

The Equality Ombudsman,

Mapping study on violence against women in
Swedish legislation and in practice:

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- Development
- The preliminary investigation
- Laws
- Indictment or not

- 1864 The husbands ownership ends
- Before 1 Januari 1982, assault that occurred outside a public place indicating crimes
- Before 1 July 1984, indicating rape crimes
- Support person of the victim, Chapter 20, § 15 RB (Procedure Code) as of July 1, 1984
- Act (1988:609) on the plaintiff, as of 1 July 1988.

- Act (1988:688) for a restraining order, as of July 1, 1988
- 1993 the UN General Assembly declaration on violence against women
- Coarse peace less effort & Coarse woman's chapter 4, 4 a § Penal Code (Penal Code), as of 1 July 1998, amended as of January 1, 2000
- From 1 September 2004 including possible notify the restraining order even if cohabiting

4 § Medical examination in order to issue medical certificates relating to an injured party shall not be made without his consent. Provisions relating to bodily search of the person suspected of a crime is in Chapter 28. Judicial Procedure.

5 § A medical certificates shall not be issued without the individual's consent, unless otherwise provided by the second or third paragraph

Frequency and notifications (2007)

About 30 000 applications

About 80% of these, the injured party and perpetrator know each other

Uncertain, possibly 300 000 battered women / year

Swedish Action plan for combating men's violence against women

The plan covers six areas for measures and specific activities, each of which is important in its own right but which also complement and reinforce one another.

- **These areas are:**
- increased protection and support to victims of violence
- greater emphasis on preventive work
- higher standards and greater efficiency in the judicial system
- better measures targeting violent offenders
- increased cooperation and coordination
- enhanced knowledge and competence

- The training program was conducted mainly during the autumn and spring, 2008 - 2009. The training has included two parts: an initial day of lectures followed by two days away from home. The training has been conducted in a professional mixed groups of employees within the relevant authorities. Even lawyers have attended the training. Furthermore, managers were invited at various levels judiciary to lecture days and the training program was concluded in August 2009 with follow up days for these managers.

Training programs for better treatment of sex crime victims in the justice system



- On May 2007 Crime Victim Authority was commissioned by the Government to design and implement a training program for staff in the police, prosecution and courts.
- The purpose of the training program was under contract to raise awareness of sex crime victims and improving the treatment for these victims in the police report, the Preliminary Investigation and trial.
- The commission noted that the training program in particular would focus on increasing knowledge about vulnerable children, especially those who are in the risk zone of sexual abuse.
- The training program is part of the Government's Action Plan the current legislature to combat men's violence against women, honor violence and oppression and violence in same-sex relationships. The training program work closely with the national police, prosecution and courts administration. Those who are investigating these crimes need training in how the treatment of sex crime victims functions.

Participation in the trainings program.

- A total of 385 people (65% women and 35% men) participated in the residential part of the course, most of them also during the lecture days. Of those participants:
- 114 persons, about 30% coming from courts (77 judges and 37 court secretaries, or other administrative staff.
- 48 persons about 12% coming from the Public prosecutors office (39 prosecutors and 9 prosecutors administrators)
- 196 (51%) from the Police authority
- 27 attended lawyers made up (7%).
- 100 people from the all participants been executives officers and supervisors from courts, police and public prosecution. During that time they conclude the follow-up days with around 90 managers from the judiciary

- Research officers within various areas as well as lectures by practitioners who have extensive and proven experience in meeting the sexual offenses. Inter Athens contained inter-active theater, lectures and group discussions in a professional mixed groups. The follow-up days for managers in the judiciary was intended to presenting a picture of what the training contained and to discuss visions for the future with regard to ongoing training.



Prosecution has particular conducted a project on the treatment of crime victims and integrated issues in all formation. Within the police, the treatment of crime victims received attention when they were included in reports from the National Police, in action and in different specializations. A consumer Confidence Survey Report about the publics confidence in the courts dealt with the courts response as a central aspect of public confidence, which is important both for the judiciary's legitimacy and for its ability to work effectively.



To design and implement the training program the Victim-authority had a project consisting of a project employee, project manager working at the Department of Law at Umeå University and a project assistant employed by Crime Victim Authority

Cooperation and Research

The training program was developed in close consultation with a reference group with representatives of the Courts Administration (Martin Sievers and Veronica Lindstrom), National Police (Helen Garfieldson and Mona-Mari Arvidsson Daughter), Prosecution (Maud Pihlqvist, Peter Hertting, Bridget Fernqvist and Marianne New) and National center for women's safety (Asa Witkowski and Annika Björk). In the planning phase was held four meetings with the reference group. In addition, numerous contacts with the reference made by e-mail. Two further meetings were held in the spring of 2009, to discuss practical promotion of the education in the future. The reference group has shown a strong commitment to education and made significant contributions in terms of including survey of previous training, the selection of professionals .The group has also facilitated the Crime Victims Authority to reach out with information on training to education officials, employees and managers within authorities..

Comments on the training program were obtained in writing from the Children's Ombudsman, Welfare and the Swedish Bar Association. In consultation with the Swedish Bar Association found that there was interest among lawyers to participate in training.

The project manager and project assistant has carried out field visits, interviews and other meetings of researchers and practitioners to discuss the training content, identify potential speakers for training and identifying useful literature or other materials. Visits and interviews have been conducted at the All Women's House Crisis Centre for women in Stockholm, the Children's Houses and BUP (Elefanten in Linköping,) National Center for protection of women and Söder Hospital's emergency ward for rape victims. In addition, interviews were held with Professor Clara Gumpert, Department of Clinical

The planning of the training program has also included a collaboration with educational company to develop and implement a workshop with interactive theater during the boarding part of the course.

Allocation of course places

In consultation with the reference group was divided course places between authorities and different categories of staff in each office. Course places were allocated in this way that at each dormitory would participate. In very group:

Courts participations: 7 judges (professional judges in district courts, courts and high Court and Court secretary) and court secretaries / proto track driver / caretaker guards / receptionists at the district courts and courts of appeal.

Prosecution - 4 prosecutors (divided between relationship violence prosecutors and prosecutors, but such specialization) and administrator.

Police - 6 participants divided between external supervision (external officer, team leader or equivalent), registration gatherers (including external staff, desk staff, crime emergency personnel and operators at the county communications centers), policy makers ,duty officer, station officer, receptive crime duty officer, officer at the county communication centers) and investigators at the Police Contact Centre.

Although a regional breakdown of the course places were made that took account of different size agencies.

The training has included two parts: an initial days of lectures and two days away from home. A total of five boarding schools have been implemented. The lectures were made on two occasions .

All parts of the training program has been implemented in central Stockholm.

Costs for travel to all the parts of the program as well as accommodation and food during the boarding schools have been covered by the funds the government has made available.

As for lawyers, no course fee was charged, but the lawyers taking part themselves have paid for travel and accommodation if they needed boarding.

A total of 385 people (65% women and 35% men) participated in the residential part of the course, most of them also during lecture days. Of these, 114 (30%) of the Courts (77 judges and 37 court secretary, or other administrative staff), 48 (12%) from the public prosecution offices (39 prosecutors and 9 prosecutor assistants) and 196 (51%) from the police. being attended seven lawyers 27 (7%). In addition to these, about 100 executives from the courts, police authorities States and public prosecution offices participated in the lecture days. During the MONTAGE PLEASE HAND-making follow-up days, around 90 managers from the judiciary.

The training program offered a total of 480 course places (including lawyers). Courses were filled relatively quickly and easily by most authorities. Besides the disease depends mainly on losses late gathering and dissemination of students because of workload or urgent matters during workplace.

Starting points for education

The purpose of the training program was to raise awareness of sex-crime victims and improving treatment of these victims. On this basis, formulated in three more goals for education, to increase the judiciary

Knowledge of sex crimes victims' different reactions, vulnerability and needs, including children's particular vulnerability and needs.

Insights into how sex crime victims can experience the encounter with the judiciary) knowledge of what a good response to victims of sexual offenses can be.

Knowledge of sexual offenses are required to provide a good and professional attitude. With a sound knowledge of sex crime victims' reactions, vulnerability and needs in different ways are better potential units to prevent sex crimes victims feel offended and makes provision for the sex crime victims to feel confidence in the judiciary. During the planning of the course was also very clear that there is a need for insights into how sex crime victims can experience the meeting of the judiciary there and the impact of different experiences from the meeting with the justice system can get. The ability to reflect from a victim perspective is vital to the terms and conditions that come with their own professional role able to reflect on their responses and develop new approaches and methods of treatment.

- Sexual offenses are a heterogeneous group in which individuals were exposed to various types of abuse that also varied depending on who the perpetrator is, where the abuse took place and other circumstances surrounding the assaults. With the goal of the training program should include both men and women and boys and girls who are victims of sexual offenses as well as same sex sexual assault and abuse in and out of intimate relationships. However, it has been necessary to limit training to the concern for victims, ie. rape and sexual coercion on adult victims of sexual offenses and child rape and sexual abuse of children regarding sexual risk children.

Another important point was to examine responses to victims from a holistic perspective on the judiciary. In order to sex-crime victims to feel good treatment requires knowledge and understanding of both the victim's sexual encounters with the judicial system as the different work tasks and roles that exist within the judiciary and how they relate to each other.

The program has dealt with both personal and institutional treatment. The right attitude about how to act or behave in direct contact with people, while the institutional responses related to how the police, prosecutor and court, as such, are perceived by the people who visit or otherwise contact the authorities regarding opening hours or information. The education has had a clear emphasis on personal response.

Responding to victims of sexual offenses is a complex and broad issue. As Trustworthy only study notes, the concept of treatment multilayered and it is not simply to state what more tangible included in this. There are no easy or clear answers, designs or methods as meetings between people not easily allow themselves to be caught in those. Treatment is also largely about being aware and working on his own relationship as well as their own attitudes and values in various respects. Education has mainly had the ambition to provide knowledge and insights that support the ability to reflect upon and develop its own approach. With such a platform are opportunities to develop technologies to improve their treatment of sex crime victims. This also means that not only comprise direction but also the teaching methods of education in particular, the boarding school were important. Interactive theater and discussions of professional mixed groups have chosen to promote this goal by training.

- Lecture Day

Lecture Day offered lectures from research within various fields, and lectures by practitioners who have extensive and proven experience in meeting the sexual offenses. The purpose of the lecture-makers was to lay a theoretical foundation, presenting facts and experience, and a few words on issues which later deepened over the internal segment. The ambition was also to the lectures would affect so many categories of sex crime victims as possible and reflect several different aspects and problem areas. Abstracts of the lectures were posted on the web to be available for participants who could not attend the lecture days, or before boarding wanted to repeat the content of pre-readings.

Lecture Day was initiated by the lawyer Claes Borgström, who led the Sexuality crime investigation. He gave a general background on the basis of investigation and concerned questions about why sex crime victims do not report crimes to the police and why the response needs to be improved. There followed apreading Gun Heimer, MD, professor of women's medicine with a special focus on violence against women at Uppsala University and director of the National Center for women's safety. Her lecture concerned the treatment of sexual vulnerable women and teenage girls, the importance of collaboration both within the judiciary and between care and justice system and governments mission to the National Center for protection of women to develop and implement a national program for health care regarding the disposal of victims of sexual crimes. The next speaker was Carl-Göran Svedin, MD and professor of child and adolescent psychiatry, specializing in child abuse and sexual grip for Health Sciences in Linköping. He gave an overview of sex crimes vulnerable children's reactions, vulnerability and needs, and considered what's important to think about in interview situations with children.

The evening

- Began with interactive theater to provoke thoughts and provide a basis for reflection and debate. The students had to first look at a play, giving possibilities of a sexual offense from a woman's perspective as a victim to follow her encounters with different people in the judiciary until the time of the trial in district court

Evaluation of the entire program

Overall the training including the first lecture day 4.4

Clear objective of education 4.5

The content corresponded objective 4.3

The structure at large distribution between the various elements 4.3

The link between the lecture days and
boarding 4.1

That training included mixed professionals from the judiciary 4.8

The course material 4.0

- police 4.3
- courts 4.6
- Prosecution 4.4
- lawyers 4.5
- administrators 4.8
- women 4.5
- men 4.3

Documentation from the group discussions

- Web survey

- question 1
Have you got some or any ideas after the education program about treatment of sex crime victim that you have completed or willing to implement? (1 answer)
- question 2
Do you have after training immersing yourself in the attitude questions in any respect, such through the course material or reference list? (162 responses)
- question 3
Do you have had opportunities to put your ideas on possible responses to sex crimes victim in practice after the training ? (16 replies)
- question 4
How have managers and colleagues' knowledge, commitment and support to transform treatment of sex crime victim been after training? (156 responses)
- question 5
Has the training had any impact on your entire organization or workplace, through discussions, internal education and so on.? (151 responses)
- question 6
Would you like more training about Treatment of sex crime victim? (16 replies)
- Question 7:
If you have anything further to say, please do it here. (71 replies)

Crime Victims Authority Assessment

- Compensation and Support Authority's view is that there is strong interest from the authorities concerned to integrate educational elements of the treatment of sex crime victims in the ongoing training and to fully or partially do so in the common forms. The issue of joint training appears mainly as an administrative matter and Crime Victims Authority agrees with the reference group's assessment that it would be easier with a third party to coordinate its work with a joint training.