Háskólinn á Akureyri
University of Akureyri

Löggæsla og samfélagið
Mannekla lögreglu

5. og 6. október 2022

ÁGRIPASKRÁ

Miðvikudagurinn 5. október, 2022

Setning (kl. 9:00-9:10 í N101)

– Ólafur Örn Bragason, Mennta- og starfsþróunarsetur lögreglu

Fyrra lykilerindið:

Who leaves the police – and why? (kl. 9:10-9:50 í N101)

– Silje Bringsrud Fekjær, Ósló Metropolitan háskólinn

Up to now, police research has mainly focused on recruitment, and to a lesser extent considered the leaks in the pipeline: Who leaves the police? Studies of dropout and attrition could be seen as a litmus test on the experience of being a female and/or minority officer. Nordic register data provides unique opportunities to study dropout and attrition, since they cover all individuals admitted to the police college and employed in the police and follows their career tracks over time. Norwegian register data show that the dropout rate over all is relatively low in the police, compared to other professions (7 % from police academy, 11 % from the profession). However, female recruits and recruits with a non-western minority background have a somewhat higher probability of dropping out. Hence, police strategies should focus on retaining, and not only recruiting females and students with diverse backgrounds. Police research need to move beyond studies of recruitment and try to describe and understand the leaks in the pipeline. An important question to answer would be what works to obtain retainment?

Solving Understaffing in Crime Investigation with Civilian Investigators: Opportunities and Pitfalls (kl. 10:00-10:25 í N101)

– Ulrika Haake, Ola Lindberg, Oscar Rantatalo og Cassandra Poikela, Umeå háskóli

A common way to deal with understaffing in crime investigation is for the police to hire civilians to perform tasks were being a sworn officer is not a necessity. This has led to a proliferation of civilian crime investigators, something which has been described as a ‘civilianization’ of the police. Challenges pertaining to this process include (de)professionalization of the police, and ‘onboarding’ employees with quite different backgrounds. Increased number of civilians within crime investigation also changes the demographic within this line of work. Civilian investigators are to a greater extent female, entering an organization that is often described as masculine. In Sweden, civilian crime investigators are generally well educated, holding university degrees. This paper reports from a research project in Sweden, where 56 civilian criminal investigators were interviewed about the introduction into the police and how they contribute to fulfilling the police’s mission. In addition, 15 sworn officers were interviewed on the views on the ongoing civilianization. Our results point to how organizational support for a change involving “civilianization” can be structured. The empirical findings revolve around how learning and onboarding, boundaries and jurisdictions and equality and equal opportunities are important to consider. The analysis and tentative conclusions point to opportunities as well as pitfalls to achieve a successful integration of civilians in the police.

Mannekla lögreglu (kl. 10:00-10:25 í M101)

– Fjölnir Sæmundsson, Landsamband lögreglumanna og Lögreglan á Suðurlandi

Inntak fyrirlesturs míns er hvernig mannekla í lögreglu birtist í auknu álagi og ábyrgð og hvernig fjöldi lögreglumanna kemur fram með ólíkum hætti á mismunandi sviðum löggæslu. Ég mun ræða um birtingamynd manneklu í rannsóknum lögreglu og hjá rannsóknardeildum, t.d. út frá málafjölda. Hvernig birtingamynd hennar er í almennum deildum lögreglu, t.d. í sambandi við umferðarlöggæslu og öryggi almennings. Ég mun líka velta því upp hvort og hvernig mannekla í lögreglu birtist í tölfræðiupplýsingum um lögbrot. Hvers vegna hefur lögregla á undanförnum árum ráðið til sín sífellt fleiri sérfræðinga? Hefur aukin fjöldi ófaglærðra lögreglumanna áhrif og þá hvernig? Er aukin áhersla á aukinn búnað og valdheimildir lögreglu viðbragð við manneklu?

Police Size and Crime: Panel Data Analysis of the US Law Enforcement Management Administrative Statistics (kl. 10:00-10:25 í M102)

– Hyon Namgung, Metropolitan ríkisháskólinn í Denver

The association between police size and outcomes has been one of the popular subjects among policing scholars around the globe. However, we still do not have a concrete understanding of how or whether police size plays any role in tackling social problems. The goal of this study is to examine the causality between police size and different types of crime rates. Using two waves of Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) data in the US, this longitudinal research attempts to explore how the size of law enforcement agencies (i.e., number of officers per 100,000 people) may affect their outcomes, including crime rates. Further, it examines how police size is associated with other organizational factors (e.g., budgets, number of civilians, etc.) in explaining police performance. This panel data analysis can overcome the limitations of prior studies that have mostly relied on cross-sectional data and help us understand the causal relationship between the police size and some outcomes of local law enforcement agencies.

Innovations with Recruitment of Women in Law Enforcement (kl. 10:25-10:50 í N101)

– Kym Craven, Landsamband kvenkyns lögreglustjórnenda (Bandaríkin)

Women make up just under 13% of officers and 3% of command staff members in the United States. These numbers that have been stagnant for decades, however, that is poised to change. A growing body of research demonstrates the unique value of women officers. Women use less force, are perceived as more trustworthy and compassionate, get better outcomes for crime victims, and are named proportionally less in community complaints and lawsuits. NAWLEE is a cofounder of the 30×30 Initiative which aims to improve the representation of women in policing to 30% of women in police recruit classes by the 2030, while simultaneously addressing barriers to the advancement of women in policing. Over 180 agencies have taken the 30×30 Pledge – a series of no and low-cost actions police departments can take to improve both the representation and experiences of women in

policing. These actions span the entire lifecycle of a woman officer's career – from recruitment and assessment, through retention and promotion, while also addressing agency culture. This presentation will provide an overview of the existing research on women in policing, explore the importance of gender diversity in the police profession, and provide details on how agencies can ensure their departments support the success of under-represented officers. This presentation will provide best and emerging strategies. The objective is to provide law enforcement with actionable information they can take back and implement in their agency, while also highlighting the critical importance of the issue of women in policing and diversity, equity, and inclusion.

Vinnuslys í löggæslu (kl. 10:25-10:50 í M101)

– Guðmundur Mar Magnússon, Vinnueftirlitið

Í erindinu er fjallað um grunnatriði vinnuverndar ásamt almennri umfjöllun um vinnuslys. Farið er yfir vinnuvernd í löggæslu og sérstakar áskoranir í geiranum t.d. aukið álag vegna undirmönnunar og harðnandi umhverfis. Að lokum er umfjöllun um tölfræði vinnuslysa í löggæslu, fjölda, ástæður o.s.frv.

First Nations Australians: Over-Policed. Over-Represented. Over It! (kl. 10:25-10:50 í M102)

– Christopher Emzin, Tækniháskólinn í Queensland

The police to public ratio in Australia is approximately 270 police to 100,000 people and continues to grow. The calls for more police continue unabated from police unions, media and are a general staple of political promises come election time. But these increasing police numbers and also the increasing police powers have adverse impacts within First Nations communities. With a population of 25 million people of which the First Nations people represented less than 2% of Australia's adult population, First nations people made up 30% of the adult prison population. This percentage continues to grow each year. The policing decision-making process of each Australia State is similar, but each criminal justice system and hence policing impacts are different and need to be considered individually. The tropical State of Queensland has a population of 5.2 million people, of which approximately 340,000 are First Nations people. The Queensland Police Service has grown to over 15,000 employees. In pre-COVID 2019–20, Queensland police commenced criminal proceedings against 78,844 First Nation offenders or 24.2% of all offenders. This was a 7.1% increase from the previous year. This presentation provides a snapshot of the impacts of over-policing of First Nations people in the Australian State of Queensland.

How to better respond to the public need of police presence - an evaluation of a new scheduling model for patrolling officers in Sweden (kl. 11:00-11:25 í N101)

– Linnea Littman og Petra Bergnor, Sænska afbrotavarnaráðið

Although the Swedish Police has been undergoing an historic expansion during the last decades, the increased numbers of employees have not always been noticeable on street level. In addition, several reviews and analyses have shown that the current resources are

not used efficiently. While patrol work has its peak workload in the evenings and at the weekends, most patrol officers are on duty during the daytime and on weekdays. In order to schedule working hours to better match operational needs, the Swedish Police Authority developed a new scheduling model. The model was tested in eight pilot districts throughout Sweden in 2018/2019. The emphasis in this evaluation has been analyses of operational statistics from the Swedish Police authority, primarily regarding the scheduling of working hours but also to follow trends in performance. The data from the pilot year have been compared with performance in 2017 and trends in the remaining local police districts, not included in the pilot project. The results show that the new model enables more working hours to be scheduled in the evenings. The results also show that police officers work environment generally improved, including conditions for a reduced workload. Despite that, the findings in relation to trends in performance show no clear effects which indicates that improved police performance instead may depend on how resources are used and what the police focus on locally. In this presentation we will give you a short introduction to how the model is constructed and furthermore share the results of our evaluation.

Samstarf Fiskistofu og lögreglu varðandi fiskveiðibrot (kl. 11:00-11:25 í M101)

– Elín Björg Ragnarsdóttir, Fiskistofa

Brot á lögum um fiskveiðar og ólöglegar, óskráðar og óstýrðar veiðar (*IUU fishing*) og viðskipti með þann afla er ábatasöm og skipulögð brotastarfsemi sem veldur greininni og þjóðinni miklum skaða. Umfang IUU veiða á heimsvísu er talið vera 11-19% af öllum afla heimsins og veltan af þeim viðskiptum er talin mælast í billjónum dollara. IUU veiðar geta haft skaðleg áhrif á ýmsar tegundir nytjastofna ásamt víðtækari áhrifum á vistkerfi sjávar. Það gefur einnig auga leið að af ólöglegum viðskiptum eru ekki greidd opinber gjöld, tekjuskattar né veiðigjöld og verður því samfélagið af tekjum af nýtingu sameiginlegrar auðlindar. Reynslan erlendis frá er að tengsl eru á milli IUU veiða og annarrar brotastarfsemi s.s. mansals, eiturlyfja- og vopnaviðskipta. FAO metur að tegunda- og stærðarháð brottkast afla sé um 11% af öllum afla. Talið hefur verið að brottkast við Ísland væri umtalsvert lægra, en drónaeftirlit Fiskistofu hefur sýnt vísbendingar um að umfangið hérlendis sé svipað því sem gerist annarsstaðar í heiminum.

Police Understaffing: A Comparative Study of Iceland and Pakistan (kl. 11:00-11:25 í M102)

– Shaukat Ali Sheikh, Pakistanska lögreglan (Punjab)

Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA's) are very important functionaries of state and society. The main duty of every state is to provide its citizens with peace and security which mainly, the police, is carrying out and playing key role in maintaining law and order and prevention and detection of crime. But, somehow, the shortage or understaffing is affecting their performance in these times when extremism and terrorism is on the rise, especially after 9/11.

Iceland, in the European Economic Area is suffering from such kind of understaffing on the one hand and nuclear Pakistan in South Asia, on the other. Globally, the role of police is emerging as a consequence of domestic and international socio-political influences that

shape states' perceptions of what their police service should look like and the purposes, they should serve. Ironically, the most dangerous challenge of extremism and terrorism is adding to it and power brokers wanted to destabilize the peace and prosperity of the world

There has been a focus, lately, on police recruitment, retention, budget and existing staffing positions but even then the police, as an institution, is seen to be the weakest law enforcing agency.

The paper intends to highlight the effects of understaffing of police. It also focuses on the current staffing allocation landscape. Additionally, it identifies some ways beyond the use of sworn staff. Moreover, the study provides useful framework regarding police framing and planning for better service delivery.

When integration fails: the impact of budget cuts and staff shortages on the operational functioning of the Belgian 'integrated' police (kl. 11:25-11:50 í N101)

– Jelle Janssens, Ghent háskóli

After decades of operational and intelligence failures, the three separate police forces in Belgium, the Gendarmerie, the Municipal Police and the Judicial Police of the Prosecutor's Office, were merged into an integrated Local and Federal Police at the turn of the 21st century. From the start, the Belgian government wanted to ensure a minimal, but similar police service provided by the integrated police to all citizens. At the local level, the local police would provide basic police services and would be supported by the federal police in case of specialisation, supra-local coordination and specific phenomena. Ensuing budget cuts at the expense of the federal police over the past two decades, have however, eroded the integrated nature of the Belgian police: the much needed administrative and judicial support on behalf of the local police and the prosecutor's offices has gradually vanished. Based on more than 400 interviews with local mayors, chiefs of police, police commissioners and chief inspectors, police unions, prosecutors and judicial and administrative directors of the federal police, this article addresses the impact of budget cuts and staff shortages in the field. It also examines the alternatives debated by policy makers and police leadership to deal with both the disintegration of the Belgian integrated police and the operational problems that arise in the field.

Sýnileiki lögreglu á Íslandi, traust og viðhorf til lögmætis (kl. 11:25-11:50 í M101)

– Rannveig Þórisdóttir, Embætti ríkislögreglustjóra

Rannsóknir hafa bent til þess að sýnileiki lögreglu, geti haft veruleg áhrif á traust almennings til lögreglu og viðhorf til getu hennar (sjá m.a. Tuffin et. Al. 2006). Þannig benda rannsóknir til þess að aukinn sýnileiki leiði til aukins trausts til lögreglu og trú á að hún sé að sinna verkum sínum vel (Hawdon, Ryan og Griffin, 2003). Þetta samband getur þó verið flókið enda ekki ljóst hvort sýnileiki þurfi að byggja á raunverulegri getu lögreglunnar eða hvort það nægi að almenningur telji hana sýnilegri. Flestar rannsóknir benda þó til þess að það að lögregla virðist sýnileg nægi ekki heldur hafi raunveruleg löggæslugeta sjálfstæð áhrif á viðhorf almennings til lögreglu og traust til hennar (sjá m.a. Sindall og Sturgis, 2013). Fjöldi lögreglumanna þarf því að vera í samræmi við þau verkefni sem lögreglu eru falin á hverjum

tíma. Ekki nægir þó að horfa eingöngu til fjölda lögreglumanna því einnig þarf að horfa til þess hvort lögreglan sé að vinna í samfélagi sem vinnur með henni, treystir henni og styður, með öðrum orðum þá skiptir verulegu máli fyrir lögreglu að hún vinni í umhverfi þar sem hún er talin lögmæt. Í fyrirlestrinum verður fjallað um lögmæti, merkingu þess og rannsóknir á því. Þá verða niðurstöður árlegra þolendakannana sem ríkislögreglustjóri og Lögreglustjórinn á höfuðborgarsvæðinu hafa framkvæmt með reglubundnum hætti frá árinu 2007 skoðaðar í ljósi rannsókna á trausti, sýnileika og lögmæti lögreglu.

Demand deflection in cases of RASSO: The drivers and the consequences (kl. 11:25-11:50 í M102)

– Emma Williams, Richard Harding og Jennifer Norman, Opni háskólinn

Drawing on data from Project Bluestone in five police forces in England and Wales, this paper argues that an interplay of various complex factors in the investigation of rape and serious sexual offences (RASSO) is influencing police decision making as officers attempt to self-manage increasing demand. The UK has witnessed a significant loss of experienced officers which has resulted in a national shortage of detectives in the UK. This parallels with a large scale 'Uplift' programme to recruit more officers into the job. These officers are often placed in investigative roles involving complex crimes at an early stage of their career without the relevant learning to enable them to conduct their role effectively. This drive to build capacity over an organisational understanding of building capability is creating a deflection of demand in RASSO cases. This serves to enable officers to self-manage their workload and prioritise the cases considered to be more likely to result in a criminal justice recourse. The authors argue that this is having a negative impact on the distribution of justice for victims-survivors of these offences and furthermore, leaves new and inexperienced officers at risk of stress and anxiety. To enhance professional investigations and decision making the authors argue for an organisational commitment to the input of specialist expert knowledge in the area of RASSO.

Seinna lykilerindið:

Building and Maintaining Police Workforces: A Systems Perspective (kl. 12:00-12:45 í N101)

– Jeremy Wilson, Ríkisháskóli Michigan

Police in Iceland and around the world are experiencing significant staffing challenges, including understaffing, which can affect their operational effectiveness and ability to provide quality service. Taking on a larger, systems perspective, this presentation reframes the problem of police staffing shortages as one of meeting workload demand. Drawing from a body of field research, it illustrates a three-step approach to workforce planning that integrates staffing allocation and goals, workforce management tools, and alternative approaches to meeting workload demand.

‘Without uniform I am a community member, uncle, brother, granddad’: Community policing in Australia’s remote Torres Strait Region (kl. 13:25-13:50 í N101)

– John Scott, Tækniháskólinn í Queensland

While remote island communities in the global north have been characterised as under-policed, the same has not been true of former colonies, where ratios of police are often high. As a palpable legacy of colonialism, ‘Indigenous’ Australians are the most policed and incarcerated peoples in the world. Community policing, which hinges on the development of trusting community–police partnerships, is frequently proposed as a means of reducing over-representation, but approaches vary and produce divergent outcomes. International scholarship has shown that interventions by formal police in remote and small societies can result in increased reporting of certain crime because police are viewed as outsiders; a status that allows them to transcend local norms and question local assumptions. This paper draws on interview data to explore policing in Australia’s Torres Strait Region – a remote archipelago situated off the northern tip of Queensland. Geographic remoteness and strong commitment to community and hybridised policing approaches have resulted in low levels of formal policing in the region and likely provide a partial explanation for relatively low crime in the region. However, under-reporting of some violent offences suggests a possible need to overlay alternative approaches that improve access to justice for all victims, especially women. We draw on examples to show that, contrary to popular, largely idealised accounts of policing in remote and small societies, islands demonstrate the need for caution about valorising specific models of policing as universally appropriate and functional.

Áföll, streita og kulnun í starfi: Hvað er til ráða? (kl. 13:25-13:50 í M101)

– Ágústa Gústafsdóttir, Embætti ríkislögreglustjóra og Ólafur Örn Bragason, Mennta- og starfsþróunarsetur lögreglu

Í erindi þessu verður fjallað um álag og veikindi í starfi lögreglumanna. Fjallað verður um bæði fyrirbyggjandi aðgerðir til að byggja upp seiglu og leiðir til að takast á við veikindi þegar þau koma upp. Farið verður yfir mikilvægi þess að þekkja merki streitu og kulnunar auk þess sem ferlið við að leita sér aðstoðar verður kynnt. Fjallað verður um vinnumenningu lögreglunnar, áhrif okkar á menninguna og öfugt. Þá verða dregnar saman tölulegar upplýsingar frá lögreglunni og úr nýlegum íslenskum nemendaverkefnum. Einnig verður fjallað um félagastuðning og þá fræðslu sem lögreglunemar og lögreglumenn fá um áföll og félagastuðning.

Academic drift within the police education and the police profession in Sweden (kl. 13:25-13:50 í M102)

– Magnus Persson og Cecilia Jonsson, Linnaeus háskóli í Växjö

In this presentation we outline a research project that focus on two different police student groups who contribute to an influx of academic knowledge, resources and experience into the Swedish police training and everyday police work. The first group consists of professional police officers who have chosen to study recently established courses in the academic discipline police work on bachelor or master level. The second group are police

students who have already pursued and obtained an academic degree and who subsequently apply for and are admitted to police training. The purpose of this project is to design a study that provides in-depth knowledge of who these students are and in what ways they contribute to academicize a police training and police profession that isn't fully integrated in the academic system. Theoretically, we use the concept of academic drift to understand how professional education and work on different levels is affected and resemble characteristics and organizational principles from the academic system. In this project we focus on the student-level of academic drift in order to understand how students with academic experience and resources relate to police training and work and how police organizations handles and utilizes such experiences and resources.

Police Interviewing Techniques in South Africa: Application Appraised Against the Constitution (kl. 13:50-14:15 í N101)

– Constant L. van Graan, Albert P. van Zyl og Vera Roos, Norðvestur háskóli

The increase in economic crime levels worldwide highlights the importance of police/forensic interviewing as a means of obtaining reliable and admissible information from informants, witnesses, suspects and other relevant third parties. This is highlighted against the current understaffing of police globally. Effective police/forensic interviewing requires intricate skills due to its interpersonal nature. The lack of research on forensic/police interviewing techniques in South Africa prompted this study. It aims to identify police/forensic interviewing techniques and critically appraise their application against the values and fundamental rights set out in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (the Constitution). International databases were searched for articles published between 2000 and 2017, using keywords: ("forensic", OR "fraud", OR "police", OR "criminal") AND ("interviewing" OR "interrogation") in the abstracts of published articles; and ("forensic interviewing", OR "fraud interrogation", OR "police interrogation", OR "criminal interrogation") in subject terms. A critical appraisal of the police/forensic interviewing techniques identified indicated that certain apparent concerns may be raised against cognitive interviewing, kinesic interviewing and especially the Reid technique within the South African context. The person-centred approach and PEACE model, however, appear to be more appropriate for use within said context and are best aligned with the Constitution.

Lögreglufræði og lýðræðishlutverk háskóla (kl. 13:50-14:15 í M101)

– Sigurður Kristinsson, Háskólinn á Akureyri

Lýðræðislegt gildi lögreglunnar veltur á mannauði hennar og stendur því ógn af manneklu. Lögreglan er ein af lykilstofnunum lýðræðisins og lögreglufræði fellur vel að lýðræðishlutverki háskóla. Í erindinu verður sett fram greining á því hvernig lögreglufræði getur stutt við lýðræðislegt gildi lögreglunnar: Rannsóknir í lögreglufræði skapa nýja þekkingu sem getur stuðlað að upplýstum ákvörðunum í samræmi við lýðræðisleg gildi. Nám í lögreglufræði getur þroskað hæfni nemenda til að móta skoðanir á grundvelli röksemda og upplýsinga, taka þátt í rökræðu, sýna skoðunum annarra umburðarlyndi, bera virðingu fyrir meðborgurum sínum í samfélagi margbreytileika, virða mannréttindi, taka þátt í starfi sem miðar að sameiginlegum hagsmunum, hafa pólitíska gerendavitund og setja hlutverk lögreglu í samhengi við gangverk og gildi lýðræðisins. Með því að ýta undir hæfniþætti

lýðræðismenningar getur námið haft áhrif á þróun lögreglumenningar. Háskólanám á einnig að ýta undir skuldbindingu við sannleikann sem er lýðræðinu nauðsynleg, ekki síst á tímum falsfrétta og áróðurs, skautunar pólitískra viðhorfa og brotakenndrar þjóðfélagsumræðu á samfélagsmiðlum. Auk viljans til að hafa það sem sannara reynist er lögreglu og almennum borgurum nauðsynlegt að þjálfa hæfni til að vega og meta trúverðugleika staðhæfinga og áreiðanleika heimilda. Háskólasamfélag getur einnig verið vettvangur fyrir opinskáa umræðu um hvers kyns ágreiningsefni, sem ýtir undir hæfni til að mæta samborgurum með ólík lífsviðhorf, til að hlusta og ræða samfélagsmál af umburðarlyndi en jafnframt virðingu fyrir rökum og staðreyndum. Loks er lögreglufræði sem háskólagrein hluti af stofnanakerfi lýðræðisins sem ver það gegn pólitískri misnotkun lögregluvaldsins.

„Ég ætla aldrei aftur í samfélagsþjónustu“: Upplifun, reynsla og afstaða einstaklinga í samfélagsþjónustu (kl. 13:50-14:15 í M102)

– Brynja Rós Bjarnadóttir, Fangelsismálastofnun ríkisins

Hér á landi hefur áhersla verið lögð á aukningu annarra afplánunarúrræða en afplánun í lokuðu fangelsi. Samfélagsþjónusta er eitt af þeim úrræðum sem hefur farið stigvaxandi sem afplánunarúrræði hjá Fangelsismálastofnun ríkisins. Hún hefur verið við lýði á Íslandi frá árinu 1995 og hefur þróast frá því að leyfa dómþolum með allt að þriggja mánaða óskilorðsbundna fangelsisrefsingu upp í tveggja ára dóm, að uppfylltum skilyrðum, að afplána refsinguna sína með samfélagsþjónustu. Einnig hafa einstaklingar með vararefsingu fésekta tækifæri á að afplána með þessum hætti. Aðal markmið rannsóknarinnar var að kanna upplifun, reynslu og afstöðu þeirra sem afplána með samfélagsþjónustu og fá að taka út sína refsingu í vægara úrræði með tilliti til frelsisskerðingar. Tekin voru hálf-stöðluð viðtöl við sjö einstaklinga sem eru nú þegar í samfélagsþjónustu eða hafa nýverið lokið henni. Einnig var tekið viðtal við þrjá umsjónarmenn vinnustaða sem samfélagsþjónar sækja vinnu til og við Pál E. Winkel forstjóra Fangelsismálastofnunar. Niðurstöðurnar bentu til þess að samfélagsþjónustuúrræðið er vissulega heppilegra úrræði en afplánun í fangelsi þar sem frelsisskerðing getur haft verulegar afleiðingar, til að mynda atvinnumissi og rof á félagslegum tengslum. Þrátt fyrir það reynist það einstaklingum áskorun að afplána í samfélagsþjónustu þar sem erfitt getur reynst að samræma samfélagsþjónustuvinnuna með annarri vinnu og/eða námi og fjölskyldulífi.

Public Communications and its Challenges in the Finnish Police (kl. 14:30-14:55 í N101)

– Iina Sahramäki og Pirjo Jukarainen, Finnski lögregluháskólinn

The presentation focuses on the current status, challenges and development needs of public communication of the police, from the perspective of the research project The Public Communication of the Finnish Police, carried out in 2021.

The results are based on interviews with chiefs of police units, a survey, workshops and case studies. The key finding is that communications of the police are considered quite successful in many ways, but at the same time, the communication and operational culture of the police are seen as being in a period of transition. The culture of communication has become freer than before and communication is more clearly seen as an integral part of the

tasks of the police. However, as the police is struggling with resources, understaffing and in the need for prioritizing activities, communication is not often seen as a pressing issue.

The provision of information about operations is still seen as the primary task of police communications, even though some police chiefs recognize the need to expand the focus of communication from the current mode towards communication about phenomena and public discussion. The police have not completely identified their role and place in public discussion. Our observations show that lowering of cultural and structural obstacles plays a key role in the development of open, interactive communication by the authorities.

Beiting lögregluvalds á tæpasta vaði (kl. 14:30-14:55 í M101)

– Bjarni Már Magnússon, Háskólinn á Bifröst

Eitt fyrsta verk Gunnars G. Schram, eftir að hann lauk doktorsnámi í hafrétti og hóf störf hjá utanríkisþjónustunni í byrjun sjöunda áratugsins, var að benda á einkennilega gloppu í íslensku lagasafni, þ.e. engin lög voru til um víðáttu landhelgi Íslands. Ísland hafði vissulega lýst yfir 12 sjómílna fiskveiðilögsögu og fjögurra sjómílna tollalandhelgi í Genf árið 1960 en önnur mörk voru óljósari, t.d. mörk almennrar landhelgi (e. *territorial sea*), refsilögsögu og sóttvarnarlandhelgi.

Í þessu erindi verður fetað í fótspor Gunnars og bent á eina af þeim fjölmörgu gloppum sem til staðar eru í íslensku lagasafni er varðar lögsögu og heimildir íslenskra löggæsluyfirvalda til aðgerða á hafinu. Í erindinu verður því haldið fram að vegna rangrar hugtakanotkunar í lögum um Landhelgisgæsluna og óskýrs orðalags í lögreglulögum hafi hvorki lögreglan né Landhelgisgæslan heimild til að beita lögregluvaldi í íslenskri landhelgi og á innsævi. Um er að ræða hafsvæði sem er yfir 30.000 fersjómílur að stærð og er það hafsvæði sem er næst landi. Þetta þýðir að allir aðgerðir á þessum hafsvæðum (a.m.k. síðustu 16 árin), þar sem beitt hefur verið lögregluvaldi, orka verulega tvímælis.

Búsetuaðstæður fyrrum fanga á Íslandi: Stuðningur til betrunar (kl. 14:30-14:55 í M102)

– Elsa Dögg Lárusdóttir, Háskóli Íslands

Betrunarstefna gegnir þeim tilgangi að tryggja að úr fangelsi komi betri einstaklingur en fór þar inn. Þannig aukast líkur á farsælli samfélagsaðlögun sem jafnframt dregur úr líkum á ítrekun. Stór hluti fanga þarf aðstoð við að uppfylla grunnþarfir þegar út er komið og því ólíklegt að markmið um betrun sé í forgangi. Ef þeir eru ekki heimilislausir áður en afplánun hefst eru miklar líkur á að þeir verði það í kjölfar sem jafnan eykur líkur á endurkomu í fangelsi. Samband húsnæðisvanda og afbrota hefur lítið verið rannsakað hér á landi og því markmið verkefnisins að draga upp heildstæð mynd af búsetuaðstæðum fyrrum fanga á Íslandi. Rannsóknin var tvíþætt; fyrst voru tekin djúpviðtöl við fyrrum fanga með reynslu af húsnæðisvanda og næst var lögð fram spurningalistakönnun á fjórum áfangaheimilum sem frumraun til að nálgast þennan jaðarsetta hóp. Niðurstöður sýndu í fyrsta lagi marktæk tengsl milli einstaklinga með brotasögu á bakinu og óstöðugleika í húsnæðismálum, í öðru lagi, almennt slæma reynslu fyrrum fanga af húsnæðismálum hér á landi, og í þriðja lagi, ýmsar kerfisbundnar hindranir sem stóðu í vegi fyrir betrunarferli þeirra þar sem stór hluti fanga eiga við fjölþætt vandamál að stríða sem eingöngu er mætt að hluta til af fangelsismálayfirvöldum. Lagt er til að sjónarmið skaðaminnkunar verði tekið upp í ríkari

mæli í stefnumálum fanga og talið lágþröskuldaumhverfi best til þess fallið að mæta ólíkum þörfum hópsins, líkt og í málefnum heimilislausra. Lykilmáli skiptir að grunnþarfir séu álitin sjálfsögð mannréttindi og því öllum samfélagsþegnum tryggð húsnæði skilyrðislaust.

Police-led Restorative Justice services (kl. 14:55-15:20 í N101)

– Jonathan Hobson, Anamika Twyman-Ghoshal og Daniel P Ash, Gloucestershire háskóli og Rebecca Banwell-Moore, Nottingham háskóli

There is a growing body of evidence to support the use of restorative justice to help overcome the harm of crime and conflict. In the context of policing, restorative justice offers a range of benefits including increased victim satisfaction; increased community capital including better relationships with law enforcement; decreases in reoffending; and reduction in offending when used in diversionary programmes. In the UK, restorative justice plays varying roles across policing and the criminal justice system, including within Crown Prosecution Service guidance for the use of restorative justice with the conditional cautioning framework; Youth Justice Board support for applications with young people; and the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime in England and Wales making it a right for victims to receive information about restorative justice. Despite this, the availability and types of restorative justice provision vary across the UK, with a recent APPG describing a 'postcode lottery'. This paper reports on an evaluation conducted to support the Metropolitan Police Service (UK) in redeveloping their restorative justice policy for use across London. The evaluation identified key areas for consideration when developing restorative provision within a police service, including: the importance of workable definitions and applications of RJ; the benefits of different funding models; approaches for effective integration into policy and practice; and measuring and evaluating successes. The findings have wide relevance, including the resourcing implications of embedding Restorative justice within a police service.

Siðrof og samfélagsbreytingar (kl. 14:55-15:20 í M101)

– Jón Gunnar Bernburg og Sigrún Ólafsdóttir, Háskóli Íslands og Þóroddur Bjarnason, Háskóli Íslands og Háskólinn á Akureyri

Samkvæmt klassísku siðrofskenningunni (e. *anomie theory*) geta hraðar samfélagsbreytingar grafið undan hollustu einstaklinganna við sameiginleg viðmið (e. *social norms*) og þannig skapað „siðrof"—með tilheyrandi vantrausti, óreiðu og streitu. Kenningin gefur til kynna að þetta geti einkum gerst þegar samfélagsbreytingarnar grafa undan félagslegri samstöðu. Kenningin hefur sjaldan verið skoðuð með því að mæla siðrofsupplifanir einstaklinga. Við skoðum mælingar úr viðhorfakönnun sem framkvæmd var hérlendis árið 2009 (í kreppunni eftir Hrunið) og sem var síðan endurtekin árið 2020 (í covid faraldrinum). Niðurstöður sýna verulegan mun á siðrofsupplifunum meðal almennings á milli þessara tveggja tímabila.

Upplifun heimilismanna á Áfangaheimilinu Vernd: „Það er búið að sannreyna aðferðafræðina og hún virkar… hún virkar vel“ (kl. 14:55-15:20 í M102)

– Bryndís Inga Pálsdóttir, Fangelsismálastofnun ríkisins

Markmið þessarar rannsóknar er að fjalla um upplifun heimilismanna á áfangaheimilinu Vernd og að fá innsýn inn í aðstæður þeirra. Hún byggir á upplifun dómþola á meðan afplánun stendur og á viðtali við framkvæmdastjóra Verndar, Þráinn Bj. Faresveit. Rannsóknir hafa sýnt fram á að innilokun í lokuðu fangelsi nær ekki þeim markmiðum laga sem varða fullnustu refsinga. Aftur á móti sýna rannsóknir að dómþolar sem ljúka vistun á áfangaheimili eða með hjálp fagfólks í gegnum meðferðar- og vistunaráætlun sýni góðan árangur í að koma í veg fyrir endurtekningu á afbrotum. Markmið rannsóknarinnar var að fá innsýn í upplifun einstaklinga með tilliti til þess hvort að Vernd nái fram markmiðum sínum sem refsiúrræði og ítrekunartíðni þeirra sem ljúka afplánun á Vernd. Tekið var eitt hálfopið viðtal við framkvæmdarstjóra Verndar, Þráinn Bj. Faresveit, og notuð voru gögn sem samanstóðu af spurningarlista sem 165 dómþolar svöruðu á meðan afplánun stóð frá desember 2017 til byrjun árs 2022. Helstu niðurstöður rannsóknarinnar leiða í ljós að flestir sem dvelja á Vernd líði almennt mjög vel og eru sáttir við skilyrði og heimilisreglur Verndar. Marktækan mun mátti sjá á líðan dómþola á Vernd og á meðan afplánun stóð í lokuðu fangelsi. Mikil notkun fíkniefna er í fangelsum og bæta þyrfti aðstoð fyrir fanga sem vilja verða edrú. Með góðri von ættu þessar niðurstöður að nýtast í stefnumótun um að auka úrræði fyrir utan fangelsi með áfangaheimilum líkt og Vernd sem er mikilvægur liður í samfélagslegri aðlögun fanga að lokinni refsivist.

Restorative justice, policing, and violent crime (kl. 15:35-16:00 í N101)

– Anamika Twyman-Ghoshal, Jonathan Hobson og Daniel P Ash, Gloucestershire háskóli og Rebecca Banwell-Moore, Nottingham háskóli

Restorative justice seeks to bring those that have created the harm together with those that have been harmed, and often stands in contrast to retributive and punitive approaches to justice that centre on the state responses to crime and harm. Restorative justice approaches are becoming increasingly integrated parts of criminal justice systems, and this paper examines the evidence for such applications in the context of violent crimes and policing, with a particular focus on youth violence and Violence against women and Girls. The evidence is built on a rapid evidence assessment conducted for the Metropolitan Police Service, the UKs largest police force with over 30,000 officers serving 8 million people in and around London. The results of the assessment are broken down into three areas: Benefits, Challenges, and Deployment considerations. The studies selected suggest that restorative justice and restorative practice can form an important part of an overall strategy to help reduce the incidents of youth violence, the longer-term impacts of violence, and the resourcing implications for using Restorative Justice in these contexts.

Afnám refsinga fyrir vörslu á fíkniefnum til eigin nota og mannekla lögreglu (kl. 15:35-16:00 í M101)

– Helgi Gunnlaugsson, Háskóli Íslands

Umræða um afnám refsinga fyrir vörslu á fíkniefnum til eigin nota hefur verið áberandi á Íslandi á síðustu árum. Brýnt er að löggjöfin í landinu endurspegli réttarvitund almennings. Grundvöllur lagabreytinga þarf helst að myndast í kjölfar víðtækrar samfélagsumræðu og hvíla á nægilegum stuðningi borgaranna í lýðræðissamfélagi. Rannsóknir sýna að Íslendingar hafa verulegar áhyggjur af fíkniefnavandanum og hafa lengi stutt aðgerðir yfirvalda í glímunni við vandann. Á allra síðustu árum hefur mátt merkja breytingar í afstöðu almennings. Stuðningur við afnám refsinga fyrir vörsluskammta fíkniefna til eigin nota hefur vaxið og fleiri vilja lögleiða kannabisefni en áður. Árið 2021 mældist í fyrsta sinn meirihluti til stuðnings á afnámi refsinga fyrir vörslu á fíkniefnum til eigin nota í mælingu Félagsvísindastofnunar Háskóla Íslands. Opinber umræða er brýn og mikilvægt að ólík sjónarmið séu vegin og metin áður en til ákvörðunar kemur. Í erindinu verða niðurstöður mælinga á afstöðu Íslendinga til fíkniefnalöggjafarinnar kynntar og hvort afnám refsinga fyrir vörslu hafi áhrif á manneklu lögreglunnar.

Solving the Hiring Crisis: Finding What Works Through Internal Research (kl. 15:35-16:00 í M102)

– Terry Cherry og Anthony Gibson, Lögreglan í Charleston

Police recruitment is a major public safety concern internationally, with agencies struggling to maintain basic police operations due to staffing shortages. While agencies are desperately searching for successful recruiting strategies to attract and hire officers through external methods, Charleston Police Department, a US police agency in Charleston, South Carolina, developed an internal evidence-based approach to gauge what attracted, and ultimately led to, the successful hiring of their police cadets. CPD's Recruitment Unit, in collaboration with Dr. Ashleigh Wojslawowicz, generated an internal survey provided to newly hired CPD cadets joining the agency in 2021. The open-ended survey was designed to capture attitudes and perceptions surrounding the recruitment, hiring, and onboarding process with the agency's Recruitment Unit. The study adopted a mixed-methods approach, incorporating survey and interview methods of data collection and analysis. Participation in the survey and post interviews were completely voluntary and confidential, with analysis conducted outside of the Recruitment Unit. Data provided by participants produced significant findings, including that highly effective recruiting practices were instrumental to participants' agency selection. Through the study, various strategic and actionable recommendations were formulated. CPD has continued the study to increase the sample size and conduct trend analysis. The research efforts made by CPD could be applied internationally to begin finding focused solutions to police shortages.

Fimmtudagurinn 6. október, 2022

Disrupting cyber-threats on the edges of the rule of law (kl. 9:00-9:25 í N101)

– Carlos José Calleja Ahmad, Norski lögregluháskólinn

States and private actors have been altering how they deal with cyber-threats. The somewhat reactive logic of investigation, prosecution, and trial is increasingly coexisting with –and not rarely giving way to– a more proactive approach which puts the stress on disrupting malicious actors' ability to communicate, receive payments, or launch operations. Disruption-based policing nonetheless presents the prospect of disproportionately broad and unchecked practices with dubious effectiveness. At the same time, it seems plain that authorities might end up with unfitting tools to deal with cyber-threats if disruption powers are not recognized. Overall, the question of how to fit in disruption-based policing within the values of a *Rechtsstaat* remains unanswered. Here, I try to sketch some normative parameters based on the rule of law model by answering three questions: (i) what sorts of events and degree of likelihood would justify resorting to disruptive strategies? (ii) What could state authorities legitimately do or allow others to do in disrupting undesired behavior on the internet? (iii) What reasons are weighed when deciding whether to disrupt a threat or investigate and prosecute individuals? Such a characterization aims to shed light on which normative constraints shall be in place to render disruption-based policing legitimate within a *Rechtsstaat*.

Hvað er rökstuddur grunur? (kl. 9:00-9:25 í M101)

– Guðmundur Heiðar Frímannsson, Háskólinn á Akureyri

Í lögfræði er gerður greinarmunur á grun og rökstuddum grun. Í Stjórnarskrá lýðveldisins Íslands 67. gr. 3 mgr. segir: „Hvern þann sem er handtekinn vegna gruns um refsiverða háttsemi skal án undandráttar leiða fyrir dómara. Sé hann ekki jafnskjótt látinn laus skal dómari, áður en sólarhringur er liðinn, ákveða með rökstuddum úrskurði hvort hann skuli sæta gæsluvarðhaldi.“ Hér koma fyrir hugtökin grunur og rökstuðningur. Í 1. mgr. 97. gr. laga um meðferð opinberra mála eru tvö skilyrði fyrir því að lögreglan megi handtaka manneskju og annað þeirra er að rökstuddur grunur sé um að hann hafi framið refsivert brot. Heimildir lögreglu til að grípa til aðgerða eru ekki þær sömu þegar einungis er um að ræða grun og þær eru sé fyrir hendi rökstuddur grunur. Bæði lögregla og dómstólar þurfa að geta beitt og skýrt hugtökin „grunur“ og „rökstuðningur“ til að meta hvað er heimilt að gera og hvað ekki. Í lestrinum verður fyrst athugað hvað átt er við með orðinu „grunur“, hvers konar skoðun eða mat hann sé. Síðan verður skoðað hvað átt er við með rökstuðningi, greint á milli forsendna og niðurstöðu, aðleiðslu og afleiðslu og gerð grein fyrir öðrum tegundum ályktana sem geta komið fyrir í rökstuðningi. Stuðst verður við heimspekilegar aðferðir við þessar greiningar. Hugað verður að því hver hin lögfræðilega aðferð sé og spurt hvort hún geti skýrt betur rökstuðning í þessu samhengi.

Police research and forensic linguistics – a Swedish perspective (kl. 9:00-9:25 í M102)

– Sofia Ask og Joacim Lindh, Linnaeus háskóli í Växjö

Forensic linguistics is the application of linguistic theory and methods to the forensic context of law, crime investigation, and legal proceedings. In essence, forensic linguistics contains of three main objects of research: studies of legal language, studies of language use in legal settings, and the actual provision of linguistic evidence in police investigations or in trials in court. In this presentation we will discuss linguistic evidence in police investigations and in District courts from a Swedish perspective. There is a plethora of ways that linguists can contribute to all parts of the legal process, from police investigations to interrogations between lawyers and laypersons in District courts and different aspects of written judgements. One example when investigators can engage linguists as experts is author identification. Their expertise can for example provide evidence in cases of threats in various written forms such as letters, e-mails, and posts on social media. Another example is the understanding of how different styles of questioning in police interrogation is performed and what effects it may have for the individual's right to present their own statements during the police interrogation and for the outcome of the case. Language patterns in legal proceedings and the accessibility of written law are also relevant objects of studies in this field. In this presentation we give an outline of forensic linguistics as a research field, and by giving examples from our own studies, we show how research in forensic linguistic is closely connected to, and relevant for police research in general.

Examining the Recruitment of Police Online: An Exploratory Study (kl. 9:25-9:50 í N101)

– Christopher Copeland, Tarleton ríkisháskólinn og Fulbright sérfræðingur á sviði netöryggismála og Alex del Carmen, Tarleton ríkisháskólinn

Trust in the function of police, along with the legitimacy of the authority held by police are two of the fundamental aspects in the relationship between a citizenry and the police that serve them. This relationship is important as the citizenry are the population from which police are recruited, trained, and ultimately interact. The police require a level of trust and legitimate authority in order to perform daily and critical functions, and the population must have the same level of trust and belief in legitimacy in order to empower the police to act on behalf of society. Yet, in western countries, especially in North America, police recruitment is down. With multiple contributing factors for this downturn, how are departments addressing the demands of filling positions with new officers and staff while addressing trust and legitimacy? This exploratory study begins to answer this question through the analysis of social media accounts used by departments for recruiting in the United States. Through qualitative analysis of these posts and announcements for recruiting efforts and employment opportunities, a better understanding of what messages and techniques are being used to market to potential recruits, and if these messages are addressing trust and legitimacy.

Hverjum ber að hlýða? Kenning um vald og hlýðni við yfirvöld (kl. 9:25-9:50 í M101)

– Haukur Ingi Jónasson, Háskólinn í Reykjavík

Í fyrirlestrinum er fjallað um borgaralega skyldu og þegnréttindi og er hvoru tveggja sett í samhengi við löggæslu og samfélag. Nýstárleg kenning um stigveldi valds er kynnt og hún útskýrð með tilvísun í það hverju/hverjum þegnum í samfélagi ber að hlýða og hvort, og þá hvenær, slík hlýðni geti verið aðstæðubundin og afstæð. Fyrirlesturinn hefur bæði fræðilegt vægi og mikla hagnýta skírskotun fyrir almenning, löggjafa og löggæsluaðila.

Icelandic police recruits' attitudes toward routine police armament (kl. 9:25-9:50 í M102)

– Guðmundur Oddsson, Háskólinn á Akureyri

Unarmed police officers are an exception from an international perspective, and Iceland is but one of five Western countries where police officers do not carry firearms on their person. Firearms have been made more accessible to Icelandic police across the country of late but they are still kept in locked cases in police cars until armament orders are issued by a ranking officer. Nor do Icelandic police officers have access to carry electronic control devices although the Icelandic police has been pushing for tasers in light of a recent high-profile gun-related incidents. These latest developments have flamed the fire of an ongoing debate in Iceland over police use of force – whose highest level is the use of firearms. This begs the question of what do recruits to a routinely unarmed police service think about a possible change in police armament policy. In light of this, the present study maps the distribution and correlates of Icelandic police recruits' attitudes towards routine police armament using survey data come from the research project Recruitment, Education and Careers in the Police (RECPOL). The sample includes incoming and graduating police students from 2019 to 2022. Results show that students are divided on the question but most are against armament. Multinomial logistic regression shows that women and incoming police recruits are more likely to be against armament than men and graduating students.

Residential Change Profiles among Nonmetropolitan Counties, Crime, and Law Enforcement Personnel in the United States (kl. 10:05-10:30 í N101)

– Eileen Avery, Missouri háskóli

How are nonmetropolitan counties being shaped by residential mobility and how are these differences associated with levels of crime and law enforcement personnel? Gentrification increasingly occurs in rural areas, which contrasts with longstanding concerns in some rural communities that center on outmigration of young, educated residents. Demographic and cultural shifts that result from residential mobility in nonmetropolitan counties likely have implications for community and individual level social (including crime) outcomes and local services such as law enforcement.

Data from the 2006-2010 and 2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) demographic estimates and the ACS 2015-2019 County to County Migration Flows are used to analyze

residential change in nonmetropolitan counties. Latent Profile Analysis uses variables that include the current and changing distribution of sending and receiving county age, race, ethnicity, income/poverty/inequality, homeownership, % overall in and out migration.

Results will focus on describing the typology nationally and an application to crime rates and levels of law enforcement personnel. The typology contributes to our understanding of rural diversity and will benefit researchers and policymakers.

Dauðsföll barna af völdum ofbeldis á Íslandi (kl. 10:05-10:30 í M101)

– Freydís Jóna Freysteinsdóttir, Háskóli Íslands

Markmiðið með rannsókn þessari var að skoða eðli og áhættuþætti dauðsfalla barna af völdum illrar meðferðar. Dómar voru innihaldsgreindir (e. *content analysis*) og sömuleiðis fréttasíður. Niðurstöður sýndu að átta börn létust af völdum ofbeldis á 35 ára tímabili og voru gerendur sjö talsins. Var hlutfall barna sem létust af þessum völdum 0,03 á hver 100.000 börn. Fjórir gerendur voru mæður, einn faðir, einn dagforeldri og einn drengur. Ástæður dauðsfallanna virtust að hluta til tengdar félagslegu umhverfi morðanna. Fjórar tegundir voru greindar: a) Tvær drukknanir, gerandi drengur sem hafði sjálfur orðið fyrir alvarlegum misbresti í uppeldi. b) Tvö nýburamorð, þar sem annar var kæfður en hinn kyrktur. Í báðum tilvikum var móðirin gerandi og hafði afneitað þunguninni. c) Tvö tilfelli ungbarnahristingsheilkennis (e. *shaken baby syndrome*). Í báðum tilfellum voru karlmenn gerendur, faðir annars vegar og dagforeldri hins vegar, báðir undir miklu álagi þegar atvikin áttu sér stað. d) Tvö tilfelli þar sem móðir var gerandi og þolandinn stálpuð dóttir. Í öðru tilfellinu stakk móðirin dóttur sína en í hinu var stúlkan kyrkt. Báðar þessar mæður áttu við geðræn veikindi að stríða þegar atvikin áttu sér stað. Niðurstöður þessarar rannsóknar sýna að í okkar litla norræna velferðarsamfélagi kemur það fyrir að börn látast af völdum ofbeldis, en slík tilfelli eru mjög sjaldgæf. Greining áhættuþátta er mikilvæg til að sporna við slíkum tilfellum.

Us vs them in a community policing framework: Both together and apart in Irish policing (kl. 10:05-10:30 í M102)

– Courtney Marsh, Ghent háskóli

If culture is in part responsible for creating the distinction between officers and the public, and An Garda Síochána, Ireland's national policing organisation, is known to have a very strong culture that has been in place for almost a century, the natural conclusion would then be that there is also a strong division between the officers and the public. However, how this concept found in international police culture is manifested in a policing organisation with a strongly stated community policing ethos is conflicted. It would seem unlikely that a community policing model and a divide between the two groups could work in harmony and that is what this research intends to explore. This data was thematically analysed from various documents spanning a 30-year period. This presentation provides a scarcely researched topic in Ireland, how the organisation's culture affects what is supposed to be a community oriented policing organisation and how this contributes to an us vs. them feeling in Ireland. The data indicates that there is a divide present between the Irish police and the Irish people. Though this is not necessarily behaviour exhibited but all members of the organisation, there are structural components within the organisation's culture that contribute to this divide.

How operational resourcing decisions and workload affect the behavioural motivations of police officers engaged in domestic abuse incident work (kl. 10:30-10:55 í N101)

– Daniel P Ash, Gloucestershire háskóli

This paper argues that the main driver of police officer behaviour, which affects policy compliance during domestic abuse police work, is not a lack of knowledge or skill among officers. Most officers know what they should be doing, but at the point of performance they often chose to manage incidents in ways that are outside of policy or professional expectations. By considering a social-psychological explanation of the behavioural motivations of officers - underpinned by an empirical study that examined how police officers behaved when working at domestic abuse incidents – It is claimed that a social identity mechanism is at work, through which officer interactions can be understood as a continuum of behaviours. Officers balance social identity value with their embodied perceptions of the physical and psychological effort that is needed to resolve an incident. Understanding this mechanism provides insights into how resourcing decisions and officer workloads can impact on behavioural outcomes - affecting policy compliance.

Notkun upplýsingamiðaðrar löggæslu við forgangsröðun rannsókna á peningaþvætti (kl. 10:30-10:55 í M101)

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

Á síðustu 20 árum hefur áhersla á hugmyndafærði upplýsingamiðaðrar löggæslu (*intelligence led policing (ILP)*) aukist innan löggæslustofnana víða um heim. Upplýsingamiðuð löggæsla byggir á því að safna og greina upplýsingar með markvissum hætti til að nýta til ákvarðanatöku um forgangsatriði og frumkvæðisverkefni. Hér á landi hefur þessari hugmyndafræði verið beitt líkt og annarstaðar, til dæmis við greiningu og úrvinnslu á tilkynningum um peningaþvætti. Lögreglan á höfuðborgarsvæðinu (LRH) hefur unnið nýtt verklag við úrvinnslu tilkynninga um peningaþvætti sem berast embættinu frá skrifstofu fjármálagreininga lögreglu (SFL). Markmiðið með breyttu verklagi er að straumlínulaga úrvinnslu gagna, auka gagnsæi ákvarðanatöku og nýta mannafla betur en áður með því að forgangsraða rannsóknum. Með nýja verklaginu er lagt mat á hverja tilkynningu fyrir sig út frá fyrirliggjandi gögnum og þeim forgangsraðað. Allar tilkynningar eru metnar út frá innihaldi þeirra og þeim gefið mismikið vægi út frá fyrir fram skilgreindum kvarða. Markmiðið er að gera þessa forvinnslu að mestu sjálfvirka. Þær tilkynningar sem skora flest stig á kvarðanum fara í ítarlegri greiningu þar sem viðbótar upplýsingum er bætt við. Út frá þeim upplýsingum geta þá stjórnendur tekið ákvörðun um að hefja rannsókn sakamála. Í erindinu munum við fara yfir þessar verklagsbreytingarnar og þann ávinning sem við vonumst til að sjá af þessum breytingum.

Policing measures to prevent radicalization, extremism and hate speech (kl. 10:30-10:55 í M102)

– Eyrún Eyþórsdóttir, Háskólinn á Akureyri og Steven Avanzato-Driesner, Kölnarháskóli og Ríkislögreglan í Berlín

Social media has become part of the everyday life of an entire generation. Along with this shift in media consumption, young people also experience negative content online. More than one in two have been confronted with hate speech, extreme political views or conspiracy narratives, according to a survey conducted by the Media Education Research Network Southwest (*Medienpädagogischer Forschungsverbund Südwest*) in 2021. Little is known about how increasing hate speech online affects young people, but recent research suggests that it may increase prejudice. Thus, increasing hate speech in public spheres may contribute to more polarization in societies. 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 polarization in European societies. Regarding this issue, the presentation from the two speakers mentioned above will examine measures the police can implement to prevent radicalization, extremism and hatespeech, as well as elaborating on this topic from both a professional and academic perspective.

The impact of austerity measures on the resourcing of football policing and applications for football banning orders in England & Wales (kl. 11:10-11:35 í N101)

– Richard Hester, Gloucestershire háskóli

This research examines how austerity measures have affected staffing and resourcing for football policing units in England and Wales, with a specific focus on the use of UK Football Policing Unit (UKFPU) funding for football banning orders (FBOs). Semi-structured interviews with football police officers from five police forces in England and Wales were conducted, as well as examining publicly available Home Office data. Using thematic analysis, it was found that austerity measures were leading to a lack of deployment of police spotters at football matches, reducing opportunities for early intervention, liaison-based policing and evidence gathering. In addition, some low level crime based investigations were being carried out by football clubs due to a lack of police resourcing to manage them. The findings offer limited support to previous research into UKFPU funding for FBOs, which suggests that it is a target driven process. However, new accounts are emerging which show that police officers are rejecting the notion of funding for banning orders, and are calling for it to be redirected into other football policing activities. Recommendations for reform to the UKFPU are made, such as it being utilised for other football policing activities that are aimed at preventing disorder, and engaging supporters into positive behaviour change, thus alleviating pressure on police resourcing of football.

Félagslegt taumhald í litlum samfélögum (kl. 11:10-11:35 í M101)

– Gréta Bergrún Jóhannesdóttir, Háskólinn á Akureyri

Félagslegur styrkur lítilla samfélaga byggir oftar en ekki á samheldni íbúa og nálægð. Sú nálægð getur þó virkað sem félagslegt taumhald þar sem ákveðin hegðun verður tilefni til félagslegrar stjórnunar, slúðurs og skömmunar. Ungar konur búa oftar en ekki við þéttara félagslegt taumhald og harðari umræðu um ástarflíf þeirra og kynlífshegðun. Þá eru málefni tengt kynferðisbrotum afar erfið í slíkum samfélögum þar sem nálægðin og samheldnin geta snúist upp í andhverfu sína. Þar verða mál geranda og þolanda að bitbeini sem lítil samfélög geta átt erfitt með að takast á við, þar sem ýmsir félagslegir þættir og fjölskyldutengsl ráða för. Í doktorsrannsókn sinni hefur Gréta Bergrún Jóhannesdóttir tekið viðtöl við ungar konur í litlum samfélögum um líf þeirra í samfélaginu, og þá aðallega hvernig slúður virkar á þær og samfélagið sem þær búa í. Einnig eru þar viðtöl við brottfluttar konur frá litlum samfélögum.

Áhrif Covid 19 faraldursins á andlega líðan lögreglumanna – streituvaldandi og verndandi þættir skoðaðir (kl. 11:10-11:35 í M102)

– Sigríður Björk Þormar og Heiðdís B. Valdimarsdóttir, Háskólinn í Reykjavík

Háskólinn í Reykjavík hefur undanfarið ár unnið úr niðurstöðum rannsóknar á áhrifum Covid 19 á andlega heilsu lögreglumanna um allt land. Fyrstu niðurstöður er mjög áhugaverðar og benda til að kulnunareinkenni hafi aukist hjá hópnum sem og tíðni áfallastreitueinkenna. Tengsl er meðal annars á milli andlegra einkenna og þess hversu vel upplýstir lögreglumenn upplifa sig um Covid 19, hversu útsettir þeir upplifðu sig, ótta við veiruna, öryggistilfinningu á vettvangi og þess að geta ekki stutt aðila á vettvangi með sama hætti og áður. Farið verður vítt og breitt yfir niðurstöðurnar sem veita einstaka innsýn í líðan hópsins á tímum Covid 19. Einungis er um fyrstu niðurstöður að ræða og ber að skoða gögnin í ljósi þess.

A Comparative Analysis of the Covidlockdowns and Domestic Violence in 8 European Countries (kl. 11:35-12:00 í N101)

– Joachim Kersten, Þýski lögregluháskólinn

The aim of this presentation is to present the main findings of IMPRODOVA (EU Horizon 2020), research in eight European member states (Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Slovenia, and Scotland) aiming to improve the coordination of first line responders to domestic abuse, among them police, health and victim services. During 40 months of investigation,

IMPRODOVA researchers unearthed a scope of promising approaches to better existing coordination initiatives and networks. We also gained insights into difficulties and structural impediments that stand in the way of such co-operation, and the ‘human factors’ that play a role when first line responder service coordination hits a snag.

IMPRODOVA also mapped the existing, available data (crime statistics, surveys) and expert assessment (interviews) on the impact of the Covid-19 measures on DV in the participating

eight countries during the 2020 first COVID-19 lock-down. The presentation deals with the question whether the lockdown repercussions resulted in a wave of more frequent and serious attacks on female victims.

Time permitting a brief overview of the EU IMPROVE project approach starting in the second half of this year will be discussed.

Fámenn rannsókn og fækkun afbrota (kl. 11:35-12:00 í M101)

– Hrannar Hafberg, Háskólinn á Akureyri

Hefur fjöldi lögreglumanna sem sinna rannsóknum sakamála áhrif á afbrotatölur eða tíðni afbrota? Hvar eru helstu flöskuhálsarnir í starfi lögreglu og ákæruvalds sem geta haft áhrif á afdrif mála og styrkt almenn varnaðaráhrif og afbrotavarnir? Í erindinu verður þessum hugleiðingum og öðrum varpað fram um áhrif manneklu og vinnuálags á afdrif sakamála og reynt að leita svara hvar megi hagræða og forgangsraða til að gera rannsóknir og meðferð sakamála skilvirkari.

Löggæsla í fjölbreyttu samfélagi (kl. 11:35-12:00 í M102)

– Margrét Valdimarsdóttir, Háskólinn á Akureyri

Á síðustu áratugum hefur íslenskt samfélag breyst úr afar fámennu og einsleitu samfélagi yfir í að vera land þar sem búa hlutfallslega fleiri erlendir ríkisborgarar en mjög víða í Evrópu. Aukinn fjöldi innflytjenda kallar á rannsóknir á því hvað felst í breyttri samsetningu landsmanna, ekki síst á samskipti lögreglu við ungt fólk af erlendum uppruna. Löng hefð er fyrir rannsóknum á áhrifum vaxandi fjölda innflytjenda á tíðni afbrota, á upplifaða ógn innfæddra og á samskipti lögreglu við fólk í minnihlutahópum öðrum löndum. Íslenskar rannsóknir á þessum þáttum eru þó enn fáar. Í erindinu verður farið yfir kenningar og rannsóknir sem tengjast áskorunum sem fylgja löggæslu í fjölbreyttu samfélagi. Staðan í öðrum löndum verður könnuð og hvort Ísland geti dregið lærdóm af reynslu annarra þjóða. Þá verður jafnframt farið yfir stöðuna á Íslandi og skoðað hvort upplifun Íslendinga rími við raunveruleikann eins og hann birtist í gögnum hér á landi.

Beyond the Numbers: Why quality matters more than quantity in contemporary policing (kl. 12:00-12:25 í N101)

– Andrew Paul Hill, Háskólinn á Akureyri

This presentation will discuss the potential risks associated with a rapidly increasing police number entering the service. The presentation will draw on my experiences of delivering Initial Police Training in the United Kingdom at the turn of the millennium when the police in England and Wales were authorised to recruit an additional five thousand police officers over and above the usual recruitment numbers. Some police forces experienced difficulty in attracting the number of applicants that were necessary to meet the Home Office targets. Some of those sent to district training centres were not of the usual high standards, and in many cases the average age of some groups was under 20 years of age. It was not an issue of age but rather an issue of attitudes and behaviours that were the source of many of the issues experienced by the training teams. Whilst it was widely recognised that the increase in police numbers was necessary, the quality and standards of some of the officers recruited

and sent for training were noticeably lower than expected. The quality of applicants must not be reduced even at a time when most police services are desperate to increase their numbers. There is a cost to quality, and one bad officer can damage the hard-earned reputation of police services and these officers can be very difficult to remove from the service. Quality and not just quantity are essential if numbers are to be increased.

Orsakir og afleiðingar langs málsmeðferðartíma kynferðisbrotamála (kl. 12:00-12:25 í M101)

– Júlí Ósk Antonsdóttir, Háskólinn á Akureyri

Kynferðisbrot eru meðal alvarlegustu afbrota og hafa þessi brot mikil áhrif á þá sem fyrir þeim verða. Mikið hefur verið rætt um langan málsmeðferðartíma þessara brota og þar spilar mannekla hjá lögreglu stórt hlutverk. Vegna manneklu hjá lögreglu dragast rannsóknir þessara brota oft á langinn, en langur málsmeðferðartími þessara mála getur haft alvarlegar afleiðingar í för með sér ekki aðeins fyrir brotaþola, heldur einnig sakborninga. Sakborningar fá þó, ef til sakfellingar kemur, oft afslátt á refsingu ef mál hefur dregist á langinn og er þannig að einhverju leyti bætt það hve lengi mál hefur dregist. Engar slíkar bætur eru þó í boði fyrir brotaþola, þrátt fyrir að ljóst sé að langur málsmeðferðartími dragi oftar en ekki bataferli brotaþola á langinn og hafi þar með alvarleg áhrif á líðan og bata brotaþola. Þetta ástand er ekki líðandi og mikilvægt að gripið sé til aðgerða til þess að bregðast við þessari stöðu og stytta málsmeðferðartíma þessara brota til muna.

Lokaorð (kl. 12:30-12:35 í N101)

– Guðmundur Oddsson, Háskólinn á Akureyri