

Skjutningar, explosioner och framtida utmaningar

Ardavan Khoshnood

Docent akutsjukvård

Kriminolog, Statsvetare

ardavan.khoshnood@med.lu.se

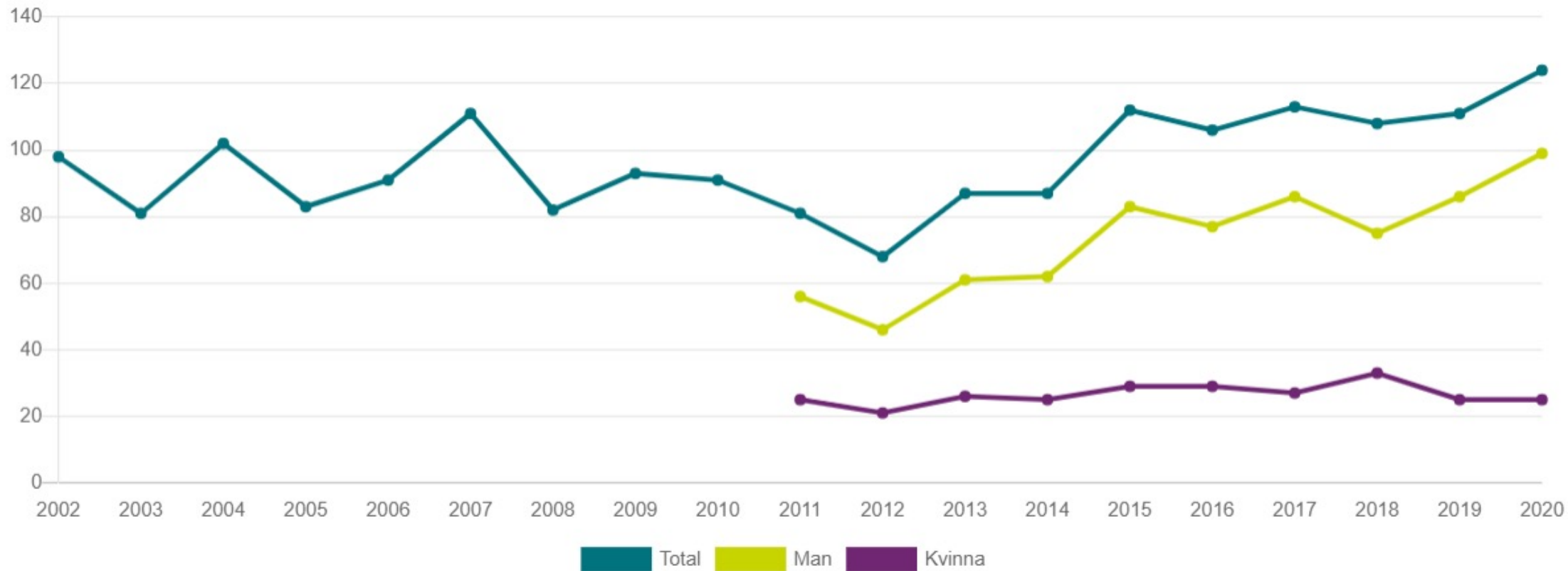


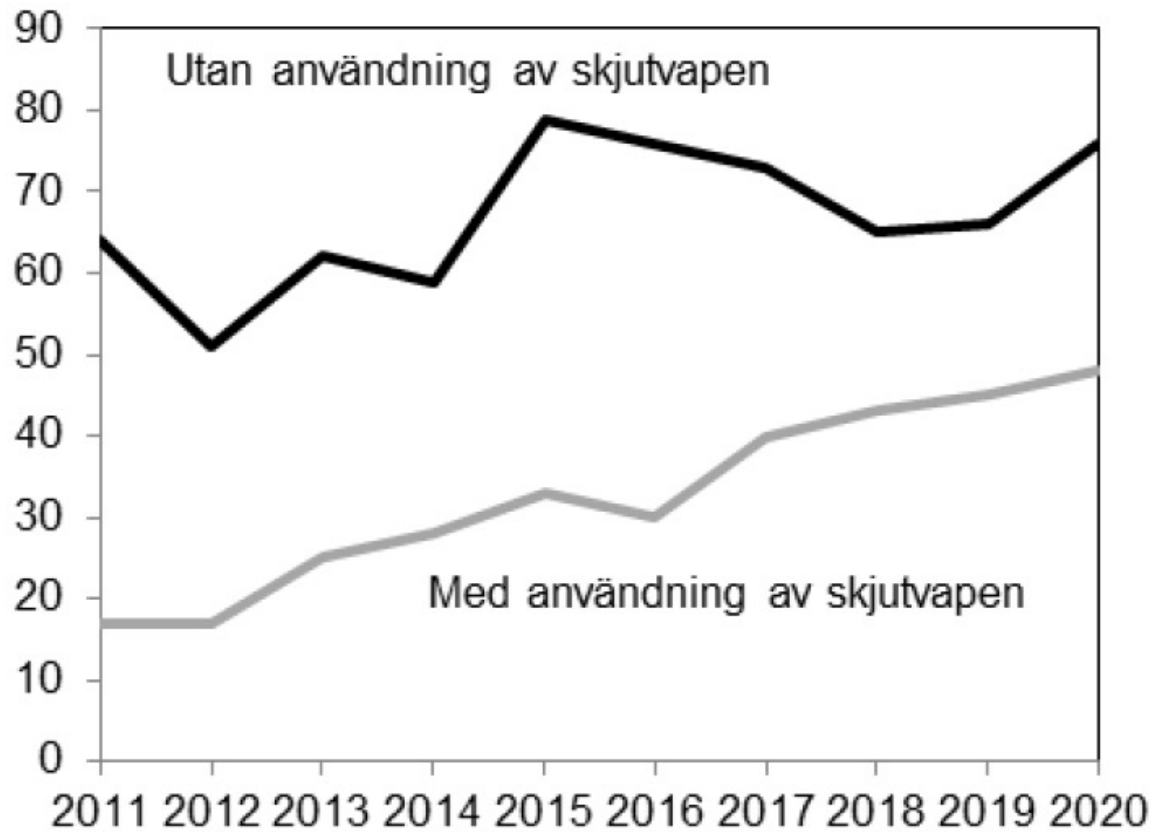
LUNDS
UNIVERSITET



- Dödligt våld
- Skjutvapenrelaterad våld
- Explosionsvåld
- Socialtjänsten

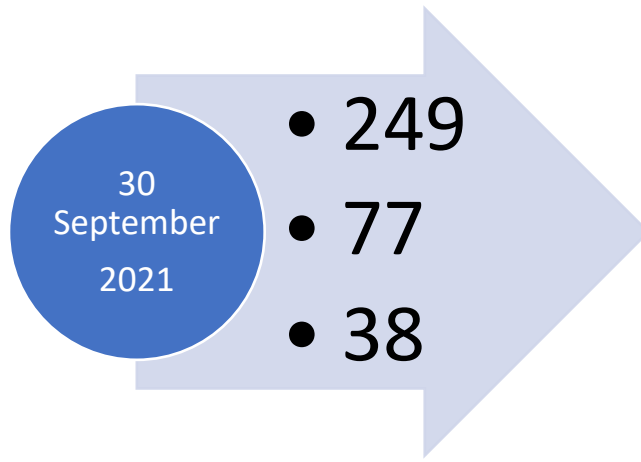
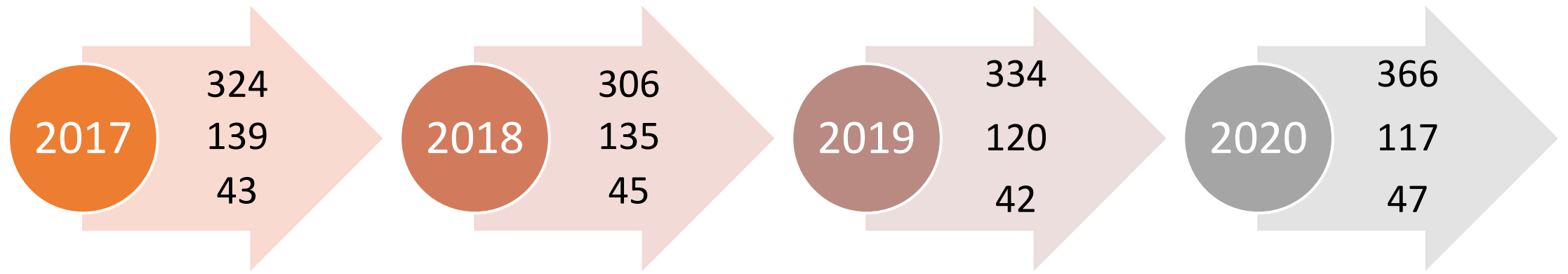
Dödligt våld i Sverige





Dödsskjutningar


- 1990 – 2011: 20% av all mord/dråp
- 2016: 28%
- 2017: 35%
- 2018: 39,8%
- 2019: 40,5%
- 2020: 38,7%



- Ca. 50 (20%)
- Ca. 13 (17%)
- Ca. 6 (16%)


Skjutvapenrelaterad våld

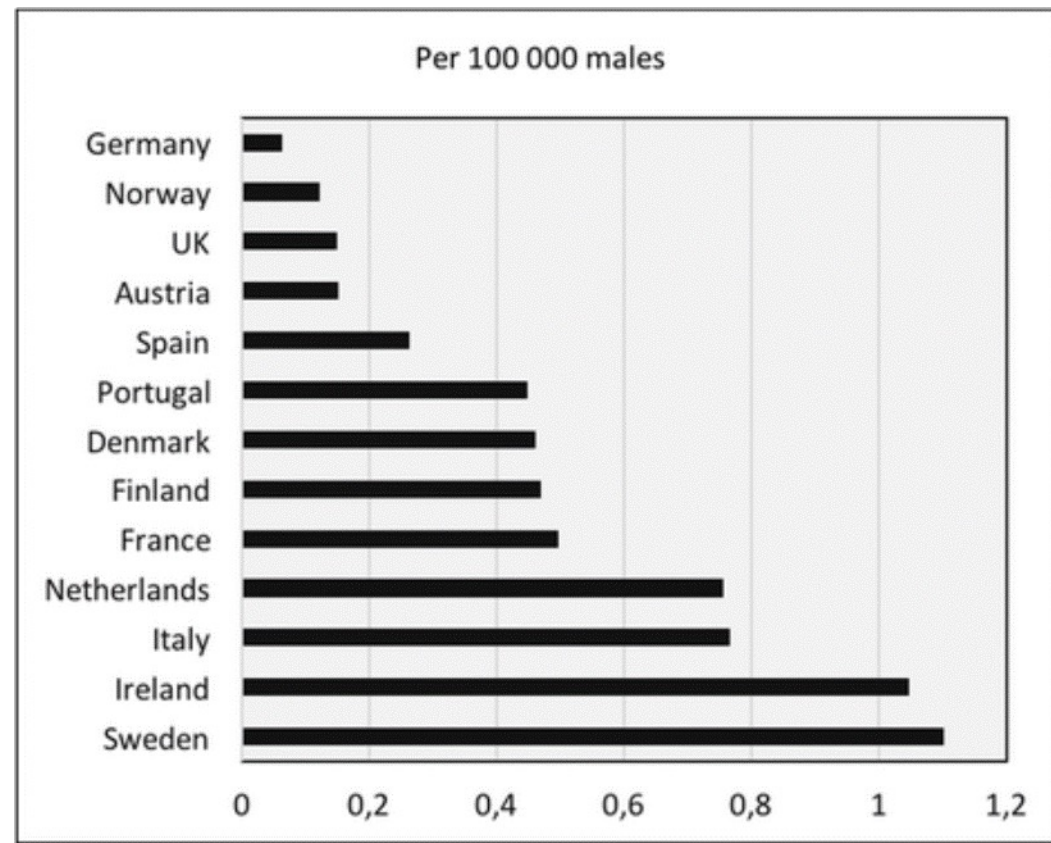
Increased Gun Violence Among Young Males in Sweden: a Descriptive National Survey and International Comparison

Joakim Sturup^{1,2,3}  • Amir Rostami^{1,4,5} •
Hernan Mondani^{1,4} • Manne Gerell⁶ •
Jerzy Sarnecki^{4,5,7} • Christofer Edling^{1,8}

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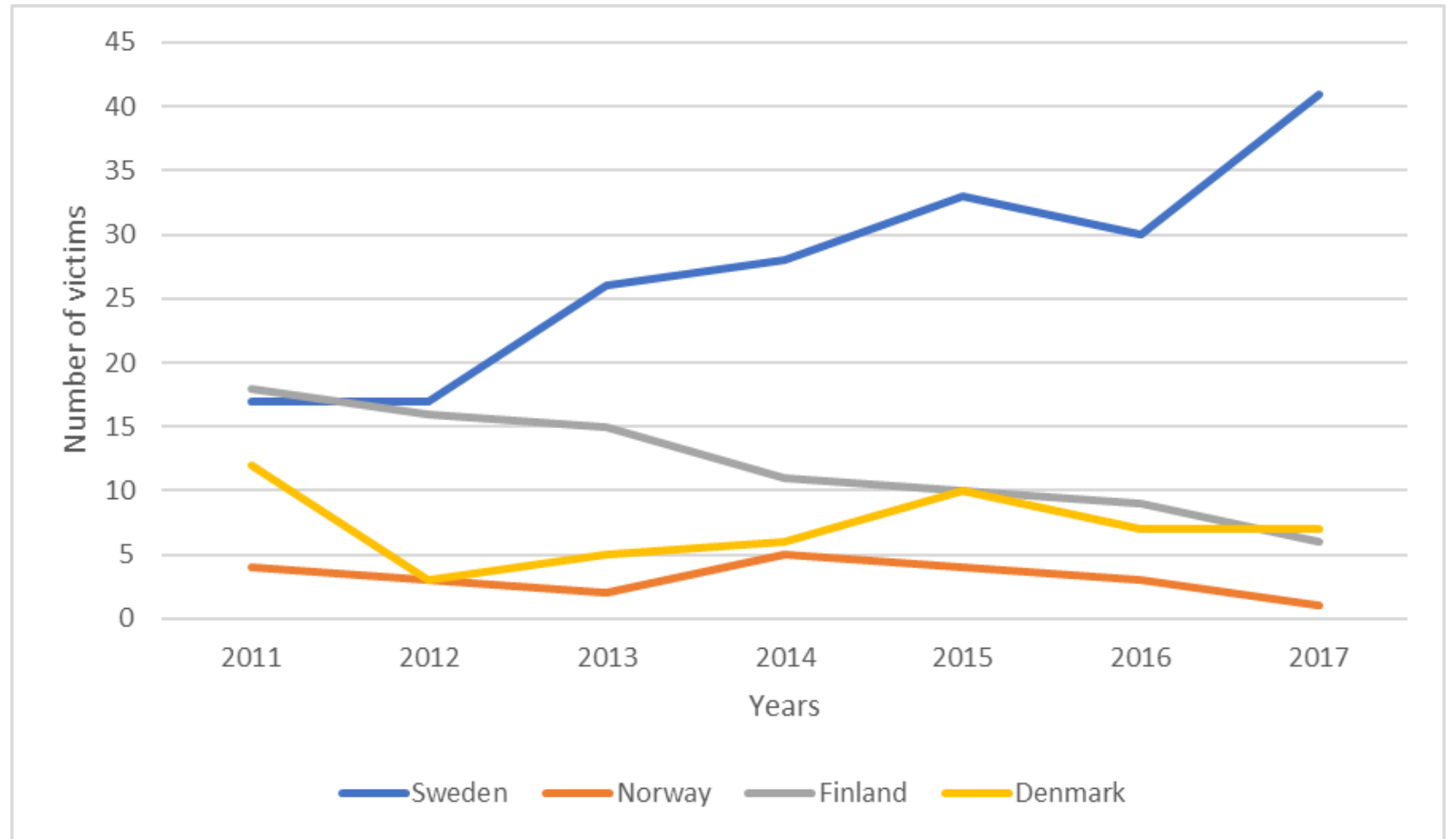
Abstract This population-based time-trend study examines gun violence rates among males in Sweden during the years 1996 to 2015 and compares the rate in Sweden to other Western European countries. Data were collected from six registries and are presented descriptively per 100,000 inhabitants. The risks among males in Sweden increased considerably in both lethal and non-lethal gun victimization and perpetration. Among males aged 15 to 29 years there was a five-fold increase in risk for victimization in lethal and non-lethal gun violence during the 20-year observation period. In a comparative perspective the rate of gun homicide victimization among males 15 to 29 years was higher in Sweden compared to other Western European countries, while the risk for males over age 30 was at an average level. Based on the results of this study we conclude that gun violence among young males in Sweden has been on the rise and is at a high level compared to other Western European countries. The development of gun violence in Sweden can be characterized as endemic, prevalent in both population and socially vulnerable areas.

 Joakim Sturup



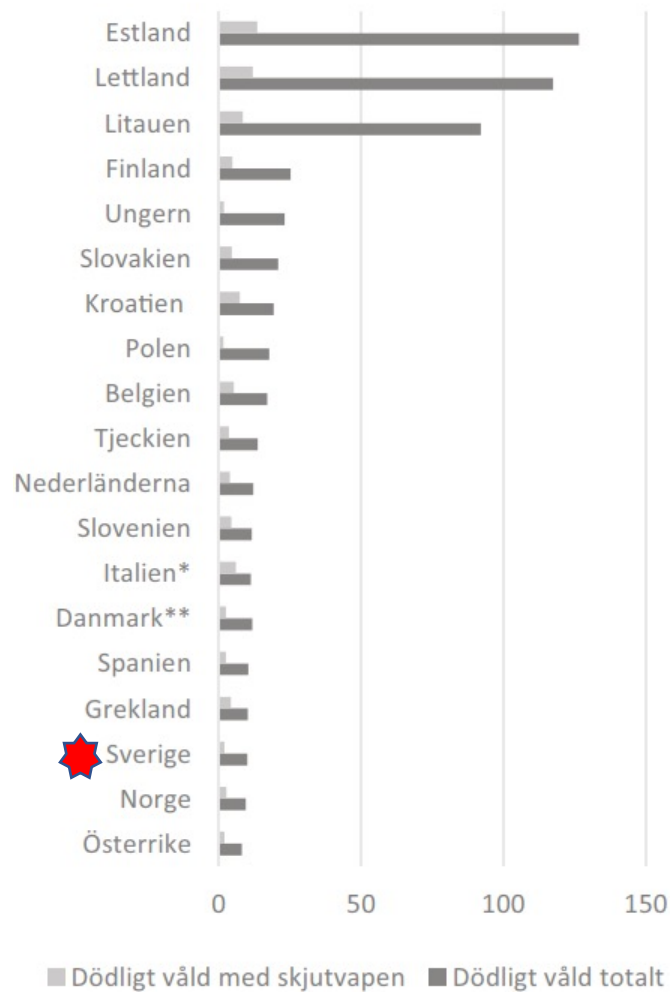
Skjutvapenrelaterad våld

Dödsskjutningar

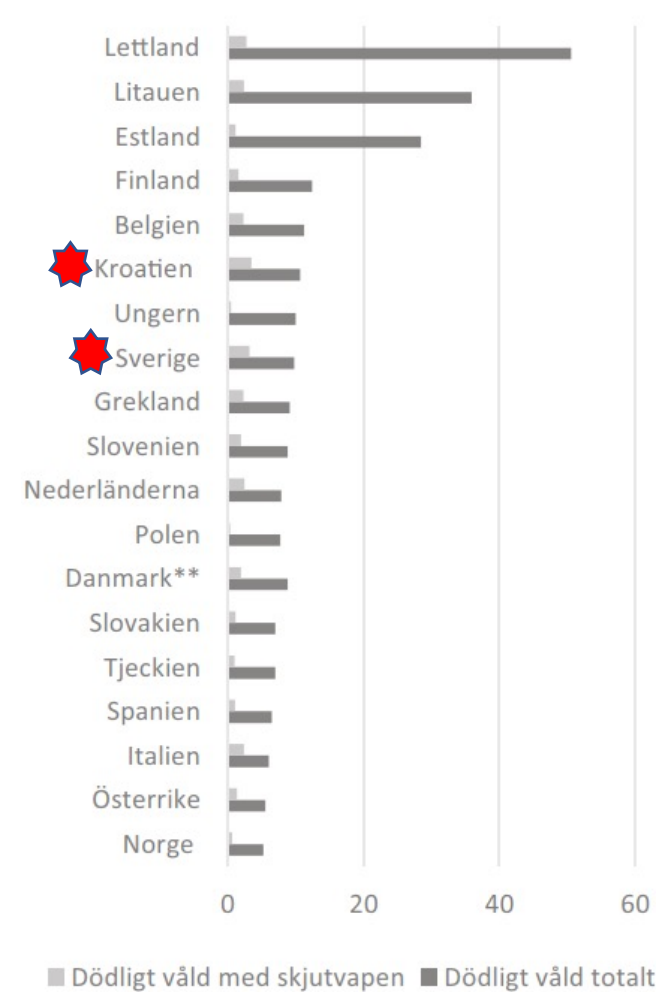


Sverige vs Europa

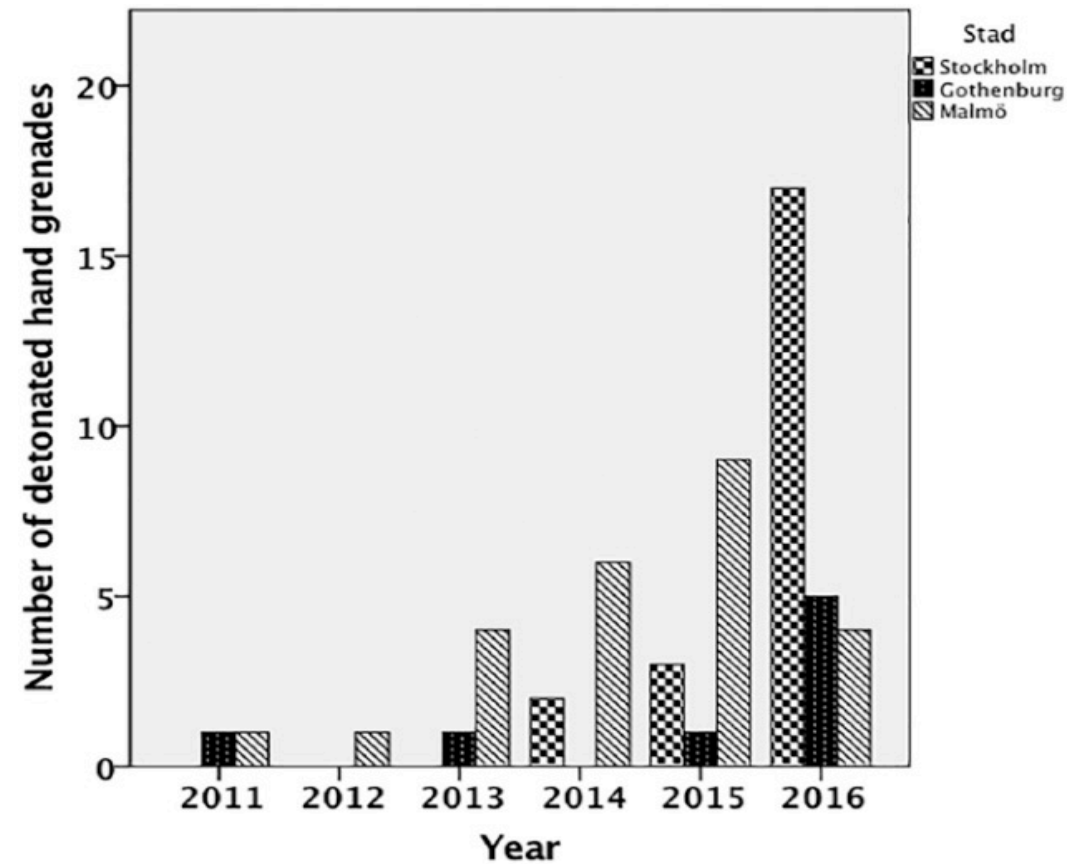
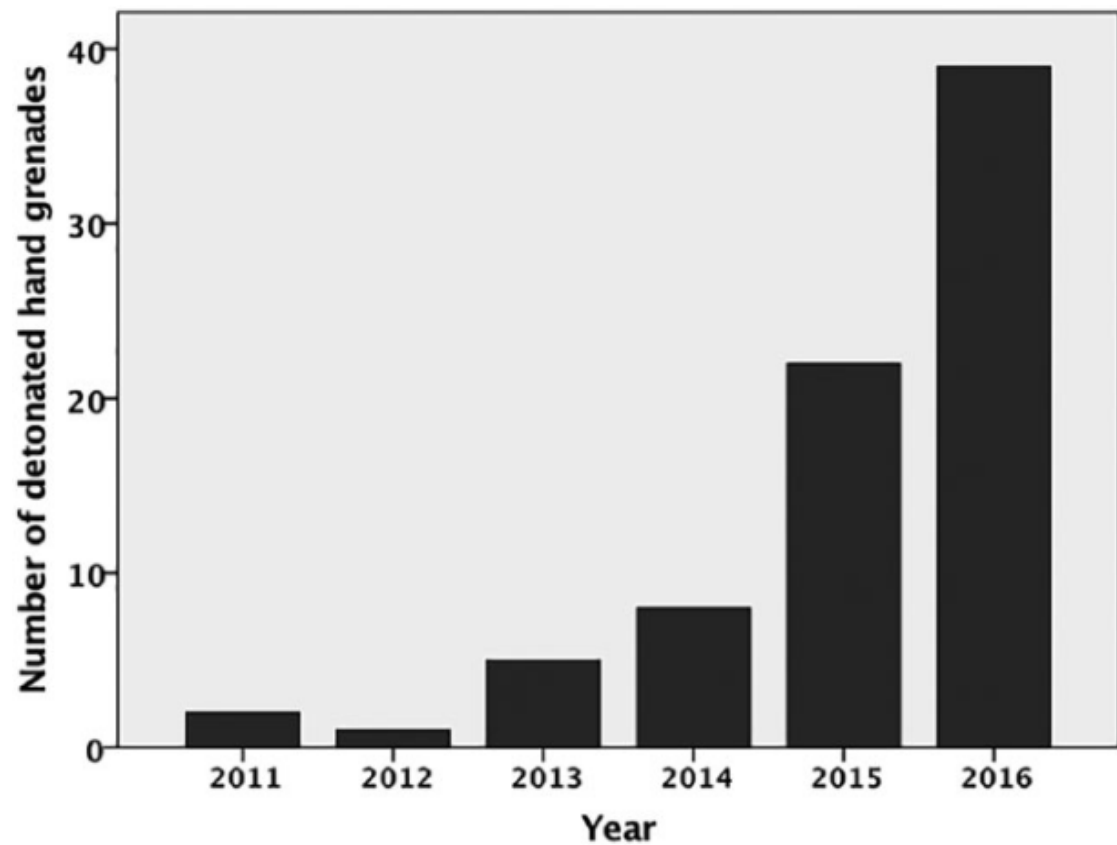
Dödligt våld totalt och med skjutvapen 2000-2003



Dödligt våld totalt och med skjutvapen 2014-2017



Granatvåld



Explosionsvåld

2018

- Detonationer; 90
- Förberedelse; 52
- Försök; 12

- Totalt: 154

2019

- Detonationer; 133
- Förberedelse; 82
- Försök; 27

- Totalt: 242

2020

- Detonationer; 107
- Förberedelse; 89
- Försök; 13

- Totalt: 209



Deadly violence in Sweden: Profiling offenders through a latent class analysis

Ardavan Khoshnood^a, Henrik Ohlsson, Jan Sundquist, Kristina Sundquist

^aCenter for Primary Health Care Research, Department of Clinical Sciences, Lund University, Malmö, Sweden

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ABSTRACT

Background: Sweden has in recent years witnessed increasing rates of firearm-related violence and homicide, which has contributed to increased rates of deadly violence. Attempts to profile offenders committing such crimes are of major importance, because such efforts may contribute to better preventive measures. We therefore aimed to study the characteristics of individuals convicted and/or suspected of homicide, attempted homicide, preparation to commit homicide as well as conspiracy to commit homicide (for simplicity called homicide +) in Sweden.

Methods: By using information from the Swedish Crime Register and the Swedish Criminal Suspect Register, individuals being 15–60 years old and convicted and/or suspected of homicide + between 2000 and 2015 were included in the study. Using these registers and also other population and health care registers, information on previous criminality, substance abuse, and psychiatric disorders were added to the Latent Class Analysis (LCA) that was used to identify latent classes of individuals convicted and/or suspected for homicide +. In addition, several individual variables were added for validation purposes.

Results: A total of 14,466 individuals were included in the analysis. The majority were male ($n = 12,802$; 88.5%) and Swedish-born with Swedish-born parents ($n = 8247$; 57.0%). The LCA identified three classes where Conviction Class (CC) contained mostly convicted individuals whereas Mixed Class A (MCA) and Mixed Class B (MCB) contained almost equal rates of both convicted and suspected individuals. The CC was characterized by individuals with low rates of previous criminality, substance abuse and psychiatric disorders. The MCA and the MCB were characterized by individuals with higher rates of previous criminality, substance abuse, and psychiatric disorders as well as lower education and worse economy in comparison with the CC.

Conclusion: While MCA and MCB may be constituted by “traditional” criminals often well known by the police and/or the social authorities, the CC was mainly constituted by convicted offenders who may more easily escape the radar of the authorities.

1. Background

Homicide and attempted homicide are crimes causing significant harm on affected families and the whole society (Cohen & Piquero, 2009; Krug, Mercy, Dahlberg, & Zwi, 2002; Miller, Cohen, & Wiersma, 1996). According to the Small Arms Survey, located at the government-accredited Graduate Institute in Geneva, Switzerland, global homicide rates in 2015–2016 increased for the first time since 2004 (McEvoy & Hideg, 2018); that is unfortunately also the case in Sweden, which has witnessed increasing problems with firearm- and explosive-related violence (Khoshnood, 2017, 2018; Sturup, Gerell, & Rostami, 2019; Sturup, Rostami, Gerell, & Sandholm, 2018) during the same time period.

According to official statistics from the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (in Swedish: BRÅ) (BRÅ, 2018), deadly violence increased from 106 in 2016 to 133 in 2017. A newly published study shows that deadly violence has more than doubled in Sweden compared to 2012 when Sweden had its lowest number of deadly violence ($n = 68$) (Khoshnood, 2019). BRÅ defines deadly violence as homicide (murder and manslaughter), child homicide, causing another person's death without the intention to kill (in short: causing another's death) as well as death caused by terrorism (BRÅ, 2019).

Firearm-related violence as well as homicide has increased in Sweden and, in 2017, 35% of all homicides in the country were conducted with a firearm as Sweden witnessed 2.55 shootings per 100,000 inhabitants (Khoshnood, 2019). Today, the rates of firearm-related

^a Corresponding author at: Clinical Research Centre (CRC), Box 50332, SE-202 13 Malmö, Sweden.

E-mail addresses: ardavan.khoshnood@med.lu.se (A. Khoshnood), henrik.ohlsson@med.lu.se (H. Ohlsson), jan.sundquist@med.lu.se (J. Sundquist), kristina.sundquist@med.lu.se (K. Sundquist).

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Dödligt våld i Sverige

- Vem är gärningsmännen bakom dödligt våld?
- Dödligt våld
 - Mord och dråp
 - Försök till mord och dråp
 - Förberedelse till mord och dråp
 - Stämpling till mord och dråp
- Vilka har undersökts?
 - Alla som dömts för eller varit misstänkta för Homicide+
 - 2000 – 2015



Deskriptiv statistik

Descriptive data of the included individuals ($n = 14,466$). ←

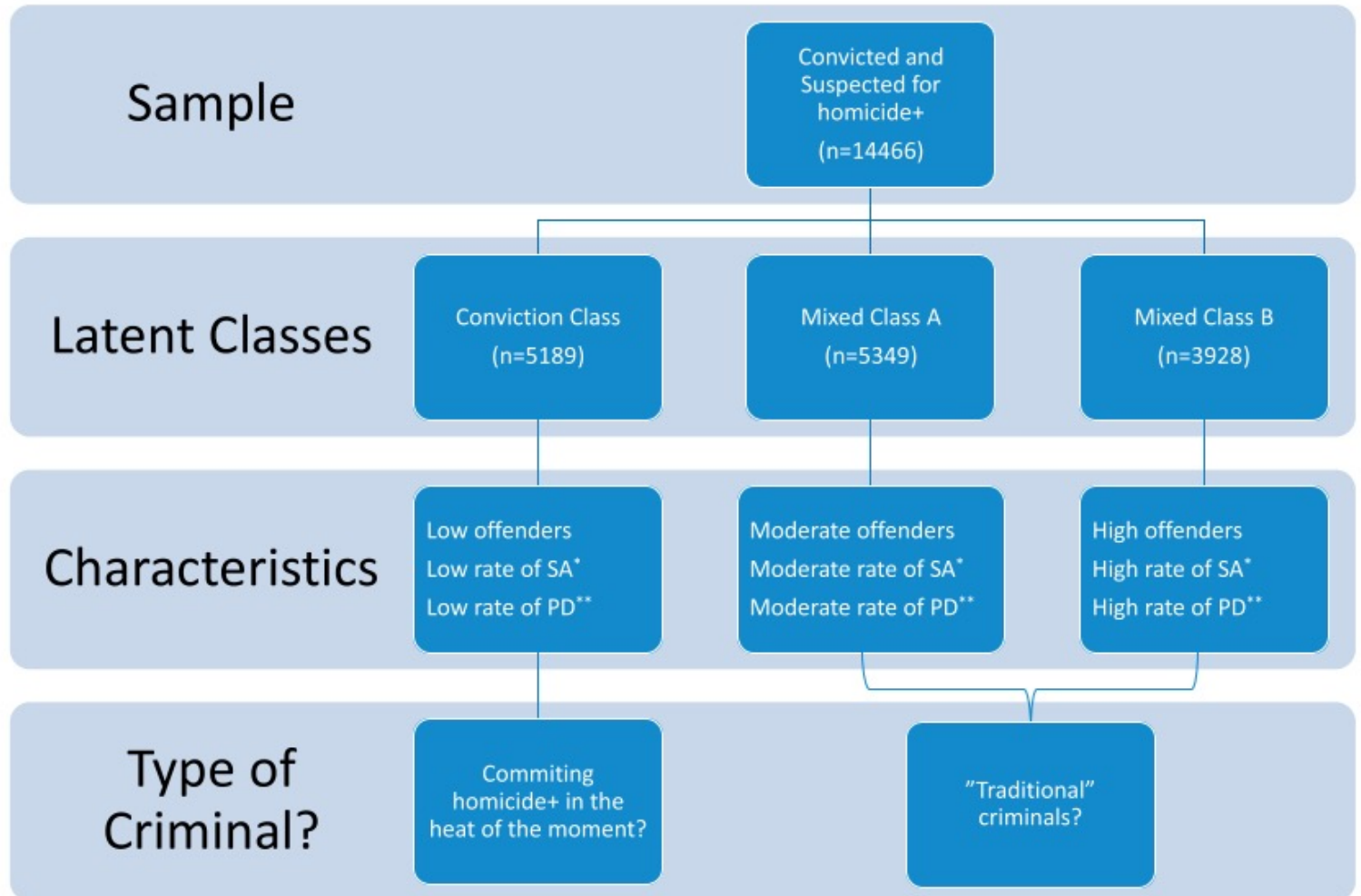
Demographics		
Year of Birth [mean (SD)]		1976 (12.6)
Male sex [n (%)]		12,802 (88.5%)
Age at first registration [mean (SD)]		31.5 (11.8)
Low education [n (%)]		5946 (41.1%)
Country of birth		
Swedish born with Swedish born parents [n (%)]		8247 (57.0%)
Swedish born with one parent born outside Sweden [n (%)]		1562 (10.8%)
Swedish born with both parents born outside Sweden [n (%)]		1794 (12.4%)
Born outside Sweden [n (%)]		2860 (19.8%)
Socioeconomic status		
Neighborhood deprivation [SDI (SD)]		1.0 (2.3)
Income [mean (SD)]		0.0 (1.0)
Social Welfare [n (%)]		4687 (32.4%) ←
Conviction and suspicion		
Only suspicion [n (%)]		5757 (39.8%)
1 conviction [n (%)]		8434 (58.3%)
≥ 2 convictions [n (%)]		275 (1.9%)
Prior convictions		
White collar crime [n (%)]		4456 (30.8%)
Property crimes [n (%)]		7624 (52.7%)
Violent crime [n (%)]		7190 (49.7%) ←
Psychiatric ill-health		
Psychiatric disorders [n (%)]		3255 (22.5%) ←
Drug abuse [n (%)]		6003 (41.5%) ←
Alcohol abuse [n (%)]		3255 (22.5%) ←
Others		
Resilience ($n = 5916$) [mean (SD)]		-0.6 (1.1)
IQ ($n = 6774$) [mean (SD)]		-0.6 (1.0)
School achievement ($n = 7808$) [mean (SD)]		-1.03 (1.1)

43%

Tre klasser av gärningsmän

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
	Conviction class	Mixed class A	Mixed class B
Class membership probabilities	35.9%	37.0%	27.2%
Item response probabilities			
White collar crime	3.0%	22.5%	79.0%
Property crime	8.5%	60.7%	100%
Violent crime	7.2%	58.3%	94.1%
Drug abuse	3.4%	46.7%	84.8%
Alcohol abuse	0.0%	23.8%	80.0%
Psychiatric disorder	5.8%	21.7%	45.6%

Med andra ord...



* Substance Abuse

** Psychiatric Disorders

Hur kunde det bli så?



Ökning av
kriminella gäng i
Sverige



Massivt inflöde av
skjutvapen till
Sverige



Massivt
misslyckande i
svensk integration



Och idag?

Inga gäng

Lösa nätverk

Ingen lojalitet

Pengar styr

Mycket våldsamma

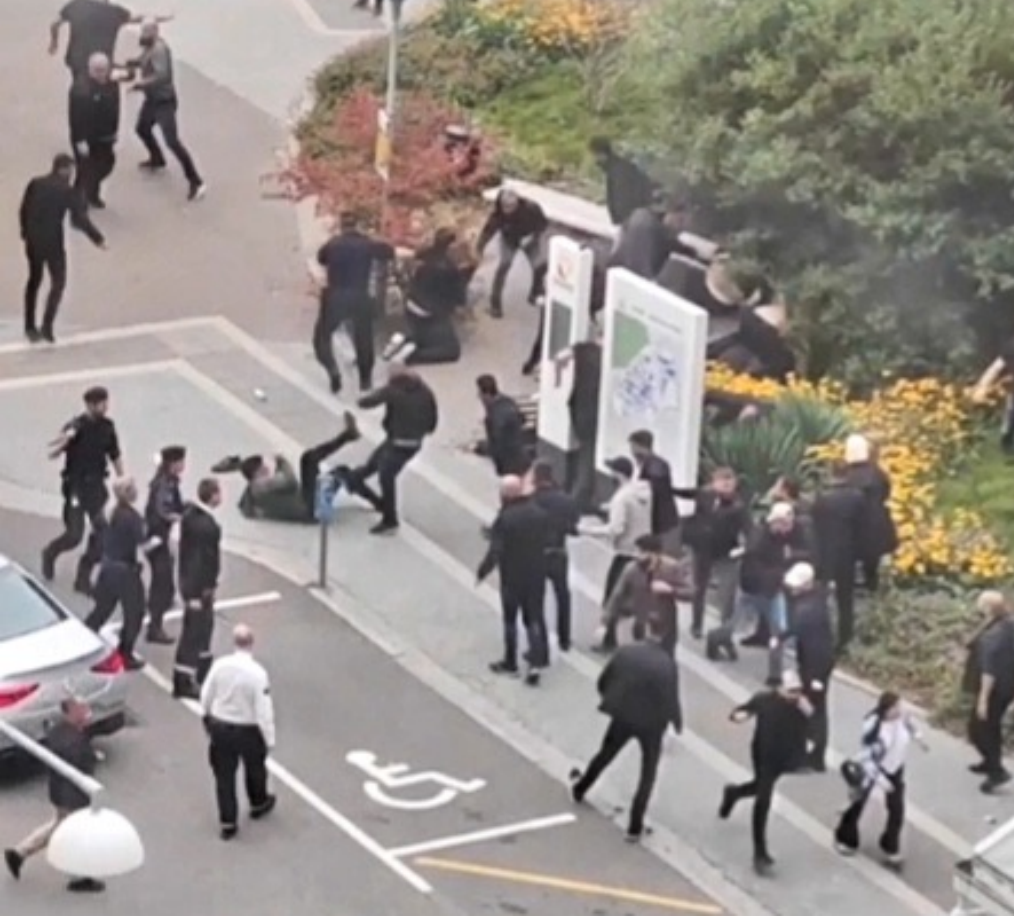
Klankriminalitet

- Kan föra Sverige mot en mer organiserad brottslighet → Maffia



80 procent av släktens män kopplade till brott

PREMIUM Poliser: Delar av släkten sprider skräck i Göteborg • Familjen: Vi svartmålas



Klankriminalitet IRL

Lund, 6 September

Samhällseffekter

Rikets säkerhet

Samhällsstörande

Samhällshotande





Främmande makter

Kriminella gäng som politisk medel



December 2015

Mohammad Reza Kolahi

IRAN



November 2017

Ahmad Mola Nissi

IRAN



Januari 2017

Multipla personer

Turkiet

Akuta åtgärder



Punktmarkering



Inkapacitering



Snabb rättegång

Långsiktiga åtgärder



Slå där det gör ont



Avhopparverksamhet



Synlig polis/Kameraövervakning



Socialtjänst



Skola



Psykiatri

Faktum är att...

... samhällets resurser för att förhindra att barn och ungdomar faller i brottslighet och inte minst gängbrottslighet, måste riktas mot att **tidigt** stävja missbruk och tidig debut i våld och andra norm- och regelbrytande beteenden.





Vem ansvarar för det?

- Många
 - Socialtjänsten
- Många frågor
 - Har vi ett bra system för att fånga upp dessa?
 - Vad händer när vi identifierat barnet/ungdomen?
 - Har vi ett vetenskapligt och fungerande program?
 - Hur gör vi när målsmän ej vill samarbeta?
 - Hur gör vi när barnet/ungdomen ej vill samarbeta?



Tack!