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Nordic-Baltic Network of Policewome

Guardians of Democracy or Warrior Cops? Observations on the Making of Police Officers

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Research questions

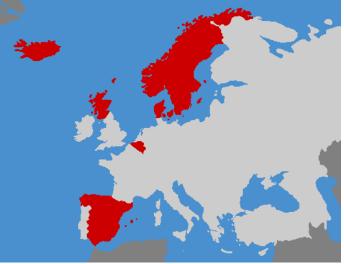
- In what way does the outlook on the professional role change from being a freshman at the academy to an established officer?
- What is the imprint of variables such as gender, age, type of service and the size of the town?
- Policing and Society (2018)
- European Journal of Criminology (2014)



RECPOL (Recruitment, Education and Careers in the Police)

- International research project
- Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Denmark, Belgium, Scotland and Spain

Panel data – longitudinal study of a particular cohort





- -A total of 4 685 students (1 496 from Nordic countries)
- Data collection points: start, graduation, and three years as sworn officers





The outlook on Police Powers

We accept the power vested in the Police under the premises that it is:

- Based on juridical support
- Balanced (proportionate, unbiased)
- Democratic link (people elects the parliament, the parliament approves the government, the police answers to the government)





The legalist vs. Dirty Harry



1st premise - Juridical Support







The Legalist vs. Dirty Harry



2nd premise – Balance







The Legalist vs. Dirty Harry

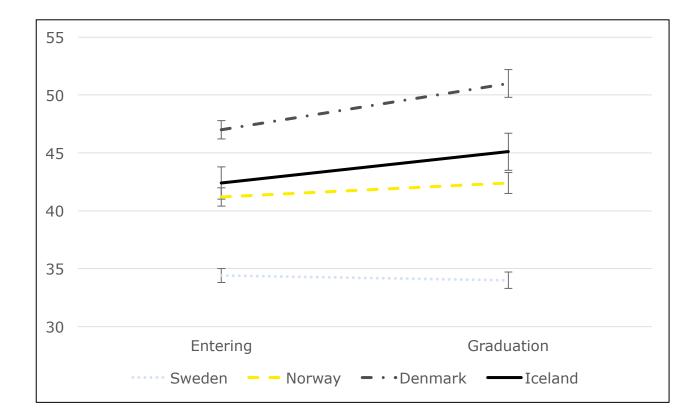






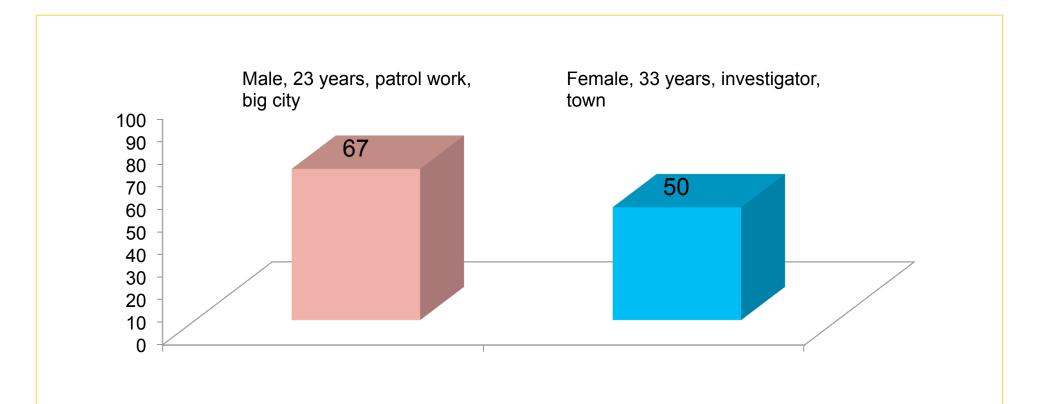


Nordic police students' attitudes on non-legalistic police measures.





The effect of independent variables on an autonomous outlook on the Police Role Predicted value based on regression analysis





The most autonomous officers:

- Works in a big city

- Patrolling officers

- Male

- Young



– Variables such as *Parents education* and *Place of origin* are of minor importance.



Why is this important?

- One of the core pillars of the Police assignment is to protect the democracy.
- Currency of the Police?
- The legitimacy of the state (epitomized in Police practice) stands and falls with public trust.

