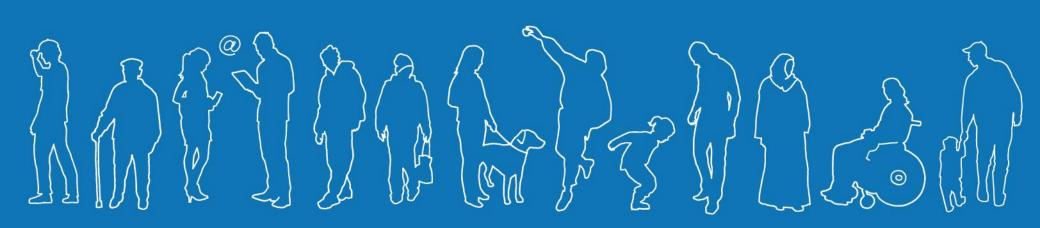
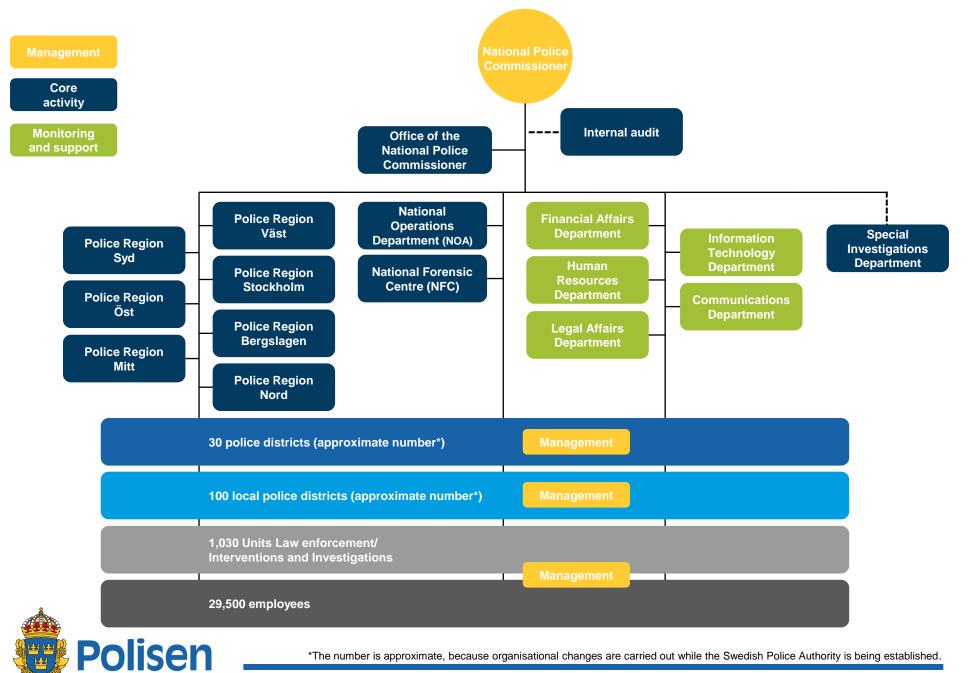
# Dealing with crime victims within the Police

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## **Sverigekarta**

- Regioner
- Huvudorter
- Polisområden





## Why is the work dealing with crime victims important?



- to give them the curage to stand by their report and testimony
- keep them safe and not repeated victimized of crime
- to participate in the criminal investigation
- to complete the legal process

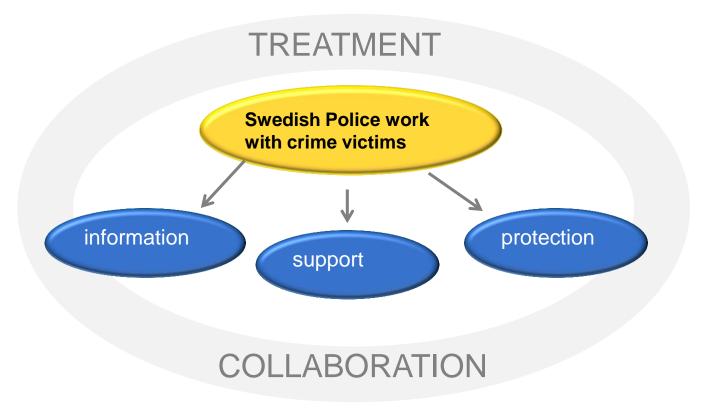


## Crime victims' needs that the police should handle

- Support the injured party in the criminal proceedings Directive for minimum standards for victims
- Information to all crimes victims 13 a-c, e, § The decree regulating the pretrial investigation
- Witness protection Police Act § 2a
- Support and protection of victims who are subjected to violence or threats of violence - Police Act § 2, for example,
  - Crime in close relationships
  - Honor crimes
  - Organized crime
  - Employees within judiciary
  - Politician



## Dealing with crime victims within the Police





### Responsibilities

#### All staff

- ✓ Information to victims
- ✓ Approach towards victims

#### Investigation units

- ✓ Criminal investigation
- ✓ Emergency protective measure

## Crime victims support and protection units

- ✓ Risk assessment
- ✓ Risk management





#### Risk assessment for violence

#### Why?

- Prevent future threats and violence
- Basis för risk management, protective measures
- Prevent repeated victimized to crime



A valuation of the threat, in view of the vulnerability of a threatened person, the capacity of the threatening person, and the consequences of an actual threat.



#### Models for risk assessment

#### **Initial assessments**

Report system

#### Structured assessments

**Checklists (Structured Professional Judgement, SPJ)** 

- Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA)
- Stalking Assessment and Management (SAM)
- PATRIARK (Honour based violence)
- Check 15+ (General violence)

#### In-dept assessments

Manual, in-depth threat assessments (General violence)





### **Spousal Assault Risk Assessment**

#### Contains three parts

- Risk factors for partner violence at the perpetrator
  - Five risk factors, assess the perpetrator's history of partner violence
- The perpetrator's psychosocial situation
  - Five risk factors assess the perpetrator's psychosocial adjustment
- Vulnerability factors
  - Five vulnerability factors assess the victim's vulnerability



### **Risk Management**

Struktured risk assessment



Initial risk assessment



Event - Report



Safty talk

**Secured identity** 

Non-profit support organization

> Restraining order



**Police** patrols

**Postal** remailing

The municipallys **Support Centre** 

> **Audible** alarm

**Sheltered** accommodation

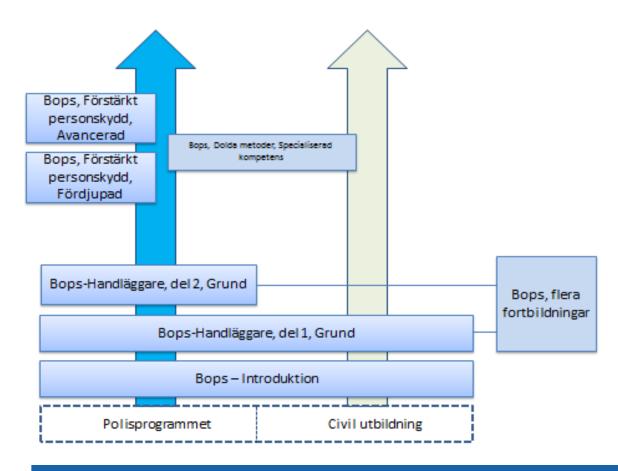
Motivation talk

Alarm

Legal counsel during the legal process

Relocation

## Training Crime victims support and protection units





### **Restraining orders**

- Legislation 1988
- Crime preventive measure used for victims of stalking and domestic violence
- Forbidden to contact victim (visits, telephone, SMS etc)
- Decided by prosecutor
- Violations max. 1 year prison



### **Restraining orders**

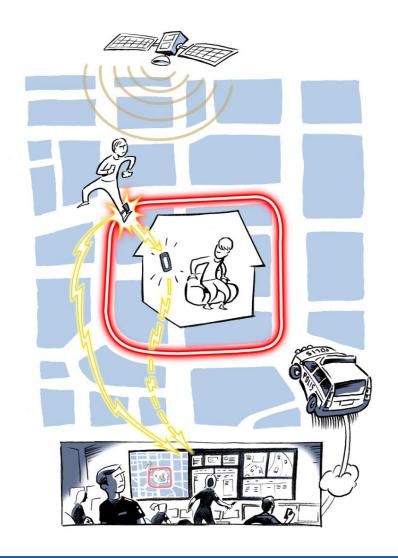


Crime preventive measure used for victims of stalkning and domestic violence

- 1. Ordinary restraining order
- 2. Enlarged restraining order
- 3. Restraining order in common housing
- 4. Special enlarges restraining order.Combined with a electronic monitoring



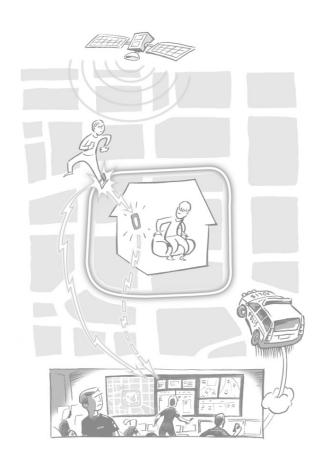
## Technology - Violation of restraining order





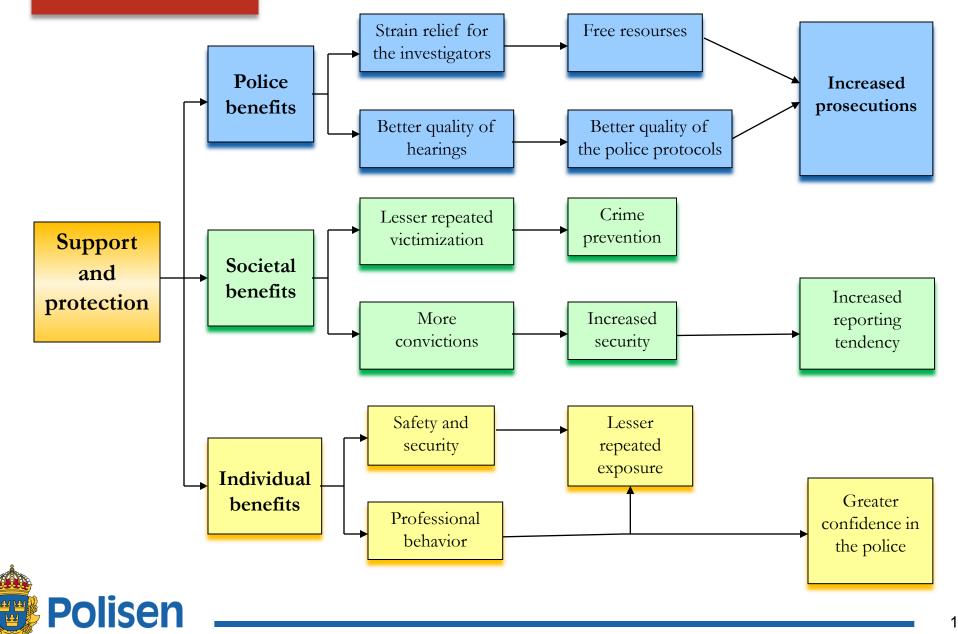
## Possibilities and limitations of the technology

- Prevent violations
- Extend the possibilities to investigate the violations
- Warn the victim
- No electronic wall
- Limitations of GPS and GSM



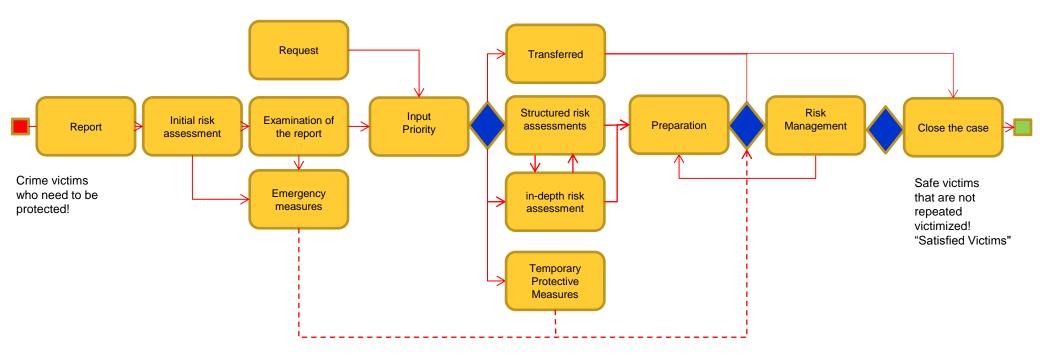


#### **BENEFITS**



## PROCESS FOR POLICE CRIME VICTIM WORK

Assessments of actual threats that lead to concrete actions to avoid future victimization





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