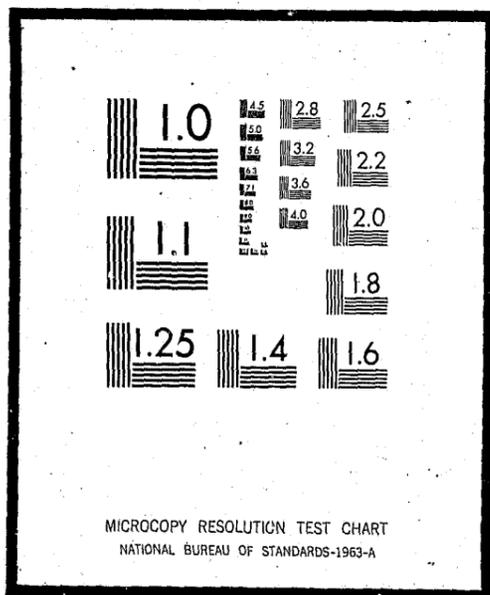


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
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## Rikspolisstyrelsen

National Swedish Police Board  
Direction Nationale de la Police de Suède  
Schwedisches Reichspolizeiamt  
Dirección Nacional de Seguridad de Suecia



October 1973

### THE CRIMINAL POLICE SERVICE

#### ACTIVITY OF THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

Investigation and criminal detection work within a police district is, in principle, carried on at the criminal investigation department, but also to a certain extent at the uniformed police department (surveillance section, traffic section, working group and post).

Directly subordinate to the police commissioner and the chief superintendent, the head of the criminal investigation department is responsible for the criminal investigation activity in the police district.

The deputy of the head of the department, otherwise carrying out duties according to the work plan and service regulations, serves as assistant chief of the criminal investigation department.

It is the duty of the head of a criminal investigation department to keep the other working units of the police district informed, in the manner more precisely laid down by the police commissioner, of such criminality that should be brought to their attention, and also, when advisable, inform other police districts and authorities.

The activity carried on by the police to investigate crimes is called preliminary investigation. Regulations concerning preliminary investigations are found in Chap. 23 of the Code of Procedure and in the Announcement on Preliminary Investigations.

In the Code of Procedure, Chap. 23:1, it is prescribed that a preliminary investigation shall be initiated as soon as it can be suspected, by accusation or for some other reason, that a criminal offence falling under public prosecution has been committed.

If the criminal offence falls under public prosecution only after accusation, a preliminary investigation may be initiated if an accusation cannot be awaited without risk. The party concerned shall, however, be informed as quickly as possible. If, at that point, he does not want to bring the case to court the investigation shall be discontinued.

Pursuant to Chap. 23:3 of the Code of Procedure the preliminary investigation shall be initiated by a police authority or a prosecutor. Police authority refers to the police board in the district, if the law or other legal provisions do not prescribe differently. However, the National Swedish Police Board (the NSPB) has the right to authorize certain officials to decide in place of the police board. Therefore the NSPB, in

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concert with the Chief Public Prosecutor, has stipulated rules on certain matters concerning the direction of preliminary investigations in criminal cases.

If a preliminary investigation has been initiated by a police authority and if the matter is not of a simple nature, the direction of the investigation should, in principle, be submitted to the prosecutor as soon as somebody on good reasons is suspected of the crime. In case the prosecutor does not take charge of the investigation it is brought to completion by the police authority. The NSPB has issued special regulations to serve as a guide when judging whether a matter is of a simple nature. Even if the police authority is in charge of the investigation, the prosecutor has the right to issue instructions on how to pursue it. If the prosecutor is in charge of the investigation he is entitled to utilize the services of the police authority to carry out his work, and he may request a policeman to take a particular action.

A policeman may take an investigation measure prior to the initiation of a preliminary investigation, if the measure cannot be delayed without inconvenience. This means that every policeman has the right - when a crime has been committed - to take an immediately called for action which can not be postponed without inconvenience, without this constituting the initiation of the preliminary investigation. There are no restrictions as to the kind of crime. The authorized officer in charge of the investigation should be informed of taken measures as soon as possible.

The purpose of the preliminary investigation is to find out who, in fact, can be suspected of the crime and if there are sufficient reasons for prosecution. The preliminary investigation also includes the preparation of the case so that evidence can be coherently brought forward at the main proceedings in court. During the preliminary investigation not only the unfavourable but also the favourable factors of the suspect should be inquired. Thus one must not fail to safeguard evidence which is for the benefit of the suspect.

When a difficult inquiry or investigation requires specially trained and experienced investigation staff or technical staff from another police district within the county, it is incumbent on the police commissioner in the district concerned to place suitable staff at disposal in accordance with what the county police commissioner more precisely lays down. This primarily concerns districts which on plan are to place staff at disposal for investigation activity in smaller districts (supporting activity), and districts with a technical squad.

A criminal investigation department is divided into squads. The number of squads depends on the crime situation in the various police districts and the supply of staff. An average district has a criminal detection squad, a general investigation squad and crime investigation squads. In larger districts there is also a technical squad.

The criminal detection squad carries out criminal detection, comprehensive crime investigation as well as general detection and police investigations of a social nature. The squad keeps investigation records and the staff is responsible for internal investigation and information about crimes and persons. The duties include crime preventive activity inclusive of which is assistance in the school instruction of the subject of law and civil rights as well as co-ordinating measures to increase the public's self-protection against crime. Also part of the duties is responsibility for police collaboration with social bodies, schools and other authorities as well as certain assistance duties.

The technical squad handles technical investigations, especially in the case of crimes of a serious nature or when such crimes are suspected. Hereby the squad in the first place carries out investigations of the scene of crime or fire, contributes to reconstructions and other investigation work of a technical nature, carries out investigations requiring the assistance of specially trained staff at serious traffic accidents, and executes identifications of persons. Laboratory work is carried out to the extent permitted with regard to equipment and the competence of the staff.

The general investigation squad carries out all investigation work which is not the responsibility of or submitted to some other work unit or particular official by a special decision. The general investigation squad mainly takes care of investigations concerning the social, aliens and correctional legislation as well as certain matters of authorization and reports. The squad also handles crimes against the traffic legislation (including fatalities in connection with traffic accidents).

The work of the crime investigation squads primarily includes investigations concerning crimes by the Criminal Code, deaths and fires, as well as crimes against the penal laws concerning taxes and narcotics and the regulation relating to narcotics.

Most of the police districts have a larceny squad, a fraud squad and a violence squad. In the smaller districts the larceny and fraud squads, or in some cases the larceny, fraud and violence squads form one squad. In the smallest districts there is only an undivided investigation squad.

## ACTIVITY OF THE CRIMINAL DETECTION SQUAD

### Directions for the Criminal Detection Squad/Corresponding

#### 1 GENERAL

##### 1.1 Introduction

By the police instruction it is the duty of the police to prevent crimes and the disturbing the peace and public safety through crime or in some other way.

An efficient and well planned activity at the criminal detection squad is one of the means available for the police commissioner to accomplish the object of the police instruction.

The activity ought to be planned at regular planning meetings within the police management. At these meetings a careful balancing should be made of the various duties incumbent upon the criminal detection squad. Thereby the activity must be adjusted to local conditions and other police activity during the planning period.

Close co-operation between the staff of the criminal detection squad and other staff within the police district in the central subdistricts as well as in the local subdistricts is a prerequisite for the achievement of good results.

1.2 Duties

By the decision of the National Swedish Police Board the duties of a criminal detection squad/corresponding should be the following

Criminal detection

Information about crimes and persons

Records activity etc.

Crime preventive activity etc.

Co-operation and contact activity

Assistance duties

2 CRIMINAL DETECTION

2.1 General

The criminal detection squad has the main responsibility for criminal detection in the police district - apart from the crime investigation carried out by some other squad in immediate connection with an investigation of a particular crime.

Criminal detection work shall be carried out in as close connection with other police activity as possible. Officials at criminal detection squads should not be used for investigation work.

The criminal detection activity should have a fixed goal. For this purpose local statistics in the form of computer lists can serve as a guide, as well as all other information on crime development (see also section 3).

The staff of a criminal detection squad shall be on duty in accordance with a fixed rota by which as great a part of the staff as possible shall be detailed for criminal detection activity on the field. Distribution of the staff resources between criminal detection duties on the field and other duties as well as the fixing of hours of duty to the daytime or evening and night time should be done on the basis of factors of a local nature. Consideration must be given to the police district's size, structure, population, existence of densely populated areas, crime rate, and the number of hours a day having to be covered by criminal detection, etc.

2.2 Crime Investigation

Crime investigation refers to search for persons and goods, carried out on the strength of a suspicion about a crime.

Crime investigation is primarily carried out on the ground of submitted reports of crime. When a crime report is copied, the criminal detection squad should always be given one copy of every report. At the criminal detection squad these are filed by the year according to the crime code. Within the crime codes the reports are filed in chronological order. When a certain crime has been solved the crime reports are sorted out.

2.2.1 Crime reports can be grouped as follows:

- a) reports where the offender is known and identified
- b) reports where the offender is unknown, but the report contains such information that it is likely that the offender can be identified after certain detection activity

c) reports where the offender is unknown and no information exists to serve as a guide for detection work.

Reports under a) will be taken up for consideration at the criminal detection squad only when the offender is known but not found.

Reports under b) will be taken up for consideration after an "order" from a crime investigation squad or on the criminal detection squad's own initiative. A search order is made through the submitting of the crime report and procedure card to the criminal detection squad. In the case of own initiative a "search order" shall be obtained from a crime investigation squad. As a result of the number of search orders a certain search balance may appear. In such cases it may be necessary to give certain priorities. Decision of such matters is taken by a head of department.

The submitting of a report from a crime investigation squad to the criminal detection squad for action to be taken does not result in a change regarding the direction of the preliminary investigation.

If a suspect has been found, the matter shall be reported to the squad which submitted the search order, with information on all conditions of importance for the continued investigation.

Reports submitted to the criminal detection squad for action and remaining unsolved shall be discontinued in accordance with the regulations in force. Therefore the criminal detection squad should render an account of the reports to the squad ordering the search within three months of the day that the report was submitted, unless special reasons call for a different procedure. An account of taken measures shall be added to the report. The same information shall be included in the criminal detection squad's copy of the report.

Reports under c) ought to be subjected to own initiatives from the criminal detection squad which, on the information given on committed crimes, scene, subject of the crime, etc. ought to compile and combine different reports and trace e.g. beginning series of crime. When the criminal detection squad's work with reports of the c) type has advanced to the point that a finding can be expected, a search order shall be obtained.

2.2.2 For information about criminal detection in EDP-records please refer to the NSPB's directions 1971-07-15 (C-460-2365/71).

2.2.3 Search for goods is an important part of crime investigation. By the identification of found goods an offender can often be tied to a crime which otherwise would remain unsolved.

Checking of pawnshops and the trade with second-hand goods should constitute an important part of the search for goods acquired through crime. In the search for goods the possibility to obtain information through local and central records should be taken into consideration. On the local level agreements can be made with pawnshop managers and persons trading with second-hand goods to the effect that they inform the police when offered certain articles for sale.

2.2.4 As for detection work in connection with thefts during railway and mail transports, the National Criminal Investigation Department should be contacted as it is to investigate certain crimes of that kind in accordance with special instruction.

## 2.3 General Detection

2.3.1 General detection refers to the surveillance of places where people of criminal or asocial behaviour usually spend their time, and the observation of people who are noted for criminal activity and the doings of whom interest different working units in the police district.

2.3.2 Also belonging to general detection is the search for persons whose identity is known, when the search is not a part of crime investigation. It may refer to people who will be taken in charge or who should put in an appearance as by the decision of an authority. The up-to-date person information in the police district regarding people suspected of crime, wanted, absconded, missing, etc. should be used in this connection.

2.3.3 The criminal detection squad should handle matters concerning missing persons except in such cases when, for instance, the suspicion about crime or other circumstances call for another unit to handle the matter. When the search for missing persons requires a large input of personnel as in the case of searches, dragging, etc., there should be united action with other working units. Regarding certain cases of search, e.g. mountain rescue, special regulations are in force.

Routines for the notification of missing persons who for various reasons are wanted, are published in FAP (Rules and Regulations for the Police Force) 444-1 and 444-2.

2.3.4 It is of vital importance that the police are acquainted with places serving as meeting places for people noted for their criminality or asocial behaviour, and that these places are under continuous surveillance. Such places - e.g. "joints" - often change very suddenly, and are, as a rule, used as refuges only for a short period of time. Therefore they ought to be carefully watched. Observations made should continuously be filed in the investigation records.

2.3.5 Staff at a criminal detection squad should, to the extent prescribed by the police management, carry out duties incumbent upon the uniformed police department. Examples of these duties are criminal detection and follow-up of preparations for illegal demonstrations or assaults on embassies, consulates and similar objects, massing of young people disturbing the peace, etc. Observations and information obtained of this type of occurrences should be accounted for to the head of the uniformed police department or the officer on duty.

## 2.4 Social Police Investigation

Social police investigation refers to visiting activity aiming at preventive measures regarding people with adjustment difficulties, or spending their time in environments where they run the risk of being involved in crimes or an asocial behaviour. This applies to children and young people in particular.

This activity can be carried on by staff of the criminal detection squad and social organizations separately or jointly through e.g. co-patrolling. The activity should be organized with consideration to local conditions, paying regard to the provisions in the Circular of the King in Council - SFS (the Swedish Code of Statutes) 1970:513 - concerning intensified co-operation between child welfare, school and police, and to directions issued under the provisions of this Circular.

In the social police activity attention should be paid to released people, i.e. people who have been released on probation having served a sentence or having been discharged for non-institutional care. The latter refers to the clientele of correctional institutions as well as reformatory schools.

The fact that the police know about the released clientele and their doings, company, etc. should be seen as a part of the ambition to rehabilitate and resocialize them and prevent a relapse into crime. It may also make it possible to follow the readjustment of this clientele without getting into direct contact with relatives and employers which could be regarded as irritating. In this connection co-operation with probation supervisor organizations and probation officers is of vital importance.

## 2.5 Internal Control of Aliens, Hotels, etc.

Internal control of aliens is part of criminal detection, mainly aiming at checking whether aliens residing in Sweden have the necessary residence and work permits. The control also includes surveillance of the aliens' conduct while in this country. Moreover, it is important to observe aliens who are presumed to belong to an exile organization, the activity of which may jeopardize the peace and public safety. In police districts with a special unit for aliens control (aliens division or corresponding), this unit is, in the first place, responsible for the control. In other police districts the criminal detection squad has the responsibility for this activity.

As to other aspects of the aliens control, please refer to the NSPB's Circular no. U 10/69 to the police commissioners, 1969-06-25.

Hotel control primarily refers to investigation and search for people. Hotels and boarding-houses run with the authorization of the police authority must keep a list of residents. It must be checked continuously that this list is properly kept.

## 3 INFORMATION ABOUT CRIMES AND PERSONS

### 3.1 General

In the first place the head of the criminal detection squad is responsible for the information about crimes and persons in the police district. In large districts this task may, however, be delegated to another official within the squad. The official handling the matter should also take care of the information contacts with authorities, associations, etc.

The information about crimes and persons should preferably be passed on by word of mouth. It must be up-to-date and properly adapted. The oral information can be supplemented with locally prepared messages concerning criminal detection.

The information about crimes and persons aims at giving all police staff a possibility to participate in the criminal detection work. Thanks to this information above all the work of the staff on field duty becomes considerably more meaningful. The information should be a part of the co-operation between the different working units in the police district.

Through a correct transmittance of the information it is feasible that the surveillance staff get an opportunity to make an increased number of valuable observations and interventions.

### 3.2 Scope

3.2.1 Part of the necessary information material is centrally provided, for instance the publications PU, SPAN, SÖK, vehicle list, publication of blocked vehicles and statistics of certain criminality, grouped in surveillance districts and subdistricts to weekday and time of day - the computer lists. Correctional institutions, reformatory schools and probation supervisors provide information concerning leaves, releases and non-institutional care. From hospitals for closed psychiatric treatment there is, in certain cases, information about experimental discharges (referring to patients having been submitted to treatment by a court or who have committed a non-charged crime against a third party's personal safety under the influence of a mental disease or mental retardedness). Information is further obtained through crime reports, national and zone alerts and other teletype messages, etc. Through contact with the officer on duty, for instance, information is acquired on what has occurred or become known to the surveillance section. Moreover, everything that has occurred since the last time of information should be gathered from crime investigation squads and the criminal detection squad's own activity.

3.2.2 The written information which is complementary to the oral should comprise on one hand persons and crimes of current interest, and on the other persons seized and arrested in the district. Information about persons seized and taken in charge can be obtained if a copy of the primary report on a seized person is submitted to the criminal detection squad. The information can be supplemented with information from dossiers or other filed material, from records on nicknames, modus operandi, photographs, etc.

3.2.3 There are various ways of furnishing information, such as joint gatherings in the mornings when all staff on duty are present. Such a meeting should be brief, and may only exceptionally exceed 15 minutes. The information ought to include the showing of a small number of photographs of persons of current interest. It must be up-to-date as it should be possible to take certain action on the basis of the information. The supplementary written information is adjusted as to composition and volume with consideration to local conditions.

Apart from information at joint morning gatherings information about crimes and persons should be given according to the same principles in connection with the stationing of staff at a surveillance section, traffic section, and county traffic surveillance group. When staff of the criminal detection squad cannot assist at the time of stationing, the officer on duty should provide the information.

Information from a police district within a county traffic surveillance group's service area should, as soon as possible, in a suitable way be submitted to this surveillance group. The information should be compiled and when necessary supplemented in order to be transmitted in connection with the stationing at a county traffic surveillance group. Written compilations of the information about crimes and persons should, if possible, be produced in a suitable form to be distributed to the car crews.

Information about crimes and persons is submitted to the traffic sections in connection with the informing of other staff in the police district.

The working groups within the police district should as far as possible obtain information about crimes and persons to the same extent as staff in the central location. Such information should be furnished in the most expedient way.

From a co-ordination centre/communications centre occurrences of current interest should be reported via the radio network, if spreading the message is judged to be advantageous from a point of view of criminal detection, and if it can be transmitted without inconvenience, to staff on field duty via the radio.

It is the responsibility of the criminal detection squad to post important messages in the stationing room/corresponding of the surveillance section. It may be a matter of photographs of wanted persons and information on topical occurrences requiring measures.

In the stationing room charts showing the crime development in the district should be posted. A file or other collection of photographs of persons of current interest in the police district should also be kept there. It is the duty of the criminal detection squad to keep charts and collections of photographs up-to-date.

The possibility to exchange current information with adjacent police districts and counties should also be taken into consideration.

In certain cases information should also be submitted to the National Swedish Police Record-Office (cf. p. 2.2.2).

In connection with comprehensive commands, like certain raids, staff of the criminal detection squad ought to provide information on people of current interest and other conditions which should be known to the staff participating in the raid, in connection with stationing. It is advisable that staff of the criminal detection squad take part in raids as well as in certain other large commands.

#### 4 RECORDS ACTIVITY ETC.

#### 5 CRIME PREVENTIVE ACTIVITY

##### 5.1 General

The crime preventive activity of the police consists of participation in the education of law and civil rights in the school, and special crime prevention, i.e. advisory service to the public concerning better self-protection against crime.

##### 5.2 Law and Civil Rights

By an agreement between the National Swedish Board of Education and the National Swedish Police Board concerning compulsory participation of the police in the school education of law and civil rights, participation should nowadays take place with two lessons in grade 4 and two in grade 7. Moreover, with consideration to the availability of staff, the police may participate in grade 9 and certain educational visits in the police district can be arranged. Contact with parents ought to exist in connection with the police participation in the education.

Police participation aims at, in co-operation with the school, making the pupils understand the importance of obeying regulations and laws, and at giving information about the duties of the police in the society. Through the introduction of a new course of study for the comprehensive school,

police participation in school education has been further confirmed and expressed in the field of study of law and civil rights.

The school is responsible for this education, and therefore the participation of the police must be regarded only as a part of the carrying out of a subject-connected field of study in the subject of civics.

In order to be able to carry out police co-operation in the school rationally and achieve the intended effect, planning is required in consultation with the school, in accordance with the intentions of the course of study. It is the responsibility of the head of the criminal detection squad or the official who is to plan participation in law and civil rights, to make plans for the education in good time in conjunction with representatives of different headmaster divisions.

It is of great importance that policemen suitable for the task with an education for this purpose, are assigned the task to participate in the school education. Police participation in law and civil rights includes not only contact with pupils but also with teachers, headmaster, school psychologists and others.

The carrying out of the education in law and civil rights within a local subdistrict ought to be done by the staff of the subdistrict itself, on condition that it has a suitable policeman.

Material and teaching aids necessary for police participation, such as film strips with sound tracks, slides, discussion material for group work, pamphlets, etc. are supplied by the National Swedish Police Board. Centrally provided material can be supplemented and adjusted to local conditions.

### 5.3 Special Crime Prevention

Special crime prevention refers to information and advisory service to the public in order to increase their self-protection against crime. The purpose is to influence behaviours and attitudes to prevent crimes or render them difficult and to achieve technical protection measures.

The criminal detection squad is to prepare and co-ordinate the efforts within the police district.

Some fields of crime are more urgent for crime preventive expert advice than others - primarily certain cases of larceny and fraud. Such crimes ought to be mapped out concerning their frequency and any changes with consideration to time of year, modus operandi, the public's lack of care, possible forms of information within the fields of crime in question, etc.

The basis for the advisory service to the public is crime reports, certain minutes of questionings of plaintiffs and suspects, crime scene investigation minutes, crime statistics, centrally issued advice and regulations, etc. Every opportunity of contact in the daily work ought to be utilized to give advice to the public.

Within the criminal detection squad the aim should be to activate every policeman in the district in the information work to the general public and give him access to material of current interest such as centrally issued pamphlets, locally stencilled announcements for advice regarding urgent crime situations, statistical information, etc.

For the information to the public certain assistance can be obtained from

other authorities, branch organizations, associations, and daily press and regional stations. Contacts of current interest for such assistance ought to be mapped out for efforts within various fields of crime.

When a certain official at a criminal detection squad has been assigned to handle the information about crimes and persons, he ought to be responsible for the handling and follow-up of the special crime prevention. He should also serve as a contact man with other authorities, branch organizations and mass media concerning matters of crime preventive efforts.

For the purpose of crime prevention the criminal detection squad should exercise a certain "consulting activity", for example when crime reports show that a certain company has been subjected to several cases of burglary during a limited period of time. This activity aims at improved measures for crime prevention to protect against continued assaults.

## 6 CO-OPERATION AND CONTACT ACTIVITY

### 6.1 Co-operation as Envisaged in the Circular of the King in Council, SFS (The Swedish Code of Statutes) 1970:513

The co-operation between child welfare, school and police aims at co-ordinating the joint resources to achieve concrete measures, primarily with a preventive purpose in view, and at interfering against maladjustment and criminality, in the first place among children and young people. In addition, the intention is to bring about recommendations for various preventive measures to take into consideration in connection with the request for allocations for community planning, etc.

The way the co-operation ought to be organized can be seen in the work directions which have been jointly worked out by the National Swedish Social Welfare Board, the National Swedish Board of Education and the National Swedish Police Board.

A prerequisite in order to achieve the result envisaged by the co-operation is a mutual exchange of information between the authorities, and the establishment of personal contacts on different levels.

In this connection, please recall the provisions in § 3 of the P I (Police Instructions), § 10 of the Temperance Act and § 93 of the Child Welfare Law, provisions according to which it is the duty of the police to report to the authority concerned conditions which it ought to know about.

### 6.2 Other Contact Activity

External contact activity/information has turned out to become increasingly more important in order to clarify the functions of the police in the society and to create understanding for the work of the police.

It ought to be considered important that the police are available for information that can be furnished to for instance parent-teacher and other associations, organizations and unions on about the same guidelines as what has happened so far and still is in connection with the combating of narcotics criminality, and on those principles that in other ways up till now have been used in many police districts. Furthermore, the contact activity ought to include educational visits in a police station.

## 7 ASSISTANCE DUTIES ETC.

7.1 Assistance

In FAP (Rules and Regulations for the Police Force) 619-1 it is stated that in the case of assistance duties within the fields of social welfare and psychiatric medical attendance police staff should wear plain clothes and use cars without police symbols. An example of other similar duties is the making of people with venereal diseases put in an appearance at the doctor's. Assistance duties of this kind should rest with the criminal detection squad.

7.2 Search of Premises, Collecting People

As a general rule the staff of a criminal detection squad should not be enjoined to assist crime investigation squads with search of premises, collecting people, etc. However, the head of a criminal detection squad should grant a request of such assistance to the extent permitted with regard to other duties.

The collecting of people should be carried out by staff of a criminal detection squad only when the person in question cannot be found by the staff of the crime investigation squad or when other reasons call for the action being taken by the criminal detection squad.

At the request to the criminal detection squad of a search of premises and the collecting of somebody it should be evident who is responsible for the decision.

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**END**