 2022; 2023), and includes intraorganizational risk factors and cases, and intersectionality. Preliminary results from observation and group interviews of the piloting of the Norwegian version of “Intervene-SH” in the NPS will be presented. Based on the results, the Norwegian version will be finalised, and its effect will be tested in a larger police sample. The study contributes to police research, in particular, as well as to general SH intervention and workplace health research.

### **Hagnýting barna og ungmenna í skipulagðri brotastarfsemi (kl. 11:25-11:50 í N102)**

– Katrín Sif Oddgeirsdóttir og Bjarki Sigurðsson, Ríkislögreglustjóri

Málefni barna og ungmenna er einn mikilvægasti málaflokkur samfélagsins. Í júní 2024 gaf embætti ríkislögreglustjóra út skýrslu sem ber heitið „Ofbeldi barna – staðan og áskoranir“. Helstu niðurstöður gefa til kynna að heilt yfir hefur ofbeldisbrotum barna ekki fjölgað en þegar horft er til alvarlegra ofbeldisbrota þá hefur fjöldi brota ekki verið hærri síðan 2007. Gögn greiningardeildar ríkislögreglustjóra benda til þess að börn og ungmenni eru í félagahóp með einstaklingum í skipulagðri brotastarfsemi þar sem ólögleg starfsemi fer fram, með neikvæðum afleiðingum á velferð þeirra og þroska. Í þessu erindi verður farið yfir ógnarmat greiningardeildar en tilgangur þess er að bera kennsl á áhættuþætti sem tengjast hagnýtingu barna og ungmenna í skipulagðri brotastarfsemi. Jafnframt verður aðferðafræði ógnarmatsins kynnt þar sem farið er yfir áhættuvísa og hvaða viðmið eru notuð við greiningarvinnu því tengdu.

### **Hádegishlé 11:50 til 13:25 (Lunch Break)**

### **Immigration, Crime, and Effective Law Enforcement Strategies (kl. 13:25-13:50 í N101)**

– Margrét Valdimarsdóttir, Háskóli Íslands

As international migration rises, research on attitudes towards immigrants has also increased. Studies across countries reveal that immigrants often face prejudice and discrimination, with higher unemployment rates among first- and second-generation immigrants compared to natives, especially in Western Europe. Concerns about preserving native culture, crime, and security are increasingly driving negative attitudes towards immigrants.

Right-wing populism has risen in Western Europe and the U.S., fuelled by fears of immigrant crime and terrorism. In Iceland, recent media discussions have linked immigrants with crime, mirroring debates in other Western nations. While most reject racial prejudice, the perceived

overrepresentation of certain immigrant groups in criminal activity has raised concerns, leading to calls for stricter immigration controls as part of crime prevention.

This presentation reviews research on the relationship between immigrant status and crime, with a focus on youth offending in the Nordic countries. Findings show that young immigrants are not generally more likely to commit crimes than native youth, though the relationship varies by crime type and country. The lecture will also explore effective law enforcement strategies that could prevent youth crime and violence, considering both general measures and those tailored to immigrant communities.

### Samfélagslögregla og tölvuleikir (kl. 13:25-13:50 í M101)

– Símon Geir Geirsson, Lögreglan í Vestmannaeyjum

Símon Geir Geirsson varðstjóri og samfélagslögreglumaður hjá lögreglustjóranum í Vestmannaeyjum mun flytja erindi um þróunarverkefni ríkislögreglustjóra þar sem tölvuleikir eru notaðir til að ná til ungmenna.

Símon fór til Noregs í nóvember 2023 og svo til Póllands í febrúar 2024 þar sem hann sá hvernig hollenska lögreglan nýtir sér einn vinsælasta afþreyingarmáta nútímans, tölvuleiki, til að ná til ungmenna og almennra borgara til að efla samskipti og forvarnir en einnig til að mynda tengsl lögreglu við borgaranna.

Símon mun halda erindi um hvernig lögregla getur nýtt sér tæknina til að ná til einstaklinga í áhættuhóp en einnig hvernig samfélagslögregla getur nýtt sér tæknina til að mynda sterkari tengsl við almenna borgara og þá sérstaklega ungmenni.

### Hindrances to inclusive work environment: Gender-based harassment and negative attitudes towards women in the police (kl. 13:25-13:50 í M102)

– Finnborg S. Steinþórsdóttir og Gyða M. Pétursdóttir, Háskóli Íslands

For gender equality in the police the emphasis is on increasing women representation. Little attention is paid to the women's employee attrition and negative aspects of the police's masculine culture. This research explores exposure to gender-based harassment and negative attitudes towards women police, an issue that has received little attention in research to date. We draw on a whole population survey data collected within the Icelandic police in 2022. We find high rates of gender-based harassment among women, especially those that work as police officers. Moreover, we find that men are more likely to hold negative attitudes towards equality and improved position of women in the police. We conclude that current equality objectives are ambivalent, as the focus is on increasing women's representation in an environment that pushes them back out again. To counter this,

attention should be directed towards promoting an inclusive work environment for all members of the police.

### Trust in the police in Iceland (kl. 13:25-13:50 í N102)

– Rannveig Þórisdóttir, Ríkislögreglustjóri og Háskóli Íslands

Previous research indicates a correlation between perceptions of police legitimacy and willingness to cooperate with law enforcement. Socio-psychological factors, including gender, age, education, fear of crime, and past interactions with the police, also play a significant role in shaping attitudes toward law enforcement agencies.

In Iceland, victimization surveys consistently reveal high levels of legitimacy, trust, and satisfaction with the police. Leveraging longitudinal victimization survey data, this study explores the evolving dynamics between attitudes toward the police and reporting behavior. Additionally, it investigates how demographic characteristics, fear of crime, and past interactions with law enforcement contribute to variations in attitudes toward the police and reporting behavior over the past 16 years.

Such research holds immense value for law enforcement agencies, providing valuable insights into how trust and legitimacy affect their ability to perform their duties effectively. Understanding the factors influencing public perceptions can help police departments tailor their approaches, policies, and community engagement efforts to foster positive relationships with the communities they serve.

### Exploring Immigrants' Willingness to Cooperate with Police in Europe: A Comprehensive Analysis of Police Activity, Legitimacy, and Sociopolitical-Institutional Contexts (kl. 13:50-14:15 í N101)

– Idris Güçlü, Utrecht háskóli

The objective of this study is to examine the influence of police legitimacy, perceived police effectiveness, sociopolitical-institutional dynamics, and criminological experiences on the willingness to cooperate with the police among European immigrants. The findings of this study indicated that the duty to obey the police was a robust predictor within the framework of police legitimacy, whereas moral alignment with the police did not exhibit a significant influence on cooperation with the police among immigrant populations. Police activities and institutional trust significantly predicted cooperation with the police. In addition, the religious beliefs among immigrants derived meaningful results concerning willingness to cooperate with the police. Finally, the study provides important information for policymakers and underscores the need for specific efforts to improve cooperation between the police and immigrant communities.

## Hvaða áhrif gætu Mendez lögmálin haft á framkvæmd lögreglurannsókna og þjálfun rannsóknarlögreglumanna á Íslandi? (kl. 13:50-14:15 í M101)

– Ólafur Örn Bragason, Ríkislögreglustjóri, Háskólinn á Akureyri og Háskóli Íslands og Eiríkur Valberg, Lögreglan á höfuðborgarsvæðinu, Háskólinn á Akureyri og Canterbury Christ Church háskóli

Árið 2021 litu ný viðmið um skýrslutökur og upplýsingaöflun dagsins ljós. Viðmiðin hafa verið kölluð Mendez lögmálin í daglegu tali en voru í raun þróuð af alþjóðlegum faghóp sérfræðinga með með stuðningi frá Anti-Torture Initiative, Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT) og norsku mannréttindamiðstöðinni (Norwegian Centre for Human Rights). Ferlið hófst með ákalli sem Juan E. Méndez, fyrrverandi sérstakur erindreki Sameinuðu þjóðanna um pyntingar, lagði fram árið 2016. Hann benti á að mikil þörf væri á alþjóðlegum viðmiðum fyrir yfirheyrslur sem forðast pyntingar og aðra illa meðferð á sakborningum. Lögmálin byggja á fjögurra ára rannsóknar- og greiningarvinnu, sem innihélt samráð við lögreglu og aðra hagsmunaaðila í mörgum löndum. Í erindi þessu fjallað um rannsóknarstuðning við lögmálin og grundvöll þeirra. Einnig verður fjallað um möguleg áhrif þeirra á framkvæmd lögreglurannsókna hér á landi og þjálfun rannsóknarlögreglumanna.

## Mapping and developing policing on intimate partner violence in the Swedish Police (kl. 13:50-14:15 í M102)

– Sara Källman, Sænska lögreglan og Cecilia Jonsson, Linnaeus háskóli og Malin Wieslander, Linköping háskóli

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is an extensive societal problem and the Police has a key role in reporting, investigating and using preventive measures in cases of IPV. Different models and tools have been implemented in the Swedish Police on a national, regional and local level in order to strengthen policing in and tackling IPV. The regional differences and the effects of these various implementations have not been analysed or evaluated and there is still a major knowledge gap about the practical results of these models.

The aim of the project is two folded:

- A) to map the processes in the policing of IPV; and
- B) to identify and analyse challenges and ‘best-practice’ in the processes of policing IPV.

The project is carried out in three strategically chosen police regions in Sweden that work with i) various models for IPV, and ii) different conditions in terms of individual, demographical, and geographic resources.

Through a co-operation with the Police Authority the project will close examine the policing of IPV in the different regions and analyse challenges police officers face in the different phases of the policing process. The project will identify what aspects, positions, and circumstances, pose challenges and opportunities in the different phases of investigations as well in the preventive measures taken. The results will contribute to evidence-based knowledge on different methods used in the policing of IPV.



## Navigating Uncertainty: Migrants' Institutional Trust During COVID-19 (kl. 13:50-14:15 í N102)

– Stéphanie Barillé og Markus Meckl, Háskólinn á Akureyri

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought to light disparities in healthcare systems and crisis management approaches among Nordic and Baltic countries. One consistent observation across these nations is the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on migrants, which have shown higher likelihoods of COVID-19 diagnosis and greater susceptibility to the disease. Lower vaccination intentions and uptake rates have also been recorded within these demographics. Our aim is to analyse the relationship between trust and compliance amongst Latvian migrants during the COVID-19 pandemic in Latvia and in two Nordic countries, with a specific focus on gender differences. Based on an analysis of a nationwide survey conducted in Iceland and on a qualitative analysis of Latvian residents and Latvian migrants' narratives in three countries, we seek to understand the influences and perspectives that shape the trust and compliance levels of migrant groups, which are higher among women. Specifically, we aim to examine how trust in government and health authorities has affected compliance with COVID-19 preventive measures among migrant populations, paying particular attention to the role of gender in shaping and influencing migrants' trust and compliance to COVID-19 measures. Our findings contribute to a nuanced understanding of the impact of public health responses among migrant groups.

## Local policing is all about police officers' perceptions (kl. 14:30-14:55 í N101)

– Hans de Vries, Leiden háskóli

The community policing model has been applied in the Netherlands for decades and opinions about it often differ, which makes my topic interesting. In 2019, I started my PhD research at Leiden University. I think my research seems to fit seamlessly with the conference, because it is about the perceptions of Dutch police officers working in area-based policing. I would like to share the latest state of my findings with you. For my research, I conducted an international literature review from which I derived three values of good local policing, which are *locally embedded*, *value-driven* and *interaction-oriented* policing. I also derived 49 operationalized variables of good local policing that were used for the analysis of Dutch policy on community policing and for the interviews with 80 police officers. The respondents are from four police frontline teams, of which two are rural and the other two urban. My research shows that the community policing model in the Netherlands does not work as intended and is not sustainable in its current form. Based on my research, I have identified five gaps, namely *the policy gap*, *the interaction gap*, *the priority gap*, *the collaboration gap* and *the dualistic gap*, in addition to one general gap; *the suitability of the area-based policing model*. These intrusive gaps indicate that things “*must be different*” and that things “*must be better*”.

## Valdbeiting lögreglu og viðhorf almennings til rafvarnavopna (kl. 14:30-14:55 í M101)

– Jónas Orri Jónasson og Tara Sif Khan, Lögreglan á höfuðborgarsvæðinu

Samkvæmt reglum um valdbeitingu lögreglumanna skal lögregla ekki grípa til valdbeitingar nema nauðsyn krefji. Markmiðið með þessu erindi er að varpa ljósi á þau tilvik þar sem lögreglumenn gripu til valdbeitingar. Athyglinni verður beint að málum þar sem lögreglumenn hafa vopnast auk þess sem mál þar sem lögregla hefur beitt kylfum eða úðavopnum verða skoðuð. Einnig verður fjallað um niðurstöður úr nýlegri könnun á viðhorfum almennings til þess að lögregla beri rafvarnavopn. Niðurstöðurnar byggja á gögnum fyrir síðustu sex ár á höfuðborgarsvæðinu þar sem notkun úðavopns, kylfu eða skotvopns var skráð í lögreglakerfið. Farið var yfir öll slík mál á þessu tímabili. Þar að auki voru teknar út bakgrunnsupplýsingar um brotamenn og ástæður þess að lögregla þurfti að beita valdi. Leitað verður svara við eftirfarandi spurningum: Hversu oft hefur lögregla þurft að grípa til valdbeitingar síðastliðin sex ár? Er eitthvað sameiginlegt með þeim málum sem krefjast þess að lögregla beiti valdi? Hver eru þau sem verða helst fyrir valdbeitingum lögreglu? Niðurstöður fyrir árin 2017 til 2023 sýna að valbeitingu var beitt í að meðaltali 55 málum á ári á tímabilinu og algengast var að úðavopni væri beitt.

## Work engagement, mastery, stress, and mental health among police emergency dispatchers in Norway (kl. 14:30-14:55 í M102)

– Brita Bjørkelo, Norski lögregluháskólinn og Oslo New University College (ONUC) og Eva Langvik, Norski vísinda- og tækniháskólinn

Police emergency dispatchers (PEM), although considered as true first responders, have received marginal attention in the research compared to regular first responders (Beamer et al., 2023). Work stressors include critical and life-threatening situations, noise, time-pressure, high workload and shiftwork (Řiha & Hůla, 2024). Insomnia, burnout, and post-traumatic stress represent some of the mental health risk for police employees working in emergency call centers (ECC) (Beamer et al., 2023; Pierce & Lilly, 2012), while known mitigating factors being organizational support (Birze et al., 2022). Given that the critical work of PEM for society, their work environment, occupational health, and performance is a matter of national security.

The Working Conditions in the Control Room (WCCR) project (Bjørkelo et al., 2023) investigates working conditions and health with validated measures of stress, PTSD, insomnia, anxiety, depression, burnout, support and engagement. In WCCR, a web-based survey with validated scales on e.g., physical, and mental health, as well as a variety of job demands and resources was distributed to current (n=88) and previous police employees (n=74) at an ECC in a large Norwegian police district. This presentation includes current employees (n=79) only. 79 % of the staff had been in their position less than five years. Level of work mastery and work engagement was high. Although the level of stress was

somewhat higher, insomnia was highly prevalent, and turnover intention was high. The reported rates of anxiety, depression, PTSD, and burnout were comparable to other police studies. Perceived support from closest leader was negatively associated with burnout and turnover intention. Although limitations apply, the results indicate that there is a need to address the work conditions for PEM on a national level, with a specific focus on insomnia and turnover intention. The presentation will outline the plans for such a national follow-up.

### Recruitment, Education and Careers in the Police (kl. 14:30-14:55 í N102)

– Sverre Flaatten, Pål Winnæss, Marie-Louise Damen, Norskilögrehluháskólinn og Cecilia Jonsson og Magnus Persson, Linnaeus háskóli

What characterizes the kind of people recruited to police work? How are they shaped by police education and socialisation into the profession? These questions are addressed by the longitudinal, cross-national comparative project Recruitment, Education and Careers in the Police (RECPOL). The project made it possible to study and compare police students' and candidates' values and attitudes, both initially and over time, how they changed and/or sustained during the education and training and after graduation – as police officers.

The first RECPOL-study started in August 2010. Seven European countries collected data during four moments in time: at the beginning and at the end of police education, after three and after six years in the workplace. The findings over the period during police education were published in *The Making of a Police Officer. Comparative Perspectives on Police Education and Recruitment* (Bjørge & Damen 2020). The overall results showed that police students are strikingly similar across different types of police education. The national context seems to play a more important role than the type of police education system.

There have been significant changes in several police educations in Europe in the last decade – since the first data were collected in RECPOL. Therefore, an initiative has been taken by representatives from Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, Catalonia, and Norway, to start up a new RECPOL study once again. We intend to present an overview and some specifics from this project at the conference. We ask the audience to participate in a discussion about valuable topics and research questions for the next round, and we hope to welcome expressions of interest from other countries or universities to join the project.

### Problem solving night-time economy related serious violence in and around licensed premises and take away restaurants within Leicester City Centre, England (kl. 14:55-15:20 í N101)

– Mark Brennan og Anne Reimers, Lögreglan í Leicestershire

The aim of the project was to identify the riskiest licensed premises and take-away restaurants in Leicester, England to bring about change in their operating procedures addressing causes of night-time economy violence in and around their venue.

The strategy was to improve the operating procedures and environment within the take-away restaurants to reduce provocations and remove excuses for offending behaviour but also for

improved capable guardianship both inside and outside the restaurant to increase the risks of getting caught to offenders.

Changes instigated within the restaurants included:

- An overnight manager taking a more proactive role in the waiting area of the restaurants.
- Large signage making it clear to customers that CCTV is in use within the restaurants.
- Playing classical music to calm the environment.
- Displaying the locally developed 'Walk Away' behaviour change campaign prominently within the restaurant.

Changes instigated outside the take-away restaurants included:

- Providing more consistent visible police presence on foot.
- More visible partner agency presence.
- Improved street lighting (by up to 50%).

An assessment took place showing that serious violence within the crime hotspots where the take-away restaurants are located had reduced by 30.63%, in the intervention period compared with the same period the year previous. Control areas had a 9% increase during the same periods. An odds ratio to adjust for the difference in those absolute figures showed the reduction was -36%. This reduction was statistically significant reduction with a value of  $p < 0.001$ .

## Skotvopnaleyfi – ný kerfi – nýir möguleikar (kl. 14:55-15:20 í M101)

– Þórir Ingvarsson, Lögreglan á höfuðborgarsvæðinu og Þórarinn Þórarinsson, Lögreglan á höfuðborgarsvæðinu

Árið 2022 var tölvukerfi utan um skotvopnaleyfi uppfært af hálfu embættis ríkislögreglustjóra og með því skapaðist færi á að nota gagnagrunna lögreglu til að keyra saman gögn úr tveimur upplýsingagrunnum. Hefur þetta leitt af sér margföldun á afturköllun skotvopnaleyfa. Í erindinu fjalla þeir Þórarinn Þórarinsson, lögreglufulltrúi og Þórir Ingvarsson, aðstoðaryfirlögregluþjónn, um veginn að stafrænvæðingu skotvopnaleyfa og hvaða áhrif það hefur haft á getu lögreglu til að fylgjast með leyfishöfum. Stafrænvæðing kerfa hófst með einföldum rafrænum eyðublöðum sem ruddu í raun leiðina að því að þegar nýtt kerfi var tilbúið var hægt að færa meðferð leyfa í full stafrænan feril – sem þýðir að allt frá umsókn að skírteini er stafrænt.

Þessi nýi gagnagrunnur var þá þannig úr vegi gerður að hægt var að tengja hann og lögreglakerfið saman – þannig að í fyrsta skipti var möguleiki á að keyra stafrænt saman mál í LÖKE og leyfishafa. Þannig varð mögulegt að sjá, nánast í rauntíma, hvort efni væru til að afturkalla leyfi vegna afbrota leyfishafa. Árið 2021 voru þannig 3 afturkölluð leyfi, en árið 2022 voru þau 11 talsins og síðan 36 árið 2023. Þá verður einnig fjallað um tilraunaverkefni um aukið eftirlit með leyfishöfum á höfuðborgarsvæðinu og niðurstöður þess.

## Gender-Based Violence and Access to Justice: Disabled Women, Lack of Reporting and the Police (kl. 14:55-15:20 í M102)

## – Eliona Gjeczaj, Háskóli Íslands

Gender-based violence against disabled women is endemic. The growing body of research shows the high risk, frequency, forms, and impact of violence on disabled women throughout their life and caused by multiple perpetrators. However, limited research exists regarding access to justice for disabled women, in particular with regards to reporting and prosecution of gender-based violence, internationally and in Iceland, where the research presented was carried out. Using an interdisciplinary human rights approach, the study employed qualitative methods to explore the lived experiences of disabled women as well as the experiences of those supporting them (police, rights protection officers, lawyers, prosecutors, and judges) thorough detection, reporting and prosecuting violence, with the aim to deepen understanding and expand knowledge of this topic. The presentation draws specifically on data collected through interviews with the disabled women and the police. It will focus on their experiences and interactions with each other, or lack thereof, regarding access to justice for disabled women. The findings revealed that the majority of the disabled women did not report the violence and identified a number of reasons why not doing so. Lack of trust of police and fear of not being believed by police were among these reasons. The study also found that rights protection officers played an important role in facilitating understanding between police and disabled women during reporting and investigation of the experienced violence. The reasons for not reporting violence and how such facilitation works will be discussed and highlighted along with the main lessons learned and recommendations.

### Reforming police education in Iceland: a comparative analysis of competence development before and after the transition to university education (kl. 14:55-15:20 í N102)

## – Ólafur Örn Bragason, Ríkislögreglustjóri, Háskólinn á Akureyri og Háskóli Íslands og Marie-Louise Damen, Norski lögregluháskólinn

Academic reform of police education can serve several functions. The main aim of the Icelandic reform was to respond to changes in the types and complexities of police tasks. This study examined how the reorientation of knowledge and competences following the transition of police education to the university level was received by students. This study contributes to the professional education policy literature by using longitudinal data to compare students' valuations of enduring and emerging competences before and after the transition of police education from the academy to the university level. The study participants were police students at the Icelandic National Police Academy from 2011 to 2016 and at the University of Akureyri from 2017 to 2023. The results indicate that after the educational reform, university police students valued both enduring and emerging competence areas more highly than students at the National Police Academy. However, both groups valued enduring and emerging competences less highly at the end than at the beginning of their studies. Although this last result is puzzling, the findings suggest that students valued both enduring and emerging competences as legitimate knowledge in police education, and they did more so at the university level. This is a reassuring result for police education reforms.

### Building Your Own “Fusion” Center: Navigating Community Engagement, Local Data, and Policing Strategies (kl. 15:35-16:00 í N101)



## – Ellen S. Steinberg og Ashleigh N. Wojslawowicz, Charleston County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Description: The Charleston County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) is a centralized fusion center for local justice system data, housing data partnerships between multiple law enforcement agencies, correctional entities, and the judicial system. Uniquely situated within Charleston County (United States) Government, the CJCC provides both real-time snapshots and cumulative reports to partnering law enforcement agencies and the public. Further, the CJCC relies upon input from the community to provide insight into key data findings, as well as guidance in identifying areas within the justice system where efforts can be made to ensure processes are fair and equitably applied. This panel will specifically highlight the collaboration between the CJCC and local law enforcement agencies, to include data communication, community buy-in, and fostering relationships in a demonstration of how the National Institute of Justice's call for "Evidence to Action" may be established at the local level. Methods: Methodology discussed will follow an applied research design, to include both quantitative and qualitative data collection strategies. As a collaborative model, this presentation showcases the impact of individual-level justice system data, subsequent initiative workgroup development guided by evidence, and effort sustainability and feedback with a robust community engagement component. Main Results/Arguments: Key findings and discussion topics center around the strategic use of local partnerships and justice system data to inform action, as well as cautionary tales which may impede buy-in or change (e.g. data saturation and ineffective data translation/ visualizations). Attendees will gain insight into how to capitalize and build upon pre-existing partnerships, as well as translate findings into effective and actionable evidence-based strategies. Further, attendees will discern how to navigate embedded resources within local justice system partners and the critical component of relaying police strategies to the community through impactful connections.

## Uppbyggileg réttvísi á Íslandi: Raunhæfur valkostur í réttarvörslukerfinu? (kl. 15:35-16:00 í M101)

### – Helgi Gunnlaugsson, Háskóli Íslands

Uppbyggileg réttvísi (e. restorative justice), stundum kölluð sáttamiðlun á Íslandi, hefur ekki verið mikið notuð í sakamálum á Íslandi í samanburði við aðrar norrænar þjóðir. Jafnvel þótt sáttamiðlun eigi sér stoð í íslenskri réttarvörslu, hefur henni ekki mikið verið beitt í raun. Sáttamiðlun er ekki að finna í almennu hegningarlögunum, en stuðst er við fyrirmæli ríkissaksóknara um sáttamiðlun, síðast uppfærð í mars 2023. Sáttamiðlun hefur einkum verið beitt á Íslandi þegar ungir gerendur eiga í hlut og brotin ekki álitin alvarleg.

Markmið sáttamiðlunar er að draga úr þeim miska sem brot valda þolendum með því að leiða saman geranda og þolanda fyrir tilstilli sérhæfðs milligönguaðila. Sátt af þessu tagi getur aldrei orðið að veruleika nema með samþykki þolandans og viljayfirlýsingu gerandans um sekt sína og vilja til að bæta fyrir brotið.

Í erindinu verður uppruni og hugmyndafræði sáttamiðlunar stuttlega rakin, auk þess sem ýmsir kostir og mögulegir gallar verða metnir. Reynslu af tveimur tilraunaverkefnum í byrjun aldarinnar á Íslandi og þeim lærdómum sem hægt er að draga af þeim verða kynntir. Í framhaldi verður leitast við að skýra hvers vegna sáttamiðlun hefur ekki enn náð að festa rætur á Íslandi.

Að lokum verða möguleikar á frekari útvíkkun úrræðis af þessu tagi á Íslandi ræddir, einkum í tengslum við alvarleg brot, eins og t.d. ýmsar tegundir ofbeldisbrota, m.a. kynferðislega áreitni, sem nýlega var bætt við fyrirmæli ríkissaksóknara um sáttamiðlun.

### Áhrif COVID 19 faraldursins á andlega heilsu viðbragðsaðila í neyðarþjónustu (kl. 15:35-16:00 í M102)

– Sigríður Björk Þormar, Háskólinn í Reykjavík

Farið er yfir áhrif faraldursins á lögreglu annars vegar og slökkviliðs- og sjúkraflutningafólks hins vegar. Kynntir verða tveir mælitímar, annar frá faraldrinum miðjum og hinn frá honum yfirgengnum að mestu. Þátttakendur lögreglu voru 208 á fyrri mælitíma og 186 á seinni þar sem um 65% voru karlmenn.

Niðurstöður voru reiknaðar bæði fyrir hópana saman og í sitt hvoru lagi til samanburðar. Þar má sjá að há fylgni er á milli siðferðissárs (upplifa rangindi gagnvart skjólstæðingum í starfi) og streitu sem og áfengisnotkunar og streitu. Einnig má sjá háa fylgni slæms svefnis við kvíða, ótta við veiruna, áfallastreitu og kulnunar. Jafnframt má sjá marktækt neikvæða fylgni milli áfallastreitu og upplifunar af gæðum búnaðar og þjálfun.

### Police students' ruminations during a critical scenario simulation (kl. 15:35-16:00 í N102)

– Kristin Stenshol, Norski lögregluháskólinn og Háskólinn í Bergen, Bjørn Sætrevik, Háskólinn í Bergen og Patrick Risan, Norski lögregluháskólinn

Numerous studies have investigated factors influencing police decision-making and performance under critical incidents, such as stress, personality, and emotions. Fewer have delved into the thinking processes during critical incidents. The current study explores thinking processes reported by third-year police students following a critical incident scenario simulation, with particular emphasis on rumination. Rumination can be characterised by persistent and repetitive dwelling on thoughts, experiences, or personal states. Some forms of rumination are suggested to strain cognitive resources in various ways. Through a thematic analysis of interview transcripts from ten participants, we found thinking processes that could align with different forms of rumination. We suggest that multifaceted models of rumination, encompassing both constructive and unconstructive aspects, can aid in understanding the thinking processes of police students. We observed that before and during the exercise, participants reported engaging in thinking processes comparable to constructive facets of deliberate and concrete rumination. However, post-exercise, their thinking processes became more evaluative and reflexive, often focusing on negatively valenced content, potentially leading to both constructive reflection and unconstructive brooding rumination. We propose that police training could benefit from fostering constructive aspects of rumination during exercises and reflective rumination after exercises. By integrating these practices, training programs can better prepare officers to navigate the cognitive demands of critical incidents.

## Fimmtudagurinn 3. október, 2024

### The racist legacy of policing misdemeanours: A critical literature review of the broken windows theory (kl. 9:00-9:25 í N101)

– Heini Litmanen, Turku háskóli

Wilson and Kelling's broken windows theory originally published in the Atlantic in 1982 has been claimed to change the nature of policing in the United States by shifting focus from serious crime to policing misdemeanours. Others on the other hand connect the theory to the history of policing criminalizing African Americans through Black Codes and vagrancy laws. Although criticizing the theory has become its own genre a critical literature review of the theory remains missing. This article will provide an overview of criticisms tracing the precursors of the theory while discussing the anti-democratic features of the theory and its consequences to communities of color. While anti-democratic features of the theory have been recognized with policing by earlier critics less attention has been given to the theory's approval of community and vigilante policing. Approval of policing by these groups further shows the colorblind racism of the theory by racial violence not being painted as a form of disorder but rather something that positively contributes to order in communities. Ultimately, this article connects the theory to the punitiveness, and anti-democratic ideas strongly rooted in the history of the United States.

### Samfélagslögðæsla á hafi – Landhelgisgæsla Íslands (kl. 9:00-9:25 í M101)

– Klara Bjartmarz, Landhelgisgæsla Íslands

Í erindinu verður fjallað um áherslu Landhelgisgæslu Íslands á samfélagslega þjónustu í löggæsluhlutverki sínu á sjó. Í samvinnu við aðrar stofnanir og sjófarendur hefur verið unnið að fræðslu og forvörnum með það markmið að stuðla að öruggara starfsumhverfi á sjó og góðri umgengni um auðlindir þjóðarinnar. Stjórnstöð Landhelgisgæsla Íslands annast löggæslu og eftirlit á hafinu við Íslands, er björgunarstjórnstöð sjófaranda og vaktstöð siglinga. Í stjórnstöðinni er skipaumferð vöktuð og lögð áhersla á góða samvinnu við sjófarendur til að hafa sem besta stöðumynd af skipaumferð í kringum landið. Stjórnstöð Landhelgisgæslunnar hefur frumkvæði að samskiptum við íslensk og erlend skip til að tryggja öryggi sjófaranda og leggur áherslu á uppbyggilegt samtal og forvarnir.

Löggæsluhlutverk Landhelgisgæslunnar byggja m.a. á ákvæðum í 4. og 5. gr. laga um Landhelgisgæslu Íslands (nr. 52/2006). Í lögnum kemur fram að meðal verkefna Landhelgisgæslunnar eru öryggis- og löggæsla á hafinu, aðstoð við löggæslu á landi, leitar- og björgunarþjónusta við sjófarendur, leitar- og björgunarþjónusta við loftför og á landi, sjúkraflutningar í samvinnu við aðra björgunaraðila, aðstoð við almannavarnir og eftirlit á hafinu samkvæmt lögum um siglingavernd. Þá sér Landhelgisgæsla Íslands um að tilkynna um, fjarlægja eða gera skaðlaus reköld, tundurdufl, sprengjur eða aðra hluti sem sjófarendum getur stafað hættu af auk sprengjueyðingar á landi. Síðast en ekki síst má nefna að gæslan er ábyrg fyrir rekstri fjarskipta- og ratsjárstöðva og hefur umsjón með öryggissvæðum og eignum NATO á Íslandi. Í fyrrnefndum lögum eru einnig ákvæði um lögregluvald Landhelgisgæslu og heimildir tiltekinna starfsmanna til valdbeitingar.

## Child protection and the police (kl. 9:00-9:25 í M102)

– Therese Bäckman og Kristofer Nilsson, Borås háskóli

Protecting children is one of the most important tasks the police undertake. The police have daily encounters with children and young people that for some reason are in harm's way. The police have a duty to refer to the social services those children in need whom they find in the course of their work. According to the Swedish Police Act (polislagen) the police have emergency powers to ensure immediate protection of children believed to be suffering from, or at risk of, serious harm. However, these emergency powers are only lawfully applicable with regards to the behaviour of the child. This raises questions of how the Swedish police safeguard children who may be at risk of harm due to circumstances in their home or due to behaviour of the parent or the legal guardian. It also raises questions about collaborative alliances between the police and the social services. This presentation will explore and present preliminary findings of an interview-study with police officers in Sweden that meet people in the local community. The study focuses on police involvement in child protection and acute responses when the police come aware of children at risk.

## Modern models of legislative regulation of the institution of Euthanasia in the Republic of Poland and Iceland (kl. 9:00-9:25 í N102)

– Georgij Sibirtsev, Gdańsk háskóli

During my short presentation I would like to dwell upon Polish and Icelandic experiences on Euthanasia regulation. I would like to discuss the modern models of the Euthanasia legal regulation and provide some critiques against the popular concept of religious determination of the euthanasia regulation. Could we consider the criminal liability for Euthanasia as a human rights violation? And what is Ethic evaluation of the „Right to death“?

## Hidden Voices: Marginalised community perspectives on safety (kl. 9:25-9:50 í N101)

– Lisa Jordan, Mercy háskólasjúkrahús og Gautam Gulati, Limerick háskóli

Background: Community safety is about everyone having the right to be and feel safe in their community. People from marginalised communities (including people with mental illness, migrants, homeless, and with intellectually disability) are over-represented in policing contacts. Yet, little is known about the real world perspectives of these marginalised groups in respect of perceived safety and interventions that work to improve this.

Methods: Systematic review of published international qualitative literature on SCOPUS relating to policing and community safety in marginalised groups.

Results: Of the 856 papers identified, 16 studies met eligibility criteria with a total of 1067 participants. A recurring theme from different marginalised communities was “greater fear” and “less trust” of police and a reluctance to report crime. Those with physical disabilities were less likely to use public transport. Latin migrants feared speaking Spanish in America. African refugees in Australia felt targeted by the police. Muslims in England reported they

were under increased police surveillance. Homeless youths in Canada with early negative experiences with law enforcement personnel were less likely to seek police involvement if needed in future. Conversely both Mexican-origin residents and Chinese immigrants living in America identified police as having a critical role in making them feel safe.

Conclusion: There is limited data on experiences of marginalised communities and further research is warranted. Working closely and proactively with individuals within these marginalised communities will help find the balance between “over policing” and “under policing” to help contribute to the overall community safety.

## Victim Participation in European Civil Law Systems: A Comparative Perspective (kl. 9:25-9:50 í M101)

– Hildur Fjóra Antonsdóttir, Háskólinn á Akureyri

Victim participation is deep-rooted in criminal justice globally but has been contentious in contemporary academic, legal and policy debates. In this presentation I will introduce a Special Issue in International Criminology on Europe as a comparative site on victim participation in criminal justice (2024), co-edited together with Dr. Robyn Holder and Dr. Nieke Elbers. A reason for a European focus is that the academic and policy discussions on victim participation in criminal justice have been dominated by common law scholars (e.g. US and UK jurisdictions) while there has been less focus on the variations of victims' legal standing and rights within the civil law systems (e.g. the European jurisdictions). Questions raised in the contributions that make up this special issue include: To what extent does integration of restorative justice into criminal justice in France open new hybrid spaces for victim participation? What are the implications of the Spanish model of private prosecutions for victim participation? To what degree can victim impact statements in the Netherlands restore victims' sense of agency, status and respect? How is the role and professional status of the Norwegian victim lawyer perceived? How can victims of sexual violence seek justice through financial compensation in EU member states? What is the promise of using virtual reality as a preparation strategy for victims testifying in court in Iceland? How can the diversity of victim participation in criminal justice within and across the countries of Europe be further investigated from a comparative perspective?

## Prevent and Protect through Support – Training modules for LEA's against child sexual abuse (kl. 9:25-9:50 í M102)

– Julia Willmes og Matthias Lapp, Þýski lögregluháskólinn

Child sexual abuse (CSA) and the use of child sexual exploitation material (CSEM) online are growing concerns with profound consequences for the victims. Tackling this issue is a challenging task for the police, as it requires earliest possible intervention in order to prevent further harm to child victims. To achieve this, intensive training is needed for the police officers involved.

Within an EU-funded project (Protect and Prevent through Support- 2PS) we conducted a Europe-wide survey (feedback from 19 countries) to understand the current state of training on CSA and CSEM. The study was designed to identify training needs and particularly successful training concepts in order to facilitate international knowledge transfer. The results are used as the basis for the development of a comprehensive training programme, which will provide law enforcement agencies across Europe with the opportunity to improve



their skills in dealing with CSA and CSEM and to improve inter-organisational cooperation with civil society in order to identify those affected earlier and prevent further offences through better reporting. We will present the results of the Europe-wide survey with a particular focus on best practice approaches. In addition, we present the first ideas of the training concepts based on the findings of this study and discuss practical implications.

## Digital Community Policing as a measure to prevent radicalization and extremism (kl. 10:05-10:30 í N101)

– Steven Avanzato-Driesner, Kölnarháskóli og Lögreglan í Berlín

Uniformed police officers are a common and socially expected presence in public spaces. The uniform as a symbol of the police serves several purposes, but primarily to avert danger and ensure public safety. It is this visibility that allows citizens to directly approach the police in dangerous situations or to report crimes or suspicious activities.<sup>1</sup>

For some years now, it has been observed that people are increasingly shifting a larger portion of their lives into the digital space. To some extent, it can also be said that young people in particular are at least partially socialized in the digital realm. However, the police in Germany are not as present in this space as they are in the physical world. At the same time, the function and impact of the police's digital presence, especially concerning crime prevention effects, remain largely unexplored in this context.<sup>2</sup>

Along with this shift in media consumption, young people also experience more negative content online. More than one in two have been confronted with hate messages, extreme political views or conspiracy narratives, according to a survey conducted by the Medienpädagogischer Forschungsverbund Südwest (mpfs) in 2023. <sup>3</sup> In fact, this topic has gained considerable social and also educational relevance in recent years - not only in direct policing prevention work with radicalized individuals or those at risk of radicalization, but also with regard to generally increasing disintegration tendencies in European societies.

Regarding this issue, the presentation from the speaker mentioned above will examine measures the police can implement within the field of Digital Community Policing (DCP) to prevent radicalization and extremism, as well as elaborating on this topic from both a professional and academic perspective.

## Líkamlegt ofbeldi gagnvart börnum: Afdrif mála sem Barnavernd Reykjavíkur hefur vísað til rannsóknar hjá lögreglu (kl. 10:05-10:30 í M101)

– Freydís Jóna Freysteinsdóttir, Háskóli Íslands og Elísabet Gunnarsdóttir, Barnavernd Reykjavíkur

Ofbeldi gagnvart börnum er óheimilt samkvæmt barnaverndarlögum og getur verið refsivert. Í reglugerð um málsmeðferð fyrir barnaverndarnefnd er tekið fram að ef grunur leikur á að alvarlegt refsivert brot hafi verið framið gagnvart barni, skuli barnaverndaryfirvöld að jafnaði óska rannsóknar lögreglu. Greind voru mál 113 barna sem vísað hafði verið til rannsóknar hjá lögreglu af hálfu Barnaverndar Reykjavíkur vegna gruns um líkamlegt ofbeldi af hálfu foreldra frá árinu 2008 til 2023. Leitast var við að skoða eðli málanna og afdrif þeirra hjá lögreglu og Barnavernd Reykjavíkur. Rannsókn þessi byggði á innihaldsgreiningu gagna. Niðurstöður rannsóknarinnar sýndu að 67% barnanna sem rannsóknin tók til voru af

erlendum uppruna. Algengast var að grunur hefði leikið á að börnin hefðu verið lamin, slegin eða kýld. Gengið var frá áætlun um meðferð máls í málum 79% barnanna. Fóru 40% barnanna í vistun á vistheimili á vegum barnaverndaryfirvalda og 22% í varanlegt fóstur í kjölfar þess að send var beiðni um rannsókn til lögreglu. Gefin var út ákæra í málum 19% þeirra barna sem hafði verið vísað til rannsóknar hjá lögreglu og hlutu um 12% grunaðra gerenda dóm. Fjallað er um niðurstöður rannsóknarinnar út frá ólíku menningarlegu viðhorfi til ofbeldis og líkamlegra refsinga og vangaveltum um stöðu þeirra barna sem áfram bjuggu hjá foreldri sínu sem grunað var um alvarlegt ofbeldi gagnvart þeim þegar máli barnsins var lokað hjá barnavernd. Einnig er fjallað um hugsanlegar afleiðingar þess að mál barnanna, sem grunur leikur á að hafi verið beitt alvarlegu ofbeldi, hljóti ekki málsmeðferð fyrir dómstólum.

## The Role of Age, Gesture Use and Conceptual Thinking in Recall Accuracy of Investigative Interviewing (kl. 10:05-10:30 í M102)

– Remy Suurna, Valeri Murnikov og Kristjan Kask, Tallinn háskóli

Interviewing children as witnesses can be difficult, as it requires interviewers to account for the child's age and development level. Cognitive development plays a significant role in recall accuracy, as recall requires abilities such as comprehending events, retaining memories, understanding questions asked during interviews and retrieving relevant information. Qualitative changes in cognitive processes are mediated by the development of speech. Individual's thought is mediated by the meaning of the word, thus, the relationship between speech and thought is determined by the meaning of the word for the individual. The development of conceptual thinking is related to the development of different psychological tools, including gestures. Gestures have been shown to enhance communication through various inter- and intrapersonal processes, such as reducing cognitive load, visualizing information and aiding lexical retrieval. The aim of the study was to examine the relationship between age, conceptual thinking and gestures in retrieving information about a mock event. Sixty-two children (aged 7 to 14) and 29 adults participated in an experiment in which they witnessed a live staged event and a week later, were interviewed about the event and tested using the Word Meaning Structure Test. The results showed that word meaning structure and gesture use frequency, as well as specific gesture types, predicted more accurate answers in children. Specific gesture types were tied to age and conceptual thinking development. The findings give insights on how gestures evolve as psychological tools, enriching both intra- and interpersonal processes, alongside the development of conceptual thinking.

## Rhetorical Citizenship on The Swedish Police Authority's Social Media (kl. 10:30-10:55 í N101)

– Astrid Skoglund, Linnaeus háskóli

During the last decade, the Swedish Police has made efforts to highlight police work via social media. Through the presence in social media, the authority wants to "increase

dialogue with the public by being visible and accessible where many people are” (Polisen 2021, my transl.).

This talk will present the results of a study on citizen dialogue and rhetorical citizenship on two of the authority's national social media accounts (Skoglund & Goodwin 2024). The data consists of 200 posts from the Instagram account @polisen and the Facebook account Polisen. The study has been conducted through a combination of quantitative and qualitative text analysis, with focus on the extent to which the authority responds to user comments, as well as the roles citizens display in relation to the authority in the comment sections.

The aim is to map and critical discuss what kind of rhetorical citizenship that dominates the dialogue between the Swedish Police and the citizens in the commentary sections on Facebook and Instagram. Rhetorical citizenship should be understood as "a role we can assume or be assigned in relation to the authorities through the way authorities address us" (Seljeseth 2020:32, my transl.). The results reveals that a dominating role in the comment sections are a loyally citizen who explicit support the work of the police.

The study has been conducted within the multidisciplinary research Centre A Questioned Democracy, where researchers and practitioners collaborate to shed light on issues involving democracy and public dialogue.

**„Yfirleitt gerum við eins og aðstæðurnar sem við komum úr.“ Mikilvægi stuðnings við fangelsaða foreldra (kl. 10:30-10:55 í M101)**

– Selma Dögg Björgvinsdóttir, Háskóli Íslands

Stuðningur við foreldrahlutverk fanga er mikilvægur í ljósi þess að stór hluti fangelsaðra foreldra varð fyrir misbresti í sínu eigin uppeldi á æskuárum, með tilheyrandi neikvæðum afleiðingum fyrir þá sem foreldra. Börn sem verða fyrir misbresti í uppeldi, líkt og að upplifa áföll, verða fyrir vanrækslu eða upplifa fangelsun foreldris eiga meira á hættu að farnast verr í lífinu og leiðast út á sömu braut en önnur börn. Markmið rannsóknarinnar var að kalla eftir sýn fangelsaðra feðra af stuðningi sem býðst í afplánun og hvernig staðið er að undirbúningi fyrir foreldrahlutverkið að afplánun lokinni. Til að dýpka niðurstöður þótti mikilvægt að heyrja upplifun og reynslu þeirra sem starfað hafa í fangelsismálum á Íslandi. Alls voru tekin níu hálfstöðluð viðtöl, bæði úr hópi fyrrum fangelsaðra feðra og þeirra sem starfa við fangelsismál á Íslandi. Niðurstöður rannsóknar bentu til að þeir fyrrum fangelsuðu feður sem tóku þátt í rannsókninni lýstu æsku sinni á líkan hátt. Þeir greindu frá að hafa orðið fyrir misbresti í uppeldi sínu sem stafaði af áföllum, vanrækslu eða bágum uppeldisháttum sem hafði í för með sér slitrótta skólagöngu, áhættuhegðun á unglingsárum og afbrotahæðun á fullorðins árum, sem og fangelsun. Viðmælendur greindu frá að enginn markviss stuðningur stæði til boða fyrir fangelsaða foreldra, hvorki í formi foreldrafræðslu, uppeldisráðgjafar eða annarra námskeiða tengdum foreldrahlutverkinu og sömuleiðis að enginn undirbúningur stæði til boða um hvers væri að vænta í foreldrahlutverkinu að afplánun lokinni. Undirbúningur er mikilvægur til að stuðla að farsælli endurkomu fangelsaðra foreldra út í samfélagið á ný og sömuleiðis dregur úr líkum á endurkomu þeirra í fangelsi. Af niðurstöðum má ráða að kortleggja þurfi þjónustupörf fangelsaðra foreldra, sem oft á tíðum koma úr hörðum bakgrunni, eiga við fjölpættan vanda að stríða sökum þess og þurfa stuðning og leiðsögn í foreldrahlutverkinu. Þörf er á sérfræðingum úr velferðarkerfinu til að styðja við fangelsaða foreldra en einnig sérstökum barnafulltrúum sem hafa það markmið að styðja og hlúa að börnum fangelsaðra foreldra. Með því að styðja við fangelsaða foreldra, verða börn

þeirra fyrir minni skaða af völdum fangelsunar foreldris en ella, sem þar af leiðandi dregur úr líkum á keðjuverkun fangelsunar.

### **First responder police officers' communication strategies and experiences of meeting with victims of domestic violence (kl. 10:30-10:55 í M102)**

– Josefina Jarl, Umeå háskóli

First responder police officers are often the first, and sometimes the only, professionals that victims of domestic violence encounter while living under abusive circumstances. This, coupled with the complex and unpredictable nature of responding to domestic crimes, places high demands on individual police officers in terms of communication skills and their ability to identify and adapt to the varying needs of each situation.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the types of communicative strategies first responder police officers use when encountering crime victims of domestic violence to enable them to disclose the abuse. Furthermore, it aims to analyze how police officers experience their professional discretion in these encounters. This paper is based on semi-structured interviews with 13 first responder police officers working in urban or rural settings in Sweden. The material was analyzed using a thematic analysis.

Preliminary results indicate that the participants use communicative strategies that support, educate, and challenge the victim. These strategies are applied based on situation-specific factors and an understanding of the typical challenges faced by victims of domestic violence. Additionally, the participants viewed their work in responding to these cases from a long-term perspective, emphasizing collegial teamwork aimed at gradually strengthening the victims and building their trust in the police. The ultimate goal is to help the victim take the step to participate in the investigation and leave the violent relationship.

### **The Swedish Police Authority on Twitter/X – a study of strategic communication and organizational legitimacy (kl. 11:10-11:35 í N101)**

– Jenny-Ann Brodin Danell, Umeå háskóli

Police organizations employ various types of strategic communication to maintain organizational legitimacy. In recent years, social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter/X, and Instagram have become integral to this communication, addressing both internal and external needs. It can be argued that the police use strategies and practices like those of other public sector organizations to legitimize their organizational position. However, there are likely unique strategies specific to the police mandate and the necessity of upholding public trust. This study aims to analyze how the Swedish police authority uses Twitter/X in its strategic communication, comparing the national police authority's account with those of the regional police districts. The analysis includes public responses to the posts and employs both quantitative and qualitative methods. The results indicate that the national account is utilized in a much more multifaceted manner than the regional ones, which primarily serve as news feeds for criminal activities. One of the main themes on the national account is to portray the police as efficient and successful in crime fighting. This includes reporting specific actionable strategies for various types of crimes and highlighting high-profile crimes, such as arrests and convictions related to organized crime. Another theme involves providing general information about organizational aspects of the police authority and the

legal system, such as legal changes. Additionally, the account shares targeted information for specific groups, like parents and crime victims. Overall, both the national and regional accounts are used for one-way communication, with public responses often being sarcastic and critical.

## Crime in the neighborhood: A spatial approach of offenders in Akureyri (kl. 11:10-11:35 í M101)

– Dylan Herrera og Guðbjörg S. Bergsdóttir, Ríkislögreglustjóri

Through a spatial approach, this paper will revise Social Disorganization Theory and Routine Theory premises and revise if the concentration of crime follows specific patterns regarding the geographic conditions (context) where it takes place. This research starts by revising if there has been crime displacement from 2014-2023. Did offenders perpetrate the same type of crimes in the same locations for the last decade in Akureyri?

Additionally, as a contribution to the Routine Theory discussion, this paper seeks to investigate the relation between distance of the offender's domicile and place of perpetration of prioritized crimes for the year 2023.

The expected results are meant to provide preliminary insights to evaluate if offenders perpetrate these crimes close to their known entourage. With these results we expect to provide awareness for community policing and placed based interventions, regarding the offender and regarding the location of crimes.

## Exploring Interrogation Dynamics and Nonverbal Communication in the Courtroom (kl. 11:10-11:35 í M102)

– Sofia Ask og Joachim Lindh, Linnaeus háskóli

This project delves into a court hearing centered around a trial for aggravated assault, where the prosecutor accuses the defendant of inflicting physical and psychological harm on the victim, repeatedly. To avoid confronting her abuser face-to-face in the courtroom, the victim participates via video conference. This study investigates the utilization of nonverbal cues by both the victim and the defendant during the interrogations and scrutinizes how the prosecutor manages these nonverbal cues during the courtroom proceedings. Key research questions are:

- How do the defendant and the victim employ nonverbal cues to depict instances of violence when being interrogated by the prosecutor?
- How does the prosecutor navigate the nonverbal behaviors of both the victim and the defendant during the interrogations?

The study's data consists of audio recordings of the prosecutor's interrogations in court and is a part of a corpus of recorded court proceedings. The study focuses on how instances of violence are conveyed through nonverbal means and examines the prosecutor's responses to and reinforcement of these utterances. Employing critical discourse analysis and social semiotics, the findings reveal a tendency for the prosecutor to acknowledge the victim's nonverbal cues while disregarding those of the defendant, potentially influencing the perception and judgment of their narratives. Ultimately, the study underscores the



importance of recognizing both the strengths and weaknesses of video conferencing to uphold justice and ensure fairness for all parties involved.

### Information acquisition sequences in police–citizen encounters (kl. 11:35-12:00 í N101)

– Antti Kannisto, Oulu háskóli

In this interactional linguistics-motivated presentation, I focus on question-initiated sequences in interactions between Finnish police officer and citizen. My focus is on encounters where police patrols carry out routine emergency tasks and where the following three-part sequences, *selvittelysykli* ('information acquisition sequences'), occur:

- police question, for example, 'what are these [pills]'
- citizen informing, for example, 'it is vitamin C'
- police response particle *joo* 'yeah'.

Using Conversation Analysis as a method, I seek to answer two research questions: what type of speech act the first position question is, and what the third position *joo* implies from an institutional activity perspective.

The basic function of questioning is seeking information, but within these institutional interactions, the role of trust as the foundation of interaction is threatened. When encounters are framed by a 'reason to suspect' frame, the third-position *joo* expresses agreement but implies disagreement. To avoid epistemic conflict after informing given by the citizen, the police utterance is a so-called tactical acceptance. The immediate use of *joo* protects the citizen's face and aims to maintain interaction in an asymmetric situation.

Video data were collected using body-worn cameras during simulation training sessions at the Police University College of Finland. The police officers are students, and the citizens are actors. The observations primarily describe how police students perform in evaluative simulation tasks. The findings raise the question of what kinds of changes occur in interaction as a result of work experience.

### Varað við lýsingum: Umfjöllun fjölmiðla um kynferðisbrot (kl. 11:35-12:00 í M101)

– Guðbjörg Hildur Kolbeins, Háskólinn á Akureyri

Árið 2023 var 521 kynferðisbrot tilkynnt til lögreglu en tæplega helmingur brotþola var undir 18 ára aldri. Tiltölulega lítill hluti þessara mála mun fara fyrir dómstóla en auk þess hafa rannsóknir sýnt að umtalsverður fjöldi brota ratar aldrei inn á borð lögreglu þar sem brotþolar taka þá ákvörðun að kæra ekki. Aðeins 8,9% þeirra sem leituðu til Stígamóta þetta sama ár höfðu rætt við lögreglufulltrúa (Stígamót, 2023). Í þeim tilfellum þegar kynferðisbrot eru tekin fyrir hjá dómstólum fjalla íslenskir fjölmiðlar yfirleitt um málin eftir að sakfelld hefur verið eða sýknað. Oft og tíðum er brotunum lýst ítarlega í fréttum og jafnvel tekið fram að „varað [sé] við grófum lýsingum á kynferðisbrotum og ofbeldi sem fram koma hér að neðan“ (Hallgerður Kolbrún E. Jónsdóttir, 2020). Þetta er í samræmi við rannsókn í Króatíu sem sýndi að um það bil fimmtungur fréttu af kynferðisbrotum gegn börnum fjallaði

um brotin í smáatriðum (Popovic, 2021). Í erindi höfundar verða helstu niðurstöður erlendra rannsókna á umfjöllun fjölmiðla um kynferðisbrot kynntar og sjónum beint sérstaklega að áhrifum fréttáflutningsins á brotaþola. Jafnframt verða þessar niðurstöður settar í íslenskt samhengi með dæmum.

## Dynamic homicide risk assessment based on the behaviour of perpetrators in the context of separation (kl. 11:35-12:00 í M102)

– Stefanie Horn, Catharina Vogt, Emily Müller og Thomas Görgen,  
Þýski lögregluháskólinn

With the ratification of the Istanbul Convention, there is a consensus in Europe and beyond on the need for policy action to prevent intimate partner violence. Part of the convention is the obligation to carry out risk assessments in cases of intimate partner violence, which requires multi-professional cooperation between the police and social services. Contrary to popular belief that a separation ends a violent relationship, the victim's life situation often does not improve as a result of the separation. On the contrary, separation can be a trigger for the perpetrator to continue or intensify the spiral of violence, even to the point of lethal violence. This means that risk assessment must continue after separation in order to protect the victim. Standardised risk assessment tools based on risk factor analyses are often used for this purpose. More recent approaches also use behavioural approaches with a focus on dynamic triggers and warning signals in order to adequately manage the risks of a dynamic separation process.

Our research is based on the analysis of 60 public prosecutor's files on attempted and completed homicides in ex-partnerships or in the context of separation (Germany, 2012-2020). The aim is to investigate which behavioural aspects on the part of the perpetrator are relevant for a risk analysis. We will take a closer look at which professions perceive this behaviour in their work with the victim and perpetrator and how they can incorporate this information into risk management.

## Exploring the Role of Community Policing in an Evolving Icelandic Society: Opportunities and Challenges (kl. 12:00-12:25 í N101)

– Andrew Paul Hill, Háskólinn á Akureyri

With immigration on the rise, Iceland's demographic landscape is undergoing significant change. This shift necessitates reevaluating current community policing strategies to ensure they effectively support an increasingly diverse and growing population. This proposed empirical study aims to investigate the role of community policing in Iceland, focusing on the challenges and opportunities created by these demographic shifts. Through interviews and focus groups with law enforcement officers, community leaders, and members of marginalised populations, this study will provide insights into how Icelandic policing can evolve to meet the needs of a diverse society better.

The research will assess the effectiveness of existing community policing approaches and explore how they can be improved to address the needs of marginalised groups, including immigrant communities. Key issues such as cultural competence, communication barriers, and trust-building initiatives will be examined. The ultimate goal is to foster better

collaboration between law enforcement and the communities they serve, a crucial step towards a more inclusive and effective community policing model. The findings will contribute to the broader discourse on immigration and community policing, especially for small, traditionally homogeneous countries like Iceland.

## Everyone Convicted at Bristol Magistrates' Court: Media representations of policing, crime and justice during the crisis in local news (kl. 12:00-12:25 í M101)

– Gordon Neil Ramsay, Háskólinn á Akureyri

The connection between policing and communities is essential in maintaining public trust and confidence in the institutions of law and order. While direct channels of communication have become available to public bodies in a social media age, traditional local journalism has played a key role in representing issues of crime, policing and justice to communities. Yet local journalism is an industry in crisis across many democracies, with a collapsing economic model resulting in a loss of journalistic capacity, particularly in subject-specific 'beats' such as crime and justice. Case studies have demonstrated how declining reporting has rendered large parts of the criminal justice system invisible to the public (Chamberlain, 2021), but there is little empirical evidence on the extent, depth, and quality of local news coverage of policing and crime in the multiple communities that comprise a nation.

This paper summarizes the first comprehensive analysis of online local news coverage of policing and justice across all online news content published by local newspaper and digital-first news outlets in the United Kingdom in two time periods, before and after the Covid-19 outbreak. It uses computer-assisted quantitative content analysis of over 150,000 local news articles to measure the volume and geographical distribution of police and crime reporting, the balance of episodic and thematic framing of crime, and representations of policing personnel and institutions. The paper also considers the need for appropriate public policy interventions to ensure that local journalism can continue to adequately connect communities with institutions of law and order.

## Restating Power and Control? Criminal Justice Responses to Women Who Retaliate (kl. 12:00-12:25 í M102)

– Antje Joel, De Montfort háskóli

Studies from the US suggest that mandatory arrests in callouts to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) led to an increase of arrests of women who retaliate (Hirschel et. al, 2008). In England and Wales, even before mandatory arrests, women were three times as likely to get arrested in IPV call-outs – despite predominantly using violence in self-defence and the violence they themselves had experienced being far more severe (Hester, 2012).

Women who are prosecuted for using violence find that in court their history of abuse is regularly not considered. Instead, they are often advised by defence lawyers not to mention the abuse, it could reflect unfavourably on them: How, if they were able to fight back, could they claim victim status? (Centre for Women's Justice, 2023; Goodmark, 2008).

Globally, policy to combat abuse entails expectations that women retreat and seek state protection - reflected in the call for more shelter places. This is contrary to most other areas in life, where we perceive self-defence as a human right (Fiske and Raj, 2014).

What informs these expectations and CJS responses - and is better knowledge of IPV enough to improve them?

Saini (2023) suggests that, in accepting male dominance as natural and therefore unchangeable, we have come to deny women the autonomy that is a prerequisite for self-defence (Saini, 2023). I link CJS responses to Kahneman's (2012) and Haidt's (2000) findings that moral judgements are often based on intuitive feelings of rightness or wrongness. Reason follows these feelings to justify them.

**“I think we’ve all got a duty of care... and you don’t need to stop where you think your role ends”: A case study of how connective professionalism can improve community safety and wellbeing (kl. 12:25-12:50 í N101)**

– Professor Nadine Dougall, Scottish Centre for Policing & Public Health, Edinburgh Napier háskóli, Inga Heyman, Scottish Centre for Policing & Public Health, Edinburgh Napier háskóli, Andrew Tatnell og Andrew Wooff, Edinburg Napier háskóli og Stephen MacGillivray, Sirius Systematic Review Services Ltd

The extent to which cross-service collaboration between the ‘blue-light services’ is impacting on community safety and wellbeing and helping to reduce the complex social and health inequalities in a deprived Scottish community, is presented. The thematic analysis of individual, semi-structured interviews with operational, tactical, and strategic police, fire, and ambulance staff reveals their perceptions of the benefits, unintended consequences, and risks of a connective approach to public service delivery. The central contribution of this paper is that a connective notion of public service professionalism which concentrates and maximises efforts across professional boundaries to develop trusting relationships through serial interpersonal encounters with vulnerable, hard to reach members of deprived communities, may be more effective in improving individual and community health, safety and wellbeing than an abstract, centralised, inter-professional approach which operates largely within organisational and professional boundaries. The innovative, connective model adopted by Police Scotland and the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service within a significantly deprived Scottish community, it is argued, embodies the “radical, new, collaborative culture” suggested in the Christie Commission on the Future Delivery of Public Services (2011, p. viii) in Scotland.

**Police-Minority Encounters in Iceland: suspicion, excess and minor harassments through the eyes of people with darker phenotype (kl. 12:25-12:50 í M101)**

– Armando Garcia, Háskóli Íslands og Eyrún Eypórsdóttir, Háskólinn á Akureyri

The Icelandic population is now more diverse than ever before in its recent history. Today people of darker skin phenotype are a constitutive part of Icelandic society represented by Icelanders, immigrants and also tourists. These intensified cross-cultural interactions may exacerbate police challenges and different population groups may have diverging experiences with police interactions. This paper will present the preliminary results of a

research project centered on police–minority relations. More precisely, on the experiences of people with darker skin phenotype residing in Iceland with the Icelandic police. These participants were from East and West Africa, and Icelanders of African and South-Asian descent.

Research on police-minority relations indicates that individuals identifying as ethnic minorities tend to have more negative perceptions of the police compared to their white counterparts (Brunson and Weitzer, 2009; Peck & Elligson, 2021). Nordic research has demonstrated how ethnic minorities employ everyday tactics to cope with over-policing and frequent police encounters (Saarikkomäki et al., 2023). However, research on how minority groups are treated by the police and how their perceptions of police officers are shaped, are limited and sparse in the Nordic setting (Haller et al., 2020; Kaasila-Pakanen, 2021; Kammersgaard, 2022; Saarikkomäki et al., 2023; Schütze & Osanami Törngren, 2022; Solhjell et al., 2019) including Iceland. This underscores the importance, relevance and novelty of this current research aimed to address and fill this gap.

Based on approx. 10 hours of transcribed open-ended interviews analysis with 10 participants, the researcher will compile a list of recommendations which will be explained in depth in the research findings.

## The role of physical activity in musculoskeletal pain conditions among police employees: methodological considerations (kl. 12:25-12:50 í M102)

– Lillis Rabbing, Norski lögregluháskólinn og Brita Bjørkelo, Norski lögregluháskólinn og Oslo New University College (ONUC) og Eva Langvik, Norski vísinda- og tækniskólinn

Background: Development of musculoskeletal pain is multifactorial and one of the globally most frequently encountered occupational diseases (Cieza et al., 2020). In the police, physical skills and fitness are seen as essential prerequisites (Bonneau & Brown, 1995; Lagestad & Tillar, 2014; Strating et al., 2010; Strauss et al., 2021). Still, previous police studies have shown inconsistent results (Rabbing et al., 2022) on the role of physical activity and musculoskeletal pain conditions.

Purpose: This study explores the prevalence of muscular lower and upper back pain and stress and associations with physical activity among police employees in the control room.

Methods: A web-based questionnaire with validated scales on e.g., physical and mental health as well as a variety of job demands and resources and physical activity was distributed to all current (n=88) and previous police employees (n=74) in one police district (Bjørkelo et al., 2023). Of these, 79 participated (RR=48.77 %, 59 current and 20 previous employees).



Results: The results showed no correlation between hours of hard physical activity and stress. Finding the time to be physically active was more related to pain than general stress measures.

Conclusions: The well-documented effect of physical activity on musculoskeletal pain conditions is not easily detectable across two traditional police work task populations (investigators and control room staff).

Practical implications: Our results provide interesting reflections about methodology when studying the role of physical activity on musculoskeletal pain conditions in a profession where being fit is an integral part of both the selection process and the professional activity.

**Lokaorð (kl. 12:55-13:00 í N101)**

– Guðmundur Oddsson, Háskólinn á Akureyri