

Investigating cybercrime: Psychologists can help investigators understand the motivations of cybercriminals and develop methods to identify and apprehend them.

Crime prevention: psychologists can help develop crime prevention programs aimed at reducing risk factors for criminal behavior.

To summarize, psychologists cannot always accurately predict human behavior, and their conclusions are based on probability rather than absolute certainty. Nevertheless, psychology can be a valuable tool for investigators to help them understand complex human behavior and investigate crimes more effectively.

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## **POLICE SERVICES IN SWEDEN**

The number of police officers employed in Sweden has risen by 20% since 2000, but this has not been evenly felt throughout the country. "Lindström" showed that the 115 increase was concentrated in larger municipalities, while some communities even experienced a decrease, and about one-quarter of all Swedish municipalities had no permanent police

staff. Moreover, the Swedish police organization has recently undergone a significant restructuring, combining previously independent regional bodies into a single national authority. To date, it is unclear how this process has affected the accessibility of police services, particularly in the most remote and sparsely populated areas of the country. Little is known about the state of rural policing as ‘studies of rural policing have fallen off the edge of many research agendas’ [1].

Using Sweden as a case study, this article makes a direct contribution to this neglected area of research by providing a geographical account of police service accessibility. Sweden constitutes an interesting case study for evaluating police service accessibility. First, it allows us to report issues of basic police service provision in a context beyond North America and UK [2] which dominate the international literature in policing. Sweden exhibits typical coordinated market economy conditions’, which can serve as a counterpoint to ‘liberal market economies’, such as those in the USA and the UK. These two ‘varieties of capitalism’ are mainly differentiated by how firms co-ordinate activities. In the former, firms may be mediated by third parties such as government—for example, in Sweden residential apartments are developed and maintained by private, profit-seeking firms, but tenancy is regulated using housing queues that are managed by third parties. Conversely, in liberal market economies firms co-ordinate activities through competitive market arrangements, regulated via supply and demand [3].

It is also worth evaluating public service provision under these divergent market conditions in the context of neoliberalism, which has brought changes over the past two or three decades (deregulation of markets, reduced levels of state intervention, commodification of security, and so on). The provision of basic services are bound to have been affected, even in a so called ‘welfare state’ such as Sweden. Second, in 2015 the Swedish police organization restructured into a single national authority, with seven constituent regions (although Sweden is not alone in this process, see e.g. Northern Ireland. This move has been subject to some criticism and there is evidence that it can reduce the effectiveness of police teams acting locally, but it does provide the opportunity for a coherent nation-wide strategy to be implemented. The final effects of this change have yet to be examined. Third, the country has a low population density, and accessibility is highly pertinent issue in rural areas. Rural crime is far too often neglected, as low crime rates in remote areas can be taken as a sign that there is ‘no problem’, and it is often assumed that patterns of crime are homogenous across rural areas [4].

Finally, the Swedish government keeps detailed records of demographic information and allows open access too many useful data, including those that were necessary for this study.

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### **FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF POLICE AND INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITIES**

In the process of reforming the law enforcement system in Ukraine, in particular investigative and forensic authorities, it is necessary to take into account not only one's own experience, but also achievements foreign law enforcement systems, as well as the negative consequences of using inflexible, excessive a regulated, formal approach in matters of organization of pre-trial investigation.

Extensive and diverse experience in training police personnel has been accumulated outside of Ukraine. The organization of activities to ensure the maintenance of law and order, public safety and the fight against crime in all its manifestations in each of the states has its own characteristics.

The reform of the law enforcement system in Ukraine, which is currently being carried out, includes several goals, the achievement of which will ensure the final result: the National Police of Ukraine should move away from punitive work methods as much as possible, directing its actions to the implementation of preventive measures to combat crime [1].