



**POLITIHØGSKOLEN**

# Research at the Norwegian Police University College

# 2014



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Trykk: [www.WJ.no](http://www.WJ.no)

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2014**



# **Policeresearch**



Tor Berglie

# Preface

The Norwegian Police University College shall lead the way in the field of police research in Norway and the Nordic countries. We are therefore delighted to announce that in 2014 we have achieved our goal with the establishment of a Nordic journal of police research. The journal *Nordic Police Research* is readily available on the internet, and number 2 will be published this year. A good example of Nordic cooperation is when it comes to editing, carried out by police researchers from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. *Nordic police research* has indeed gathered a large flock of readers, and many wish to publicize their works in this journal.

The Research Report shows that there has been an increase in the number of publications. It also shows an increase in joint publications. This is particularly positive because it highlights the cooperation taking place between staff at the Police University College and colleagues at other educational and research institutions in Norway and abroad.

It is our aim to have a visible role in public debate. This is something we take seriously. This year we have managed to set a new record in the number of chronicles and academic debate contributions. We have staff writing their own blogs as well as those who make their mark as expert commentators on topical issues in the news.

Special thanks should be given to our academic staff who contribute towards making the Police University College into an exciting and productive place of work. Relevant research is crucial for the Norwegian police and the Ministry of Justice. This is particularly important in the times of change which we are now facing. The Police University College will endeavor to ensure that the work of the police is knowledge-based at all levels and in every type of assignment.



Nina Skarpenes  
Principal



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# The Norwegian Police University College (PHS)

is the central educational institution for the Police Department, with its own board of directors as the governing body. The Police University College is subject to the Police Directorate and has the task of providing Bachelor education for those wishing to serve in the police, in addition to providing further education and training for those already employed in the police. At the Police University College there is considerable work carried out in Research and Development as well as academic teaching within the various disciplines. Today PHS collaborates with Norwegian, Nordic and European partners, and has links with various institutions around the world.

## Police Science – where are we, and where do we proceed?

The Police University College has responsibility for the basic and further education of the police service in Norway and is a special unit subject to the Police Directorate. Scientific activities and development work takes place both in the Research Department and in other departments at PHS. Its role as a state-run university college and being part of the police service can create tension between academia and the field of practice. Which place does police research occupy at PHS within this complex picture, and where do we proceed from here?

Police Research has a number of different target groups, such as PHS as an educational institution, the civil service/policy-makers, practitioners, academia and the general public. Police Research also has various functions. To indicate the breadth of the various functions, as well as the divergence between them, they can be categorised into control function, professionalisation function, efficiency measuring function and change function (Brown, 1996)<sup>1</sup>. Police research

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<sup>1</sup> Brown, J. (1996). Police research: Some critical issues. I F. Leishman, B. Loveday & S.P. Savage (Red.), *Core Issues in Policing*. (s. 177-190). Harlow: Longman.

shall be a 'mirror' and an 'engine' relating to the field of practice. (Innes, 2010)<sup>2</sup>. The ability to reflect critically is a declared goal. As research shows, a myth has spread within the police service that there is a contradiction between experience-based and academic knowledge (Gundhus, 2013). There is also divergence when it comes to researching on, for and with the police, as well as between the various interpretations of the police profession. Terms such as 'old' and 'new' professionalism benefit from the influence which research has on education and practice.

## Research Theme

PHS divides its research into 4 main areas:

- 1) Police Organisation, Culture and Behaviour,
- 2) Police Strategies, Practice and Methods,
- 3) Police Challenges and 4) Police as a Social Institution.

Based upon these divisions, we will present later in this report the different ongoing projects in detail. To provide a preliminary overview of ongoing research, the research themes can however be divided in the following way:

- Research on
- Investigation
  - Changing Police Methods, including how the police handle cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, domestic violence and other types of violence
  - Police Cooperation, locally, regionally, nationally and on a global basis
  - Trust and the General Public
  - Education, Leadership and Organization

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<sup>2</sup> Innes, M. (2010). A 'Mirror' and a 'Motor': Researching and Reforming Policing in an Age of Austerity. *Policing*, 3(2), 127-138.

As you will later see, the themes take up various challenges in police practice. At PHS we are keen to provide a variety of academic contributions that are both empirically and theoretically based. It can be said that ongoing research brings about the development of police science. Police Science is a subject which is defined by the subject area being researched into, and is based on various academic disciplines with regard to theory and method. Research is carried out using various methods connected to social sciences (quantitative/qualitative), the law, the humanities, and is based on theories drawn from subjects such as sociology, criminology, history, law, politics, pedagogics, psychology and philosophy. In this interdisciplinary arena we find various diverging views on the role of theory, the use of meta-analyses and the benefits of observational studies versus experimental studies (Nutley, Powell and Davies, 2013)<sup>3</sup>, as well as various methodologies, in other words, the concepts on which research methods are based.

## Police Science

PHS participates in Cepol<sup>4</sup>, the European Police College, which is the EU's liaison body for police research and education. PHS is also accredited by NOKUT (the Norwegian Agency for Quality Assurance in Education) for the provision of the

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<sup>3</sup> Nutley, S. M., Walter, I. & Davies H.T.O (2007). *Using evidence: How research can inform public service*. Bristol: Policy Press

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.cepcol.europa.eu/>

Master's Degree in Police Science. Cepol defines Police Science in the following manner:

«Police Science can be defined as the scientific study of the police as an institution and policing as a process. As an applied discipline, it combines methods and themes from closely related disciplines within the area of policing such as psychology, social science, law and the humanities' (Jaschke et al., 2007, s. 23-24).<sup>5</sup>

At PHS we are keen to ensure that Police Science is recognisable through its including nature, and that it is both multi- and interdisciplinary. In this way it is similar to occupational studies.

However, at the same time it covers more than research purely based on the police as a profession and institution, in line with the broader concept of policing described above. Policing is a form of formal control whose main goal is to uphold order and security in society. It points to the police being only one of several players who carry out control and surveillance. The tasks of the police are constantly changing. Those responsible for carrying out police tasks have varied geographically and historically. Thus it is important to distinguish between the police as an institution and policing as a process to be able to study the phenomenon regardless of time or place. What the police do, and the manner in which it is done, depends on which context the police are operating in. At PHS we therefore pre-

<sup>5</sup> Jaschke, H.-G., Bjørgero, T., Romero, F.d.B., Kwanten, C., Mawby, R. & Pagon, M. (2007). *Perspectives of police science in Europe : final report: Project group on a European approach to police science (PGEAPS)*. Bramshill: European Police College.

fer to look upon Police Science as an unfinished subject which is still developing, where a broad understanding of knowledge as well as empirical research on policing are required. We hope for as broad a base as possible in order to ensure scientific development within the field

### Quality and Knowledge Requirements

The role of the research is thus connected to both police and society, and on one hand should be conducted at a slow pace in order to maintain scientific and methodical standards, retain theoretical ambitions as well as seek the truth as an ideal, producing knowledge about why something is as it is, as well as explaining why something occurs in certain ways. This is research that takes time, and is often connected to PhD projects.

As of today there are 15 members of staff in the various departments at PHS who are working on PhD projects and who have been taken up on various PhD programmes. These types of projects in particular have to fulfil the criteria for being original research.

Quality requirements within the research community will be equally applicable despite requirements of practical relevance. At the same time it is also a goal to safeguard more short-term needs within the police service by carrying out research evaluations. The imminent Police Reform will be followed with scrutiny. Externally financed projects for the purpose of policy-making or develop-

ment of research on areas not yet covered are to be regarded as of utmost importance. In 2014 an Associate Professor was appointed with responsibility for the external financing of projects at PHS.

A broad variety of police research is necessary to meet all the demands for knowledge (Fyfe & Wilson, 2012)<sup>6</sup>. We need knowledge about why actions may be necessary. This involves researching on relations between values, beliefs and assumptions as well as future policy priorities. Knowledge of challenges/problems is also desirable so that links between crime, undesirable behavior and socio-economic contexts can be better understood by practitioners. There is also a need for knowledge about understanding research into crime prevention as well as how this can be translated into practice. What can make a great difference is knowing more about the police in a societal context, in other words, how to act and who to involve in the different stages.

### Knowledge Gaps

Police research points to the gap between the levels of policy and practical implementation, and also ideas about policing and practical police work. Police education should acknowledge and prepare the students for the fact that practical work experience is indeed valuable, and chal-

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<sup>6</sup> Fyfe, N.R. & Wilson, P. (2012). Knowledge exchange and police practice: Broadening and deepening the debate around researcher-practitioner collaborations. *Police Practice and Research*, 13(4), 306–314., 10.1080/15614263.2012.671596

lenge the myth about policing as being purely crime control and ‘crime fighting’. There has been plenty of research conducted about the gap between experience-based and scientific knowledge, in the field of practice and at PHS. However, we know less about the actual use of scientific knowledge in practice, when it occurs indirectly and there has been little research done on the acquirement of various types of knowledge. Research cannot be wrapped up in a bundle by researchers and handed over to practitioners. Professionalization has been regarded as a legitimation strategy in various different fields (Slagstad & Messel, 2014)<sup>7</sup>. It is essential to mention that the use of research in policy-making has grown as a separate field of research (Nutley, Powell & Davies, 2007)<sup>8</sup>. The significance which this field of education has for more indirect influence on the field of practical work, through developing understanding, concepts, reflections, etc. has been given focus. There are complex links between research, evidence and policy.

There is a need for further research into knowledge exchange beyond individual knowledge transfer models. This was an issue in the project New Trend in Modern Policing running from 2015 to 2018 and financed by the Norwegian Research Council. We also need more research on how practitioners evaluate, reason and make

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<sup>7</sup> Slagstad, R. & Messel, J. (2014). *Profesjonshistorier*. Oslo: Pax.

<sup>8</sup> Nutley, S. M., Walter, I. & Davies H. T. O. (2007). *Using evidence: How research can inform public service*. Bristol: Policy Press

decisions individually and in an organization, as well as the importance of prior understanding. Exploring what counts as research and what might be appropriate for the police service can open doors to understanding the gap between research and practice. Critical research, which may be classified either as basic research or applied research, adds new perspectives, ways of thinking and questions rather than answers about various administrative challenges (Larsson, Gundhus & Graner, 2014)<sup>9</sup>. A frequently underestimated element of police research is that it can make the police itself more reflexive (Reiner, 2010)<sup>10</sup>. By observing one's own role and one's own tasks from the outside, the police are able to become better equipped to solve new tasks and challenges.



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<sup>9</sup> Larsson, P., Gundhus, H. O. I. og Granér, R. (red.) (2014). *Innføring i politivitenskap*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.

<sup>10</sup> Reiner, R. (2010). *The politics of the Police*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

## The Digital Scientific Library

The library at the Police University College provides modern library services for students and staff to enable them to achieve higher quality in learning, teaching and research. By 'modern' we mean a user-friendly form of promoting and providing services on the best available platforms.

In order to achieve this, we are working strategically towards developing the library in a more scientific and digital direction. Most research literature exists today in digital format. Scientific sources are digital. Publication platforms have also improved significantly and have a better user interface than a few years ago. Digital content is published at the same time as the printed version, and more and more frequently as 'online first' or 'online only'.

### Why focus on digital?

Digital research literature is available independent of time and place. *A portable pc = a portable library*. This is especially important for PHS which is located at several different sites. It also provides the user with greater flexibility. It is no longer necessary to pay a visit to the library and pay attention to opening hours, and several people can use the same resource simultaneously. The digital book is never out on loan!

Digital journals provide an added value compared to the printed editions as it is possible to have automatic surveillance of literature within one's

fields of interest. It enables the user to ‘survey’ specific authors, journals or subject areas. This makes it possible to discover new journals and other names of researchers who may be relevant for one’s own field of research, thus extending the user’s academic horizon.

By transferring to digital subscriptions, the amount of manual routine work is reduced, allowing the librarians to be released for other activities, including research support. Nevertheless, the cost of digital subscriptions is higher due to Value Added Tax. The library has therefore introduced a policy whereby no subscriptions will be placed on paper editions of journals which exist in the digital form. This has also been endorsed by the PHS Library Committee. The portion of the library’s media budget which goes towards digital literature is now higher than that which goes towards printed versions. We see the same trend in other libraries within the sector of Higher Education.

In addition to digital journals, the library provides access to digital books, dictionaries and newspaper articles.

### **A Scientific Library**

The library follows development among its users, and research-based studies and increased research activity at PHS requires change, also in library services. The library has to offer more scientific literature. It is a matter of academic level, but also of academic breadth. The library

subscribes to databases of scientific articles which cover all the relevant scientific disciplines, and as of today there is a portfolio of 4500 digital journals. The material is also more international than it has previously been, primarily consisting of English language literature. The library wishes to inspire both students and staff by expanding their academic horizon.

Through both Oria and Google Scholar there is direct access to scientific sources subscribed to by the library. It is no longer necessary to think about which databases need to be searched for the various disciplines.

In 2015 the library at PHS will continue developing in a digital and scientific direction. The library administers the open-access digital publication archive of PHS, known as PIA, and follows developments within open-access publication. Digital publication has contributed to more scientific literature being available at no cost digitally, such as the journal *Nordic Police Research*, which is published with open access on Idunn, the platform of the publishing company Universitet-forlaget.

The library follows developments within digital storage and the sharing of research data.



## New Channels of Information in 2014

### Nordic Police Research

In 2014 the first three issues of *Nordic Police Research* were published. The first issue contained articles on the importance of humour in police work, challenges and opportuni-

ties within Nordic police research, untraditional methods of investigation, and domestic violence as a special subject in policing. The second issue contained articles about different aspects of police recruitment.

*Nordic Police Research* is an online open-access journal which presents new knowledge and research within police research, police science and policing in the Nordic countries. The main purpose of the journal is to encourage the development of police research as an academic area. It is intended to promote relevant research, maintain an independent, critical role within its academic development, strengthen academic quality within the field and publish articles written by practitioners carrying out research in their own field.

The target group of the journal is primarily researchers, educational institutions at all levels, practitioners, police leaders, media and political authorities – especially within the jus-

tice sector. The journal is recognized as a level 1 journal in the overview provided by the Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD) of publication channels. The placement level applies from 2014. The editorial staff consist of Paul Larsson, the chief editor from PHS, Brita Bjørkelo, editor from PHS, Lars Holmgren, editor from the University of Copenhagen, Rolf Graner, editor from Linne University in Växjö and Eileen Schreiner Berglie, the editorial secretary from PHS.

### Blog in Leadership Weekly

In March 2014 Assistant Professor/police superintendant Rune Glomseth wrote the chronicle «Professional Police Leadership – Yes, Please», which was published as one of several chronicles in the March issue of *Leadership Weekly*. On the basis of this chronicle he was invited by the editor, Magne Lerø, to establish his own blog within *Management Weekly* where he was to write about organization and leadership in general and about organization and leadership within the police in particular. Glomseth accepted this offer, and last summer wrote the blog article «Reinventing public leadership», which was followed in September by two further articles.

*It has been interesting to work with the subject matter and against this background trying to formulate texts which are topical and of interest to readers, also those who are not in the police, Glomseth says.*



There have been reactions to the blog. Glomseth refers as an example to a positive experience where a leader of a large trade union outside the police contacted him after the chronicle «Reinventing Public Leadership!» was published, and requested permission to use it in his organization. Glomseth has put articles from the blog onto his Twitter account, where he can follow how it is being read, commented on and shared by others.

### Staff at PHS ought to possess – and convey – academic viewpoints

Glomseth has for a long time had an interest in writing and putting forward his opinion on academic topics. At first it was natural to try to get articles published in *Politiforum*, and in 1995 his first contribution about «Police Patrolling on Mountain Bike» was printed. Later, articles of various types were published, as well as some co-written with colleagues – articles, chronicles and letters to newspapers.

Over many years Glomseth has believed in the importance of academic staff at PHS being active and visible, participating in academic debates in their respective subject areas.

Since the second half of the 1990s he has maintained – and still maintains – that police leadership is an important area to develop knowledge about, and that writing in newspapers and academic journals relating to organization and lead-

ership contributes to the development of knowledge. Perhaps articles and contributions to public discussion can also lead to the development of ideas and practice connected to various sides of police leadership? Moreover, he believes that this type of ‘scribbling’ is part of the job, and this has been the driving force behind the blog.



### The road ahead

After September 2014 he has spent little time on the blog because he has been focusing on the book project ‘Police Leadership’ along with Professor Stig Johanessen at the University of Bodø – work which he characterizes as intense and demanding, but most of all great fun! He further plans to get inspiration for new contributions from articles and books he is reading – or from discussions and debates in the media.



## Strategic Goals

The Norwegian police are undergoing reforms. Based on a series of extensive official reports, such as report of the 22 July Commission (NOU 2012:14), the White Paper 29 (2011-2012) on public security, the White Paper 21 (2012-2013) on terror contingency, and the Police Analysis (NOU 2013:9), the government has now put forward a proposal for the Community Policing Reform (Prop. 61 LS). The reform will bring about great changes in police structures, working methods and possibly also work and leadership culture.

The Police University College is responsible for assisting in the further development of the Norwegian police. There was a high level of activity in 2014, and there are clear ambitions of being a strong and significant contributor towards developing even greater quality within the police.

In the Strategic Plan for the period 2012 – 2016 it states under goal 2 that PHS shall be «*a leader within police research*». It is further stated that this involves «*PHS further developing its position as a Nordic leader within the Research and Development of Police Science. The results shall benefit the police, society, academia and the students*»(p. 7).

To achieve this goal PHS will work on the following strategic goals during this period:

1. Further develop Police Science as a separate research discipline and strengthen profession-based research.
2. Increase national and international Research and Development.
3. Increase publication in peer review journals.
4. Apply for financing of research projects to the Norwegian Research Council and the EU framework programmes.
5. Increase the proportion of academic staff contributing to Research and Development
6. Formalise internships that ensure knowledge sharing.

In this report we wish to highlight how we have worked towards the strategic targets of PHS through participating in a huge variety of different projects throughout 2014. The projects are on the whole described very briefly, but we have chosen to give some of the projects a somewhat more in-depth description. We hope that in this way we can provide both an overview of the diversity within the projects, and a somewhat deeper understanding of the work carried out in the individual projects.

## Strategic Goal 1

### *Further Development of Police Science as a Separate Research Discipline and Strengthening of Profession-Based Research*

In this section we wish to highlight the ongoing research projects and Ph.D. projects that are contributing to the development of Police Science as a separate discipline, and which also strengthen occupational research. The presentation is divided in line with the four main research areas at PHS:

- The police as a social institution
- Police organization, culture and behavior
- Police strategies, practice and methods
- Police challenges

## **The Police as a Social Institution**

The projects connected to this area deal with police interaction, roles and functions in relation to various sections of the population and to other social institutions.

### **The Police and the public**

*Marit Egge, Jon Strype og Gunnar Thomassen*

The project started up with a split purpose. Firstly, it aimed to examine how people's attitudes towards the police have been affected by police efforts in connection with the acts of terrorism in 2011 and, in addition, to examine the concept of trust in greater depth. After start-up in 2011 data was gathered through a total of five questionnaires. There were also two more limited collections of data linked to the survey's key questions, the last one being in December 2014. This has made it possible to build up a database about the relationship between the police and the public over time, which is especially interesting because it coincides with great changes within the police organization.

The survey is designed in such a way as to make it possible to compare citizen surveys carried out by the police with surveys about attitudes to the police in the European Social Survey 2010.

In 2015 Egge, Strype and Thomassen will continue to publish articles and participate in conferences about various aspects connected to the concept of trust, based on data from the survey, the

European Social Survey and other previous research on trust. Based on the project, the initiative has been taken to set up a Nordic comparative project on the theme of public trust. The project has the working title «Policing a trust society».

Publication connected to the project in 2014:

- Thomassen, G. & Strype, J. (2014). Review of «Just Authority?: Trust in England and Wales». *Nordic Police Research*, 1(1), 83–86.

#### **Police discourses. An analysis of the conceptual foundation of the Norwegian police 1814–1940**

*PhD Candidat Birgitte Ellefsen*

The case study of the project is based on discourses about the police to be found in various written sources from the period 1814 to 1940. The project deals with the question about what is regarded as good police and why, and the problem is examined by means of a philological text analysis of a large quality of source material (parliamentary hearings, archives from the Ministry of Justice, newspapers, political writings and archives from police associations). In the sources the prosecutors' statements are analysed with regard to who the police are meant to serve, which tasks they are supposed to carry out, how the police are to be organised, which methods are to be used, who are suitable to be police, and how the police are to be controlled. Such normative statements, and how they are justified/legitimated, make up as a total the conceptual foundation of the police.

Police reforms, today and in the past, have to be understood in the light of the context in which the police debate takes place, and the project has as its goal to highlight how normative discourses about the police have affected the development of the police as a social institution.

#### **Executive tools, administrative bureaucracy or social educator? Ideals and realities concerning Norwegian police officers as enforcers of law** (interim title)

*PhD Candidate Geir Heivoll*

Ever since the police became part of public administration, and police officers became public officials, have the police not only been given the task of preventing, avoiding and stopping criminal acts, but also prosecuting those who nevertheless commit such crimes: the police have been given the task of functioning as law enforcers. In practice the uniformed police have represented a considerable part of this law enforcement. At the same time there has existed a substantial degree of uncertainty surrounding which normative expectations society has of the uniformed police as law enforcers, and to what extent the uniformed police fulfil these expectations. In this project the normative expectations towards the uniformed police and towards uniformed police officers as law enforcers are closely examined from the early twentieth century up to the present day, as well as the relationship between the ideal normative expectations and the norms and values which affect law enforcement in practice. The

project is cross-disciplinary, and based on historical, legal and sociological qualitative methods. The purpose of this project is to contribute through Police Science to a better understanding of these questions, in the diverging field of legal, sociological and ethical perspectives.

**Incarceration or freedom: about the borderline between unconditional imprisonment and milder forms of reaction**

*Ph.D. Candidate Morten Holmboe*

The Ph.D. thesis deals with establishing reactions in the borderline area between imprisonment and milder forms of reaction. The project was started in 2011 and has so far resulted in four articles. The project will lead to a monograph in 2015.

Central issues in the project will be how forms of punishment are justified by the legislator and by the courts, on the use of so-called restorative justice in the administration of justice, and on the later consequences of the choice of reaction (certificates of good conduct, loss of driver's license, loss of inheritance rights and insurance benefits, etc.).

**The core and outer limit of police monopoly (police authority) – privatisation and use of limited police authority** (interim title)

*Ph.D. Candidate Per Håkon Sand*

Police authorities, the single police force and the police-educated profession are today being chal-

lenged by private parties outside the police and civilian personnel who have been given limited police authority. To put it bluntly, the monopoly of the police is being eradicated by private parties at the outer limit and is being hollowed out by personnel who have been given limited police authority. The main problem is whether the resources in society within the disciplines related to police monopoly are being used in an appropriate manner.

The project will deal with the question in four sub-sections: (1) rules and practice for police monopoly and within private policing activities, (2) rules and practice within limited police authority, (3) comparative analyses of comparable countries and (4) evaluations and opportunities for Norway in the time ahead.

The project will attempt to clarify the content in the internal statutory provisions applying to police monopoly and limited police authority, and explain the framework for various types of civilian policing. Furthermore, the project will conduct surveys about the scope and the types of civilian policing and limited police authority in Norway. The surveys will clarify whether the policing activities are established in line with regulations, and shed light on the range of resources to be found in the different areas. Following this, the project will undertake comparative analyses of comparable countries, which will be included in an overall assessment of the opportunities and appropriate future solutions in Norway.

Regulations will be reviewed and discussed using methods of legal doctrine, and surveys will be conducted using quantitative methods. Finally, evaluations pertaining to legal policy will be undertaken.

### **Police Organisation, Culture and Behaviour**

The projects connected to this area focus on the 'inner life' of the police and on the formal and informal processes which shape police conduct.

### **Leader and Leadership Competence**

*Project Leader Terje Aaserud in collaboration with Brita Bjørkelo and Rune Glomseth*

Leaders in the Norwegian police are faced with new challenges in the aftermath of the report by the 22 July Commission and the generally stronger focus on leadership responsibility, roles and tasks. As far as the project group know, there are few national Research and Development projects about the competence requirements which various levels of police leadership are facing. This R&D project can have a bearing on how we organize and prioritise content and working methods in our leadership education programmes in the future. By competence requirements we mean important knowledge, skills and work values that are needed to carry out a good leadership job at various leadership levels. We have been collaborating with the Department of Post-Graduate Studies with regard to academic overlapping

which can occur between various leadership programmes, the progression in leadership studies, and demands and challenges connected to the levels and functions of leadership in the police. The purpose of this project is to contribute to quality assurance, quality development and the systemisation of leadership programmes offered at the Police University College in line with research, experience gained by other countries and the challenges which are described by Norwegian police leaders. As we perceive it, this will be able to contribute to increased knowledge and awareness relating to leadership in the police and of the police.

Lectures connected to the project in 2014:

- Aaserud, T. (2014, September). *Leadership Development Denmark*. Improvement of Leadership Education Programmes at PHS. Seminar, PHS.
- Aaserud, T. (2014, November). *Project Leader Competence: A Practical Study*. Scandinavian Conference on Police Practice and Research.
- Bjørkelo, B. (2014, September). *Leadership Competence*. Improvement of Leadership Programmes at PHS. Seminar, PHS.
- Glomseth, R. (2014, September). *Leader Development in Sweden*. Improvement of Leadership Programmes at PHS. Seminar, PHS.

- Vanebo, J. O., Bjørkelo, B. & Aaserud, T. (2014, desember). *Police leadership development: Intentions, hope and critical factors*. The 13th International Studying Leadership Conference, Relevance and Rigour in Leadership Research and Practice.

### **Police actions to combat trafficking of human beings**

*Ph.D. Candidate Heidi Fischer Bjelland*

The project will evaluate the work of the police in combatting THB. The aim of the project is to examine how the Norwegian police deal with the global phenomenon of human trafficking and what challenges this constantly changing area of crime pose for the local police organisation. Special focus will be given to police investigation of THB cases, and there will be an examination of what factors are essential for an investigation to result in conviction. The study will be conducted using both quantitative and qualitative methods of analysis.

### **Recruitment, Education and Career Paths in the Police: A European Comparative and Longitudinal Study (RECPOL)**

*Tore Bjørge, Silje B. Fekjær, Gunnar Thomassen and Kjersti Hove*

With the help of questionnaires this study follows police students through four phases: when they first start their police education, when they finish their studies, and after three and six years into

their police career. This makes it possible to understand how police students' attitudes, values and views on policing are shaped by the education and their working experience. The studies are carried out in several European countries with different systems of police education, as well as in many programmes of professional study in Norway. The study provides unique opportunities for comparative analyses, and several articles have already been published.

Publications connected to the project in 2014:

- Fekjær, S. B. (2014). Police Students' Social Background, Attitudes and Career Plans. *Policing: An international Journal of Police Strategies and Management*, 37(3), 467–483.
- Fekjær, S. B., Petersson, O. & Thomassen, G. (2014). From legalist to Dirty Harry: Police recruits' attitudes towards non-legalistic police practice. *European Journal of Criminology*, 11(6), 745–759.

### **Encounters with children who are faced with domestic violence. Police experience when handling public disorder - a phenomenological study**

*Ph. D. candidate Oddbjørg Edvardsen*

The project will examine police officers' practice in encounters with children facing domestic violence. A number of studies point to how important it is that the police do a good job in this 'golden hour' when it comes to uncovering

domestic violence and preventing later acts of violence. The studies will focus in particular on what the police officer experiences in practice, both with regard to the challenges and what has been helpful for children living with domestic violence and serious neglect. The studies will bring to light and focus on important qualities in policing with the intention and purpose of illustrating and developing further practice.

### **Police students' perception of education and operative training**

*Silje Bringsrud Fekjær and Kjersti Hove*

What do students think about education at PHS in general and operative training in particular? This has been charted in this research project, which has resulted in a separate report and an article in Police Forum. The questionnaire was devised in collaboration with the Student Council and operative training staff, and data has been gathered from students who graduated from PHS in spring 2014. The results show that students are divided in their opinions about the education at PHS and the operative training. There is no foundation for the one-sided negative student opinion which at times has been conveyed, but at the same time students believe that there is room for improvement.

Publications connected to the project in 2014:

- Hove, K. & Fekjær, S. B. (2014). *Studentevalueringen: B3 2014*. Oslo: Politihøgskolen.
- Fekjær, S. B. & Hove, K. (2014). Klare for virkeligheten?: Delte meninger om utdanningen blant studentene ved PHS. *Politiform, (11)*, 42–43.

### **Culture-driven policing?**

*Jaishankar Ganapathy and Marit Egge*

Students applying for Further Education programmes in «Crime Prevention», «Cultural Understanding» and «Conflict Resolution in a multi-cultural society», often dissociate themselves from certain aspects of what they would describe as prevailing police culture. In the study «Culture-driven Policing?» we wish to chart to what extent this is the case. In addition, we are trying to identify which cultural and professional values these groups of students place emphasis on, and to see whether these values are recognizable in work situations. The study commenced in spring 2014.

### **Transnational police work at a local level: tasks, organising and professionalizing**

*Project Leader Helene O. I. Gundhusin cooperation with Katja Franko Aas, UiO. Deltakere i prosjektet: Sigmund Book-Mohn, Guro Skjerve, Annette Vestby.*

The aim of the project is to examine what kind of competence and knowledge about police methods are required to carry out transnational policing at a global, national and local level. A major problem is to find out how cooperation across national

borders affects the role of the police and its professionalising process. The investigation consists of accumulating data within fields of work connected to operating units and special agencies such as the National Criminal Investigation Service, the National Police Immigration Service, the Police Directorate and Oslo Police District, as well as the Ministry of Justice and the Police, and participants in the national Frontex pool of experts. The project is connected to the research project «Crime Control at Europe's Borders», financed by the European Research Council (ERC), led by Katja Franko Aas, University of Oslo. It involves a sub-project «Police Control of Europe's borders» which will look into various strategies of controlling migration in Europe within the so-called «Area of Freedom, Security and Justice»

Publication connected to the project in 2014:

- Franko, K. & Gundhus, H. I. (2014). Policing humanitarian borderlands: Frontex, human rights and the precariousness of life. *British Journal of Criminology*, 55(1), 1–18.

### **Dialogue in the police as a preventive method**

*Ph.D. candidate Elisabeth Myhre Lie*

The theme of the studies is dialogue as a method in police crime prevention with focus on conversation intervention, and the dialogue model used by the Dialogue Police. Both models use dialogue as a main strategy for preventing crime.

Conversation intervention is a structured form of conversation used by the police in conversation

with youths under 18 years of age who have committed a criminal offence. The Dialogue Police are a special group belonging to the division of Organised Crime in Oslo Police District.

The mandate of the Dialogue Police is to prevent violence and damage in connection with demonstrations and at the same time protect freedom of expression. The thought behind it is to prevent violent demonstrations by means of dialogue and cooperation with those who are arranging demonstrations. The conversation intervention model and the Dialogue Police's dialogue model create new outlines for the role of the police and their relationship with the public. In the guide about conversation intervention a very different police role is portrayed where mutual dialogue is emphasized. This mutual understanding also applies to the dialogue model used by the Dialogue Police. The new idea centres around crime prevention not being decided by the police alone, but a result of negotiations between the police and the public about what the problem is and what are the correct solutions. A common undertaking is formed between the police and the public. The goal is to study how police understanding of their role and work identity are influenced by this new role, and how the public experience the police's wish to cooperate by means of dialogue.



**Knowledge in crises: formation of the Police Command Centre and application of knowledge in the case of extraordinary events and crises** (working title)

*Ph.D. candidate Jenny Maria Lundgaard*

The project is a study of how knowledge is applied at the Police Command Centre, where institutional ethnography is used as a methodical point of departure. The project tries to describe and comprehend how knowledge is essential for the police to be able to deal with unexpected events, and how the situation-based and discretionary work of the centre operates with regard to planning mechanisms and steering documents. As a link within police contingency systems, the command centre will control what is happening, make decisions and instruct the team, both in its daily work as well as in crisis situations. In the project these processes will be the basis for observing how knowledge is formed, applied and communicated in mission-based police work. In order to grasp nuances and finely meshed structures in the practice of the centre, a broad collection of empirical data will be used by means of observation, interviews and analyses made up of police logs and documents.

**Collaboration: A study of how SLT collaboration is perceived**

*Jon Strype, Helene O. I. Gundhus, Marit Egge*

Local crime prevention is dependent on cooperation between various parties. This project wishes to focus on how collaboration is experienced by

those taking part in local crime prevention. The project data is first and foremost an adapted version of *Perception of Interprofessional Professional Collaboration Model Questionnaire – PINCOM-Q* (Ødegård, 2006), but also other parts of the data from the SLT-project are used in the analyses.

In the first article from the project we develop and test a model about the perception of collaboration on a selection of qualified staff who are on the SLT work committee. In the next article we wish to have collaboration leadership as a point of departure, and in that connection we wish to focus on the coordinators in the SLT scheme. The final article will look at the extent to which the various dimensions within the participants' experience of collaboration can have a bearing on SLT work.

The project is being conducted in collaboration with Professor Atle Ødegaard at the University College of Molde.

In 2014 the first scientific article from the project was published:

- Strype, J., Gundhus, H. I., Egge, M. and Ødegård, A. (2014). Perceptions of interprofessional collaboration. *Professions and Professionalism*, 4(3), 1–16.

**Becoming a police officer: class, culture, identity** (working title)

*Ph.D. candidate Pål Winnæss*

The project attempts to find answers as to what shapes police students and how they are shaped

on the path towards a working career in the police. The project places focus on which students choose a police education, and the identity process which is undertaken throughout the period of studies: at the college, during practical training and free time – in other words, between the students themselves, students and teachers, during interaction with practicing police officers, and other social relations the students enter into.

### **Police organization, culture and behaviour**

The projects which are connected to this area look at the ‘inner life’ of the police and the formal and informal processes forming police conduct.

### **Crime Prevention: an overall model**

*Tore Bjørgo*

This book project is based on a general model with nine mechanisms of crime prevention: building moral barriers, reducing recruitment, deterrence, defence mechanisms, incapacitating, protecting vulnerable targets, reducing profit, reducing damage, and rehabilitation. The study applies this model to completely different forms of crime, such as terrorism, burglary, drunk driving, criminal juvenile gangs, and organised crime. Even though the preventive mechanisms are the same, there are extremely different tools which can be used to activate, for example, defence mechanisms, for these various forms of crime. This project is based on the book *Strategies for preventing terrorism* which was published by Palgrave MacMillan in

May 2013, in which the model is applied to one of the above-mentioned forms of crime. In the new book Bjørgo will apply the same theoretical model to a series of other forms of crime. The Norwegian edition will be published by Universitetsforlaget in February 2015, while a somewhat extended English edition will be published by Palgrave MacMillan in summer/autumn 2015.

### **Profiling the Effective Detective**

*Ph.D. Candidate Ivar A. Fahsing*

The project will examine how various situational and individual factors can affect critical decisions made in the investigation of serious crime, as well as how to develop more robust and efficient investigation chiefs. The project has a comparable experimental methodology and is based at the University of Gothenburg.

### **Geographical analysis of crime in Oslo - and the effects of targeted police actions**

*Silje Bringsrud Fekjær, Torbjørn Skardhamar, SSB, Torkild Hove Lyngstad, UiO and Willy Pedersen, UiO*

PHS is taking part in the project «Spatial distributions of crime in Oslo – local effects of intervention», financed by the Norwegian Research Council. The aim is to examine the connection between police actions and crime development from a geographical perspective. From new analytical techniques of spatial data and information received from police records it is possible to obtain important information about the effects of

police measures, including actions undertaken to prevent excess sale of alcohol and outdoor violence. Has the SALUTT project in Oslo reduced violence, or relocated it? One aim of the project is to contribute to increased knowledge about crime and police actions, and thereby improve the working methods of the police.

### **Discriminating between true and false intentions**

*Pär Anders Granhag*

Almost all research on how to detect deception in legal settings deals with past actions. The current project takes a different route by focusing on how to interview to reliably discriminate between a person who expresses a true intention and a person who lies about his or her intentions (masking criminal intent by using a cover story). The outcome of the project is of relevance to security, intelligence and law enforcement settings. The project is financially supported by the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group (HIG), which is a unit within the FBI.

Article connected to the project in 2014:

- Granhag, P. A. & Giolla, E. M. (2014). Preventing Future Crimes: Identifying Markers of True and False Intent. *European Psychologist*, 19(3), 195–206.
- Knieps, M, Granhag, P. A. & Vrij, A. (2014). Been there before? Examining «familiarity» as a moderator for discriminating between

true and false intentions. *Frontiers in Psychology*. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2014.00677

- Mac Giolla, E. & Granhag, P. A. (2014). Detecting false intent among small cells of suspects: Single versus repeated interview. *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling*. doi: 10.1002/jip.1419
- Sooniste, T, Granhag, P. A., Strömwall, L. A. & Vrij, A. (2014). Discriminating between true and false intent among small cells of suspects. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*. doi: 10.1111/lcrp.12063

### **Mapping the efficacy of human intelligence gathering techniques**

*Pär Anders Granhag*

Today there is vast research on how to interview witnesses and suspects, and how to interview to detect deception. However, research on how to most effectively elicit human intelligence (HUMINT) is almost nonexistent. The present project sets off to test the comparative effectiveness of different HUMINT gathering techniques, with a particular focus on the so-called Scharff technique. A further aim was to suggest a novel set of measure to be used for assessing the efficacy of HUMINT gathering techniques. The project is financially supported by the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group (HIG), which is a unit within the FBI.

Article connected to the project in 2014:

- Granhag, P. A., Oleszkiewicz, S., Strömwall, L. A. & Kleinman, S. M. (2014). Eliciting intelligence with the Scharff Technique: Interviewing more and less cooperative and capable sources. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, Dec, 2014.
- May, L., Granhag, P. A. & Oleszkiewicz, S. (2014). Eliciting intelligence using the Scharff-Technique: Closing in on the confirmation/disconfirmation-tactic. *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling*, 11(2), 136–150. doi: 10.1002/jip.1412
- Oleszkiewicz, S., Granhag, P. A. & Cancino Montecinos, S. (2014). The scharff-technique: Eliciting intelligence from human sources. *Law and human behavior*, 38(5), 478–489. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000085
- Oleszkiewicz, S., Granhag, P. A. & Kleinman, S. M. (2014). On eliciting intelligence from human sources: Contextualizing the Scharff-technique. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 28, 898–907. doi: 10.1002/acp.3073
- Vrij, A. & Granhag, P. A. (2014). Eliciting information and detecting lies in intelligence interviewing: An overview of recent research. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 28, 936–94. doi: 10.1002/acp.3071

**How to elicit admission from (guilty) suspects**  
Pär Anders Granhag

Research on interviewing suspects has by tradition been occupied by false confessions, interview tactics that should be avoided, and factors that may put the innocent at risk. While such research is of utmost importance, it should be complemented by research that deals with how to obtain true confessions and admissions from guilty suspects. The current project draws on knowledge on suspects' counter-interrogation tactics and how these can be affected by interviewing in a strategic (yet ethically sound) manner. The project is part of the Erasmus Mundus Joint Doctoral program, 'The House of Legal Psychology'.

Article connected to the project in 2014:

- Granhag, P. Anders., Clemens, F., Strömwall, L. A. & Mac Giolla, E. (2014). Crime on the Border: Use of evidence in customs interviews. *Archives of Forensic Psychology*, 1(1), 1–13.
- Hartwig, M, Granhag, P. A. & Luke, T. (2014). Strategic use of evidence during investigative interviews: The state of the science. I D. C. Raskin, C. R. Honts & J. C. Kircher (red.), *Credibility assessment: Scientific research and applications* (s. 1–36). San Diego: Elsevier.
- Luke, T. J., Dawson, E., Hartwig, M. & Granhag, P. A. (2014). How awareness of possible evidence induces forthcoming counter-interrogation strategies. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 28, 878–882. doi: 10.1002/acp.3019

### **The police as an educational organisation**

*Linda Hoel og Brita Bjørkelo*

The aim of the studies is to examine what happens with administrative evaluations undertaken by the Norwegian Bureau for the Investigation of Police Affairs in the police districts. The survey involves interviews with the Chiefs of Police in the districts regarding concrete events occurring in their district which have been reported to the Bureau and where it was concluded after investigation that no criminal act had taken place. Nevertheless, there has been criticism of how the case was handled, and an administrative evaluation of the incident was requested in order to improve practices and routines.

### **New Trends in Modern Policing**

*Project Leader Helene O. I. Gundhus in collaboration with Paul Larsson, Johanne Yttri Dahl and Annette Vestby (and a new member of staff currently under recruitment).*

The Police University College has been granted research funds by the Norwegian Research Council to carry out the project 'Police Methods Undergoing Change' as part of the 'Strategic University College Projects' programme which is running from 2015 to 2018. In the project four different cases connected to economic crime, MC crime, volume crime and transnational policing will be charted in order to explore trends in modern policing. The sub-project examining transnational policing overlaps the project 'Transnational

Policing Locally'. The aim of the project is to examine the increasing intertwinement of police methods used before a criminal offence takes place, so-called proactive policing, and police measures after the criminal offence occurs, so-called reactive policing. Traditionally crime prevention and investigation have been two separated police methods. Today it is expected that the police are one step ahead and working both proactively and reactively against a variety of criminal offences, such as organised crime, financial crime and volume crime. This requires that the police have knowledge about crime as it is being planned and carried out. In this connection intelligence, proactive investigation, crime analyses, surveillance and provocation are of great significance. The project will examine dilemmas and questions arising from the use of new police methods, the new role of the police in society and the erasing of differences between proactive and reactive police methods. Based on well-chosen cases the project will explore aspects of policing that we currently lack knowledge about, both internationally and in Norway. The project will therefore contribute to new empirical knowledge and theory development, which is of great importance for the education of a highly qualified police service.

### **Money Laundering: regulation and control**

*Ph.D. Candidate Karsten Ingvaldsen*

The general theme for the project has its point of departure in the Law on Money Laundering, last

amended on 15.04.2009. More precisely, the project examines, both empirically and theoretically, the different dimensions of the control system which has been developed in Norway whose purpose it is to enforce the law, and combat money laundering stemming from the proceeds of crime. This includes, first and foremost, the control practices of the police, Økokrim (the National Authority for the Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime) and individual bodies with responsibility for reporting.

### **Quality of investigation**

This is a tripartite research project with independent contributions from *Tor-Geir Myhrer*, *Johannes Knutsson* and *Trond Myklebust* in cooperation with the Department of Work-Related and Organisational Psychology at the University of Oslo.

The project looks at various aspects of dealing with criminal proceedings in the police districts.

Professor Johannes Knutsson analyses the amount of cases flowing through as well as target figures based on records in STRASAK, and whether on these grounds it is possible to identify conditions which can improve the quality of investigation. His report *Measuring efficacy in investigation: sub-report in the Investigation Project* was published in the series PHS Research in 2013.

Police Inspector Trond Myklebust has conducted structured interviews in all of the police districts with the Chief of Police, Head of the Department of Investigation and an experienced police investigator. The interviews are based upon a SWOT analysis in connection with what they regard as the Strength of investigative operations in the district, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats. All in all, 90 police officers, 27 members of staff at PHS and 28 investigators as well as leaders at Økokrim are interviewed. The data material gathered consists of over 150 hours of interviews providing more than 25 000 individual statements about investigation, as well as 150 questionnaires about organizational culture. Everything is analysed on the basis of psychological theories and methods.

The third part, which Professor Tor-Geir Myhrer is in charge of, is connected to leading the investigation with regard to prosecution as well as managing the investigative process. It consists of a questionnaire targeted at the police lawyers in the police districts who have extended prosecuting powers according to the Criminal Procedure Act, Section 67, paragraph 2, b-d, and paragraph 3, 2 pt. The aim of the survey is among others to obtain statistical data on how often investigation is carried out requiring prosecuting powers, what they consist of, and possibly what the reason is for the local prosecuting authorities not intervening during the investigation.

Deliveries for the project per 2015 are: 15 Master Theses on Work and Organisational Psychology, 21 conferences contributions, 7 presentations for police authorities and special units of the National Police, as well as report contributions.

### **Police Investigation in an International Perspective**

*Trond Myklebust*

Through the academic network 'the Investigative Interviewing Research Group' Trond Myklebust together with three foreign colleagues is editor and co-author of three books about interviewing. All of the authors are internationally prominent practitioners or academics within their special areas. The textbooks will present an updated overview and contribute towards building bridges between legal psychology, linguistics, and investigation, with clear recommendations regarding 'best praksis'. *Communication in Forensic Contexts: Integrated Approaches from Psychology, Linguistics and Law Enforcement* will be published by the Wiley publishing company, while *International perspectives on the investigative interviewing of victims, witnesses and suspects: Developments in theory and practice – Volume 1 & 2*, will be published by Routledge.

### **Use of the Security Interview**

*Trond Myklebust*

This project looks more closely at the use of the 'security interview' as a tool in the work done by

the national clearance authorities with regard to clearance of persons in accordance with law relating to the Protective Security Service (security law). The project is led by Trond Myklebust, who is also a mentor for one of the Master students taking Police Science in this area.

### **Surveying the numbers of investigative interviews of children**

*Trond Myklebust*

Annual survey of police practice connected to conducting investigative interviews of children in the police districts. These surveys have been carried out since the start of the scheme in 1994, which allowed for investigative interviews of children. The data provides a quantitative overview of the number of interviews conducted, and has been used in a series of analyses, summary reports and published academic articles.

On a national basis this is the only overview of its kind, and the annual survey work will continue

### **Reflection and experiential learning in police education**

*Joshua Phelps og Jon Strype*

The project «Reflection and Experiential Learning in Police Education» studies factors which promote and prevent experiential learning and reflection in police education. The project consists of several components, including the effect of using video recordings in reflection processes con-



nected to practical training sessions. Furthermore, focus is placed on the significance of socio-psychological factors on learning and learning outcome. The studies are carried out in collaboration with researchers at the London School of Economics and Political Science. Preliminary results from the studies were presented at the Nordic Seminar on Police Science in Växjö on 19 – 21 August 2014, and final results will be presented in international scientific journals.

### **Investigative interviewing of traumatised interviewees**

*Ph.D. Candidate Patrick Risan*

The project looks at interviews with survivors of Utøya. By studying interviews with 21 investigators, the goal was to examine the conditions that can lead to an investigator establishing and maintaining contact with traumatized interviewees, and the challenges that can arise.

### **Monitoring and investigating transnational environmental crime**

*Ph.D. Candidate Siv Runhovde*

The Ph.D. project is a qualitative study of Norwegian monitoring authorities' actions in preventing the illegal importation and exportation of animal and plant types which are in danger of extinction. Focus is placed on the control activities carried out in border areas, the police and Customs and Excise being the most important parties to the study. The project aims to

examine to what extent the police officers' awareness and knowledge of this field has a bearing on uncovering cases, to what extent organisational factors in the police and Customs and Excise have an effect on the actions undertaken, as well as discuss how such crime can best be regulated within today's legislation.

### **«Police and Discretion» – a study of the exercise of discretion in uniformed policing, within a legal framework**

*Ph.D. Candidate Hild Rønning*

The goal of the project is to examine how discretion exercised by a selection of police officers relates to the legal provisions which apply. Particular focus is placed on the police officers' considerations regarding to what extent they will intervene in a situation, with which means they will intervene, and to what extent the alleged criminal offence results in prosecution. The project also looks at how the facts are investigated, as well as how decisions made are documented and quality-assured. The studies thereby cover factual discretion, legal discretion and discretionary judgement. The project is carried out by means of observation, interviews, the examination of documents and methodology based on legal dogma.

### **Prosecution in the digital era**

*Inger Marie Sunde*

This long-term field of research describes and analyses police methods which use evidence from closed and open digital sources. The question



relating to the enforcement of penal clauses affecting criminal activity on the Internet is also addressed. Concrete work has been carried out to establish multidisciplinary projects, especially with regard to technological and criminological competence to legal competence. In 2014 data was gathered for the «Cybercrime» project which is being conducted in collaboration with the University of Copenhagen and the Police Academy in Finland (Tampere). The project will be completed in 2015. It is supported by the Nordic Research Council for Criminology).

### **Police Challenge**

The projects linked to this area create knowledge about phenomena and problems connected to policing.

### **Research Collaboratio «Marpart»**

*Bjørn Barland, Johanne Yttri Dahl and Tor-Geir Myhrer*

The key purpose of this project is to assess the risk of the increased maritime activity in the High North and the challenges this increase may represent for the preparedness institutions in this region. We focus on cross-institutional and cross-country partnerships between preparedness institutions and companies. We elaborate on the operational crisis management of joint emergency operations including several parts of the preparedness system and resources from several countries.

The research collaboration is led by the University of Nordland, and involves institutions from several countries:

- High North Center at Bodø Graduate School of Business, University of Nordland (Norway)
- FFI-The Norwegian Defense Research Establishment (Norway)
- The Norwegian Police University College (Norway)
- UIT-the Arctic University of Norway (Norway)
- University Center in Svalbard (Norway)
- University of Greenland (Greenland)
- University of Iceland (Iceland)
- Northern (Arctic) Federal University (Russia)
- Murmansk State Technical University (Russia)

### **Doping**

*Bjørn Barland*

The project will take the shape of a book summarising more than twenty years of research on the topic of doping. The book is intended as a textbook for use within various professions and will place doping in a broader social context. The book project is planned to be completed in summer 2015.

### **Conformity through deviance**

*Bjørn Barland*

In the project, modern body culture and doping are discussed against the background of Robert Merton's theories. A central question is: can we understand doping as an individual adaptation to modern body culture?

This is a collaboration project, and the aim is to publish two articles in international journals. The articles will be based on two earlier reports published in the series PHS Research. The first article was published in 2014 and the second will be ready for publication in autumn 2015.

Publication connected to the project in 2014:

- Tangen, J. O. & Barland, B: (2014). Hidden patterns behind doping use among Norwegians 18-19 years old. *Journal of Sports Science*, 1(1), 26–36.

### **Doping and deviance** (working title)

*Bjørn Barland*

This project involves a manuscript for an English language book publication (currently under assessment). In the book/report an attempt is made to analyse modern body culture, and to look in particular at how we in modern society attain or seek conformity through deviant actions. This is an approach inspired by Robert Merton's theories (1968) about 'social structures and anomie'.

### **Survey of threats and other undesired behavior towards Norwegian politicians**

*Heidi Fischer Bjelland and Tore Bjørgo*

Researcher Heidi Fischer Bjelland and professor Tore Bjørgo have conducted a study of threats and other undesired behavior towards government ministers and Members of Parliament. The goal of the survey was to gain an insight into which types of undesired behavior Norwegian persons of authority are exposed to, and what consequences such incidents receive. The data basis for the study was a questionnaire which was sent to all government ministers and Members of Parliament in April 2013. The survey was commissioned by the Norwegian Police Security Service.

The project was completed in 2014, and the results published in PHS Research:

- Bjelland, H. F. & Bjørgo, T. (2014). *Trusler og trusselhendelser mot politikere: En spørreundersøkelse blant norske stortingsrepresentanter og regjeringsmedlemmer*. (PHS Forskning 2014: 4). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

### **Terrorism and the 22 July attacks: analyses of phenomena, key players and consequences**

*Tore Bjørgo*

The project consists of a book and several articles (the first article was published in 2012). The book *Exploring the Dynamics of a Terrorist Targeting Process: The 22 July attacks in Norway*

is being written along with Cato Hemmingby. The studies are primarily based on analyses of Breivik's statements to the police and in court, in connection with the course of events. The goal is to obtain insight into which factors and processes affected the terrorist's choice of action, and especially his target selection. Bjørgo, Hemmingby and three researchers from Leiden University in the Netherlands are co-writing a book chapter on *Performing Justice, Coping with Trauma: The trial against Anders Breivik* which will be included in a book about *Terrorists on Trial* to be published in 2015.

### **Who does not become a terrorist, and why?**

*Tore Bjørgo*

Tore Bjørgo and Ingvild M. Gjelsvik are partners in a large international project on «Who Does Not Become a Terrorist, and Why? Towards an Empirically Grounded Understanding of Individual Motivation in Terrorism.» This consortium of leading international scholars will each interview 10 participants from 15 different militant movements, representing a wide range of ideological movements from different parts of the world. Bjørgo is responsible for interviewing 10 former or present right-wing extremists from Scandinavia. The study will analyze from a comparative perspective the factors that prevent radicalized individuals from becoming terrorists. There has recently been much research on why and how individuals become radicalized, but we

know far less about why and how radicalized individuals stop their process of engagement before they get involved in violent activities. Developing better knowledge about these processes of early disengagement may provide important keys for more effective policies to prevent radicalization into terrorism and violent extremism. Ultimately, this project hopes to contribute to theory building in the fields of radicalization, deradicalization and counter-radicalization by looking at a neglected phenomenon: interrupted radicalization, and to what extent prevention efforts have worked in these cases. The project is funded by the US Department of Defense through the Minerva program.

### **Pathways to violence – about youth out of control**

*Ragnhild Bjørnebekk*

The study aims at identifying major risk and protection factors, possible resilient processes, and describes 'pathways' leading to arenas of violence and 'pathways' leading to pro-social arenas.

Guest lecture connected to the project in 2014:

- «*Youngsters out of Control*»– *life-histories and the situation of today. Risks and protections. How do their stories differ from ordinary youngsters? Society for Longitudinal and Life-course Studies: Lives in transitions: Lifecourse Research and Social Policy, Lausanne.*

**Coping with terrorism: resilience and fear under and in the aftermath of the attack on the Norwegian Society, 22.07.2011**

*Ragnhild Bjørnebekk*

The aim of the project is to study how Norwegian society handled the 22 July attack with focus on resilience (whereby processes are generated which flourish and develop during and in the aftermath of major stress).

Guest lecture connected to the project in 2014:

- *The Terror and Massacre-attack on Norway: Lessons learned.* Guest lecture Master study in International Education, Adelphi University.

**Artic violence? – Violence in the northernmost parts of Norway; West Finnmark police district**

*Ragnhild Bjørnebekk* in cooperation with the National Police Directorate represented *Espen Frøyland* and *Pål Bergset Ulvedal*

The project consists of two parts:

- Hot time and hot places – analyses of violence. Analyses of violence, crime and living conditions among youth based on the Youth Data Studies of West Finnmark.
- Explanation of violence: analysis and comparative studies in Artic regions where factors specific to this climatic zone are studied (various external stress factors such as cold, darkness, special challenges connected to the shepherd culture, etc.). Cultural conflicts and bullying will be dealt with in particular

Part one of the project was presented in December 2014:

- *Artic Violence – Violence in West Finnmark: Development of violence - hot spots and profiles of violence.* Seminar for police leaders in West Finnmark, Skaido.

**A society in change – from the base: on the negotiations between the women’s shelters and the authorities in the 1980s**

*Solgunn Eidheim*

The studies cover negotiations which took place between women’s shelters and the authorities during the course of the 1970s and ‘80s, and how these negotiations have contributed to changing the intentions and departure point of the women’s shelters. On the whole, the negotiations between the shelters and the authorities have been targeted at drawing the attention of the auxiliary services, the police and the prosecuting authorities towards the plight of women exposed to violence, and in a different way than had been done in the past. The negotiations have taken place at various levels and have been brought to the table in the form of dilemmas between carrying out policy and promoting practical services within the same organisation.

The study commenced with a 50% position in spring 2012 and will be completed in autumn 2015.

### **The target selection process of terrorists**

*Ph.D. Candidate Cato Hemmingby*

The project is a study of factors affecting terrorists' choice of physical targets in an operational context. In a selection of cases different variables are identified along with the causal mechanisms which affect decision-making during the course of a target selection process. Representatives of different ideological platforms and organisational structures have been selected. The project will close at the end of 2016.

Related to the PH.D. project is the book *Exploring the Dynamics of a Terrorist Targeting Process: The 22 July attacks in Norway*, which is being co-written with Tore Bjørgo. The studies are primarily based on analyses of Breivik's statements to the police and in court, in connection with the course of events. The goal is to obtain insight into which factors and processes affected the terrorist's choice of action, and especially his target selection. In addition, Hemmingby along with Bjørgo and three researchers from Leiden University in the Netherlands are co-writing a book chapter on *Performing Justice, Coping with Trauma: The trial against Anders Breivik*. This will be included in a book about *Terrorists on Trial* to be published in 2015.

### **Security of important institutions of authority abroad**

*Cato Hemmingby*

The project consists of charting of how buildings

and properties of great symbolic value which house central authorities are secured in a selection of countries in Europe. There is particular focus on physical security and allocation of human resources, including distribution of roles between the police and other categories of security personnel – both from the public and private sector. Professor Tore Bjørgo, Police Superintendent Anders Snortheimsmoen and Ph.D. Candidate Per Håkon Sand will contribute to the evaluation after the data has been gathered. The work commenced in autumn 2014, and the report will be completed in 2015

### **The development of terrorism in Europe**

*Cato Hemmingby*

In 2014 the plan for a project was drawn up with an intention of producing a large publication dealing with main features connected to the development of terrorism in Western Europe from the end of the 1960s until today. An application for financial support from the Norwegian Academic Fund (NFF) has been granted, resulting in the project being further developed throughout 2015.

### **Trafficking of Human Beings and Enforced Labour**

*Synnøve Jahnsen*

For more than 10 years Norwegian authorities have placed the combatting of THB high on their political agenda. The attention has mostly been

directed towards combatting prostitution. Set against this background, the project focuses on the phenomenon and the concept of enforced labour. This is done in relation to international agreements, understanding of Norwegian law, political White Papers and through interviews with experts. In the report the phenomenon is discussed in the context of several issues, including social dumping and work-related crime. At the same time it takes a close look at those parties which currently provide assistance and which cooperate with control and supervisory authorities in the work market. Today there is little research on enforced labour, and there is also a lack of research into organized crime in the work market. This report will provide a new insight into themes which are of significance for combatting crime in the future.

The project was completed in 2014, and the results were published in PHS Research:

- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2014). *Menneskehandel og tvangsarbeid: En forstudie om gråsoneproblematikkinnenfor innsatsområdet arbeidsmarkeds kriminalitet*. (PHS Forskning 2014: 3). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

**«Gender policing» and «crime policing»: a queer-theoretical analysis of LHBTQ persons' experience with hate crime**

*Henning Kaiser Klatran*

These studies look into what kind of experience lesbians, homosexuals, bisexuals, transsexuals or

queers (LHBTQ) have in connection with hate crime. Hate crime is defined as criminal acts carried out against certain persons based on their actual or assumed ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or mental or physical disability. The studies are based on 15 in-depth interviews with LHBTQs who believe that they have been exposed to different criminal acts where hate has been the motive.

By means of these in-depth interviews I will show how the informants regard the incident they have been exposed to as hate crime. Further, I examine to which extent the informants have chosen whether or not to report the incident to the police, and what explanation they give for their choice of action. A central part of the studies relates to what kind of consequences their experience has on their feeling of security, gender expression, use of the public area, as well as their trust in the police.

By using an approach based on the queer theories of Michel Foucault, Judith Butler and Steven Seidman, I attempt to show how hate crime towards this group cannot be purely understood as a breach of the law. On the contrary, I argue that hate crime against this group is an expression of 'gender policing', in other words enforcement of heteronormative expectations with regard to gender, and how these sanctions act as a way of disciplining body and gender expression. It is a paradox that the police who are bearers of heteronormative values have the task of 'crime

policing', in other words sanctioning 'gender policing' in those cases where possible violation of the Criminal Code has occurred. It is the task of the police to combat crime and provide security within society. At the same time there may be an exaggerated belief in the police's ability to combat hate crime against this group, and this may overshadow the true cause of this kind of hate crime which lies in society's heteronormative structure.

### **Introductory Book to Police Science**

*Paul Larsson* is the chief editor and *Helene I. Gundhus* and *Rolf Graner*, Linne University, are co-editors. In addition to the editors, the following have contributed to the book: Birgitte Ellefsen, Liv Finstad, Lars Holmberg, Ola Kronkvist, Heidi Mork Lomell, Tor-Geir Myhrer, Otto Petersson and Harriet Jakobsson Öhrn.

The book has a Nordic perspective on police research, and targets basic education as well as Bachelor Programmes in the different Nordic countries. It contains chapters about what Police Science is, the history of the police, the organization and management of the police, police and law, who the police are, police culture(s), what the police does, crime prevention, the role of the interview in policing, conflict-filled policing, policing activity outside the police, and future policing.

The book was published in 2014:

- Larsson, P., Gundhus, H. I. & Graner, R. (Red.) (2014). *Innføring i politivitenskap*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk

### **Economic Crime – a Nordic Reader**

*Paul Larsson, Tage Alalehto and Lars Korsell*

Since the 1940s there has been a considerable amount of research conducted in the field of economic crime in the Nordic countries. A lot of the research has been of high quality, and the best known might well be the contribution from Vilhelm Auberts in the 1950s. Today a lot of this research is difficult to access, as many important contributions are only to be found in reports and other publications which have partly been forgotten.

This reader is targeted at students looking into economic crime within subjects such as criminology, law, economics, sociology or political science. The compilation contains a new chapter written by the editors, with the purpose of bringing the research conducted in the field up to the present day.

The book was published in 2014:

- Alalehto, T., Larsson, P. & Korsell, L. (2014). *Ekonomisk brottslighet: En nordisk reader*. Lund: Studentlitteratur.



## **Questioning the Norwegian Security Architecture: The Police and the Armed Forces in Crisis Management**

*Tor-Geir Myhrer, Johanne Yttri Dahl og Bjørn Barland*

This is currently at the stage of a project proposal with three main Norwegian partners, the Norwegian Police University College (PHS), the Norwegian Institute for Defence Studies (IFS)/ Norwegian Defence University College (FHS) and the Defence Research Establishment (FFI). The main project will study how collaboration between police and defence in Norway can be improved, and how blurring lines of responsibilities and tasks may challenge cooperation. The objective of the project is to develop a multidisciplinary collaborative research project proposal fusing institutions for research and higher education in the police and defence sectors.

## **Internet policing**

*Inger Marie Sunde*

The Internet and social media are integrated into everyday life. The police make use of new media in

all parts of its operations. Automated methods of gathering and analysing data, as well as obtaining information from various services, raise the question about the protection of personal privacy, about the tasks of the police and an understanding of their role, outlining their territory from that of other parties such as Internet hosts, voluntary organisations, other public institutions, etc. The field of research is cross-disciplinary. It started up in 2012 with the project «Radicalisation and violent extremism on the Internet» conducted in cooperation with the Research Institute of the Ministry of Defence. The focus ahead will be on automated exploitation of ‘big data’ versus legal rights, freedom of expression and the protection of public privacy. The field of study supports «criminal proceedings in the digital era». There is an agreement with the University College of Gjøvik (CCIS) regarding collaboration on the project.

## **The Digital Hour and Digital Policing**

*Inger Marie Sunde*

The Digital Hour (DDT) is an ongoing series of seminars intended for staff and students at PHS,





and for colleagues working in the police service, which takes place 3-4 times per semester. The aim is to highlight the development taking place within digital communication technology, social media, etc. and create awareness of opportunities and challenges for the police. Sunde is the initiator, and is responsible for the programme. The Digital Hour is a follow-up to the report *A digital dimension in education programmes at the Police University College*. (Sunde, 2013).

Digital policing is a focus area for the Police University College, and has brought about changes to the education programmes in Investigation, 'On Site' Investigation and Methodology.

## Strategisk mål 2

### *Increasing National and International Research and Development*

Researchers at PHS are strongly involved in national and international projects and networks within police science, both as participants and as drivers. Academic networks have been established both on an institutional and a personal level, and play an important role in the further development of research at the institution.

Among established networks, the following are of the greatest importance:

### **The European Association of psychology and law (EAPL)**

EAPL has three goals: 1) promoting research on legal psychology, 2) promoting the teaching of legal psychology and 3) promoting academic exchange in matters relating to legal psychology. The organisation has members all around Europe and also has members in North America, Australia and New Zealand. The field of research is applied psychology with focus on perpetrators and victims of crime, crime prevention, discovery, conviction, punishment and rehabilitation. The organization publishes the journal *Psychology, Crime & Law* and arranges annual conferences in Europe. Professor Pär-Anders Granhag, who is professor II at PHS, is president of the association.

### **The European Police College (CEPOL) – Europol og Eurojust**

This is an EU organization in which the Norwegian Police University College is an official partner. Norway has its own police coordinator at Europol's headquarters in the Hague and at the EU's operative and judicial partner organisation, Eurojust. CEPOL develops and promotes knowledge and education for European police within a variety of subject and crime areas, including police management, investigative methods, organized crime, cybercrime and economic crime. CEPOL, Europol and Eurojust arrange a series of conferences and academic seminars, as well as publish research journals and other academic journals.

### **European Police Research Institute Collaboration (EPIC)**

EPIC is a consortium with partners from different countries: Police Academy of the Netherlands, Scottish Institute for Policing Research & University of Dundee (UK), University College Ghent (Belgium), Cardiff University School of Social Sciences (UK), Norwegian Police University College, Uppsala University (Sweden), Police College of Finland, Linnaeus University (Sweden), Manchester Business School (UK). The consortium contributes to building bridges between policy and police practice on the one hand and scientific knowledge and research on the other.

### **The University College of Gjøvik**

The police have established a collaboration in the field of investigation of cybercrime with the Centre for Cyber and Information Security (CCIS) at the University College of Gjøvik. This collaboration involves research projects with Inger Marie Sunde as contact person. For the Police University College this collaboration has resulted in the development of an experiential Masters Programme for Data Security and Cybercrime. The University College of Gjøvik has responsibility for the general modules relating to data security, while PHS is responsible for modules relating to securing digital evidence, and analysis. The programme is aimed at public employees in the Nordic countries who work on

cybercrime investigation. Ulf Bergum is PHS's contact person in connection with collaboration on the Master's programme.

### **The Institute for Criminology and Legal Sociology at the University of Oslo**

The Institute is an important partner for collaboration on Police Science with staff conducting police research. Professor Heidi Mork Lomell, Professor Liv Finstad and Professor Vidar Halvorsen are major figures in this connection. Halvorsen also leads the research group *Societal Control* and *Legal Rights* at the Law Faculty, consisting of a number of participants from the Faculty. The research group collaborates with local, national and international institutions, including PHS, the University of Bergen and the University of Central Lancashire. The group comprises researchers with various backgrounds in criminal law, criminal procedure, administrative law, criminology, legal sociology, ethics and international human rights. Research is done on changes in the control activities carried out by authorities and how both the development of society and laws create new challenges for the rule of law. The field of research is at the cutting edge between the study of law and sociology, and has three main focus areas: 1) new forms of crime and new criminalization, 2) changes in criminal policy and control activities of authorities, and 3) the rule of law and other principles related to this.

### **International Investigative Interviewing Research Group (iIIRG)**

iIIRG is an international network for practitioners and academics who have interviewing and interviewing methodology as their academic field. The network has approximately 450 members from over 25 countries and arranges an annual conference. Several institutions take part through formalized collaboration in the form of iIIRG, such as Newcastle University (England), PHS (Norway), The Centre of Forensic Linguistics (Aston University, England), the Centre of Forensic Interviewing (University of Portsmouth, England), Univeristy of Derby (England) and École Nationale de Police Québec (Canada). Several other institutions use iIIRG for academic development, for example the International Court of Human Rights in the Hague (ICC), the United Nations' Development Programme (UNDP), and the Kids Internet Safety Alliance (KINSA, Canada). These institutions have educated field operators (interviewers) through the academic expertise provided by iIIRG.

### **The International Police Executive Symposium (IPES)**

IPES is the annual symposium for the research journal *Police, Practice and Research*, which publishes international research on all police-related topics ranging from patrol activity to top management. The annual symposium reinforces the interdisciplinary and intercultural development of policing as a subject area by acting as a gath-

ering point for researchers and practitioners. PHS is represented regularly at the annual symposium.

### **Consortium for Research on Terrorism and International Crime**

The consortium is collaboration between major Norwegian research groups whose area is terrorism and international crime. PHS, the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs and the Research Institute of the Ministry of Defence (FFI) are involved. The consortium creates an arena for promoting research, exchange of information and competence building between the institutions.

### **New Trends in Modern Policing**

The project leader for the network is Helene O. I. Gundhus, Professor in Police Science at PHS. The project team consists of project leader, Professor Paul Larsson, Assistant Professor Johanne Yttri Dahl, Ph.D. Candidate Annette Vestby, and one other participant. Professor Nicholas Fyfe, Director of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR), will be guest lecturer at PHS for a three-month period. Professor Clifford Shearing (University of Cape Town) is also part of the project along with reserchers from the Institute of Police Education at Linnaeus University, and unit leader/Dr.jur. Lars Korsell from the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention. The project group will establish a research network based on the theme New Trends in Modern Policing along with other researchers at SIPR. The project

group will also collaborate with the research group on Societal Control and Rule of Law and the research project group on Crime Control in the Borderlands of Europe, both based at the University of Oslo.

### **The Nordic Network for Research on Psychology & Law (NNPL)**

The network is a Nordic organization for researchers and those interested in research within psychology applied to legal problems. Large parts in the development of investigative methods are based on research in legal psychology. This ranges from causes of crime, crime investigation, rehabilitation and avoidance to prevention. The network encourages regular contact and builds a bridge between representatives from this field of study. Several researchers and members of staff from PHS actively participate in this network which has mailing lists about new research and conferences which take place annually in one of the Nordic countries. The network was established in 2004 by Professor Pär-Anders Granhag, who is Professor II at PHS and who still currently acts as coordinator.

### **Nordic Police Research Network**

This network has its origin in the educational programmes of the Nordic countries, and is an active network of police researchers. The network's goal is to stimulate police research in the

Nordic countries by means of regular publications of newsletters, and by arranging a Nordic police research conference every second year. Up to now there is no secretariat to organize meetings and the network. The meetings started off with having around 10-12 participants to today having parallel sessions, often with more than 100 participants from the Nordic countries, mostly Norway and Sweden. They cover research from extremely varied academic areas where the common denominator is police research. Besides strengthening research, the major goal behind these seminars is to ensure that the research is channeled to practitioners and leaders working in this field. The seminars are intended to provide a meeting point for researchers and practitioners. Police Science is an academic area in rapid development, and knowledge from research is channeled through this network. In addition, the seminars are open to students who may attend the seminars and link up with the network. Student dissertations in the form of Master theses may also be distributed via the network.

### **The Psychological Institute at the University of Oslo, academic group Work and Organisational Psychology**

The Research Department at PHS has a collaboration in the project Police as an Organisation with the academic group Work and Organisational Psychology at the Psychological Institute

at the University of Oslo. The project has been ongoing since 2009 and has focused on factors of organizational psychology in police investigation. The collaboration has resulted in several scientific articles and 14 Master theses at the Institute.

### **Recruitment, Education and Careers in the Police: A European Longitudinal Study (RECPOL)**

A research group at PHS is leading the European Research Network RECPOL which examines recruitment, education and careers in the police. With the help of a questionnaire, police students in seven European countries (Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Scotland, Belgium and Catalonia in Spain) are followed throughout four phases: at the start of their education, the end of their education, and three and six years respectively into their careers to see how their attitudes, values and views about policing and society change due to the effects of education and practical experience.

### **Spatial And Temporal Dynamics**

PHS is participating in the research project Spatial and Temporal Dynamics, financed by the Norwegian Research Council. The goal is to examine the connection between police efforts and crime development from a geographical perspective. Important partners in this collaboration are Torbjørn Skardhamar, researcher I at the

Central Bureau of Statistics, and Willy Pedersen, Professor in Sociology at the University of Oslo.

### **Young Nordic Police Research Network**

The network's aim is to gather young researchers connected to the area of the police or policing for annual seminars with themes concerning issues of police or policing that are particularly relevant in the Nordic countries, and/or issues that are interesting to contrast Nordic practice to other countries' practices. We want to inspire Nordic researchers to learn about Nordic similarities and differences, which in turn may lead to improving understanding of policing in the home state of the participants.

## Strategisk mål 3

### *Increasing publications in peer-review journals*

Since the report year 2011, the registration of all types of publications and oral presentations has been done in Cristin – Current Research Information System in Norway – which is a common research information system for the health sector, the institutional sector and the higher education sector in Norway. One of the most important goals of Cristin is to gather all records and reports about research activity within the three sectors into one common system.

### **Scientific and Academic Lectures**

PHS shall be an active and distinct premise provider in public debate in special fields, and shall make its competence visible both to society at large and to the justice sector in particular. Academic staff have therefore a special responsibility for participating in public debate and contributing suggestions which can lead to better decisions and assessments being made. In this connection, lectures held in academic, police-related and more popular science circles (table 1) show that the level of activity in 2014 is stable compared with previous years. For 2014 there is also reason to believe that the number of academic presentations is substantially higher than is recorded in Cristin because the main focus at PHS has been on achieving as thorough a regi-

stration as possible of *written*, point-scoring work. Reporting of oral presentations has so far been voluntary. However, there is a strong wish to register oral presentations in Cristin, to illustrate the diversity of activity at PHS – even though oral presentation work does not score points.

Regarding media contributions, we have, as shown by Table 1, alternated between giving an estimate and stating the exact number of registered contributions in Cristin. Due to the fact that media contributions are not a point-scoring category, and registration in Cristin is voluntary, there are few who register. The figures from Cristin can therefore not be used. For 2014 we have chosen to use figures from the Communication Division's publication *Statistics and Publication PHS 2014*. This contains how many times 'staff with the greatest media focus' have been mentioned in articles (not TV or radio). The figures in Table 1 are based on how many times the four most active researchers at PHS have been visible in the media. We therefore indicate a figure which we know is far too low, but which illustrates that researchers at PHS are visible and active participants in public debate.

TABLE 1. LECTURING ACTIVITIES, PHS 2010-2014

Number of conference contributions and academic presentations	2010 <sup>11</sup>	2011	2012	2013	2014
Scientific lectures	3	56	65	68	33
Academic/popular science lectures	-	48	46	41	66
Poster	3	5	-	7	3
Media contributions	-	400 (estimate)	142 (Cristin)	153 (estimate)	894 <sup>12</sup>

### Scientific and academic publications

In Table 2 the number of written works reported in Cristin in 2014 is presented according to type of publication. From 2012 to 2013 we see a decrease in the number of publications, while in 2014 we see an increase again. Nevertheless, it is important to be aware of the fact that work done in one calendar year is not necessarily published

in the same year because the publishing process often takes a long time. Small variations from year to year therefore do not say much about increases and decreases in activity. It is not until it is possible to look at the development over a longer period of time that a proper picture of the level of 'production at PHS' can be formed.

<sup>11</sup> Hidden figures due to lack of reporting routines

<sup>12</sup> 1 = Referred to in 1 article/interview

TABLE 2. SCIENTIFIC AND ACADEMIC/POPULAR SCIENCE PRODUCTION,, PHS 2010–2014

Number of written works	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Scientific monographs	1	2	1	2	1
Scientific part of book/report	7	12	16	7	10
Scientific articles in journals	15	16	26	15	28
Textbooks/academic literature	-	4	1	7	3
Academic/popular science articles in books and journals	14	7	9	12	12
Chronicles, editorials, etc.	-	8	9	13	22
Total reports in Cristin <sup>13</sup>	13	3	10	7	6
PHS Research <sup>14</sup>	7	4	7	3	4
Ph.D. theses	1	2	2	1	2
Master theses	1	1	2	1	4
Total number of works	59	59	83	68	88

While the number of scientific publications in 2013 totalled 29, it increased to 41 in 2014 – which is certainly a very positive development. It is difficult to say what the cause of the increase might be. One possible explanation may be that members of staff at PHS have gradually become more aware of publishing in point-scoring channels. Another explanation may be that as a consequence of the journal *Nordic Police Research* being established, there is a new, point-scoring, open-access publication channel where authors of articles can publish in English or Norwegian. As the police are an important target group for research at PHS, it might be that the ability to pre-

sent research, freely available and in Norwegian, makes it easier to reach this target group.

The number of chronicles also increased from 2013 to 2014, which reflects the fact that staff at PHS are to an even greater extent participating in public debate. When it comes to other, non-point-scoring publications, activity in 2014 remained stable compared with 2013, except for the production of students' textbooks, where the number of books published has more than halved. With regard to the number of student books published, this is to a great extent affected by the needs within the Bachelor programme.

<sup>13</sup> Number of reports written by staff at PHS

<sup>14</sup> In the series PHS Research the reports may also be written by others not employed at PHS



## Publication points

Publication points are calculated based on the type of publication and the level of publication channel. A scientific monograph – that is, a book with an author – provides five points if it is published by ‘level 1 publishers’, but eight points if it is published by ‘level 2 publishers’. The number of monographs published by an institution will therefore give good results when it comes to the accumulated amount of publication points the institution obtains. An article in a journal written by a single author, published in a ‘level 1 journal’ gives one point, but an article in a ‘level 2 journal’ gives three whole points. In cases where several authors are involved, the total number of points is divided by the number of authors.

In Table 3 the total number of publication points is shown, as well as the points distributed between the three point-scoring types of publication in Cristin. As shown in Table 2 we see an increase in the number of scientific publications – which is not reflected in a corresponding increase in the number of publication points (table 3).

The number and scientific level of monographs are the single factors that have the greatest influ

ence on the publication points. As shown in table 2, the number of monographs increased from 1 in 2012 to 2 in 2013, returning to 1 again in 2014. In points, this resulted in a greater impact than halving and doubling because one of the monographs in 2013 was published by a level 2 publisher and scored 8 points. Both the number and scores for scientific journals and chapters in anthologies increased from 2013 to 2014. However, this does not compensate for the decline in publication points for monographs.

Increased collaboration between various institutions nationally and internationally leads to researchers from several institutions co-writing and co-publishing. The wish has been expressed that there should be research collaboration between institutions, but a ‘side-effect’ is that articles and book chapters written in cooperation with others leads to fewer publication points for the individual institution when the points are divided among the number of authors. This has a massive effect when an author from PHS writes together with several authors from other institutions.

Publication points	2011	2012	2013	2014
Monographs	10	5	13	5
Anthology articles with ISBN	4,15	10,7	4,55	5,52
Journal articles with ISSN	12,58	18,33	9,70	15,62
Total number of publication points	26,73	34,03	27,25	26,14

TABLE 3. PUBLICATION POINTS ACCUMULATED AND DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO PUBLICATION TYPE, PHS 2011-2014

## Strategic goal 4

### *Applying to the Research Council of Norway and the EU's framework programme for funding of research projects*

Applying to the Research Council of Norway and the EU's framework programme for funding of research projects

The past number of years PHS has endeavoured to strengthen its competence in writing applications and gaining experience with externally financed projects, including those financed by the Norwegian Research Council and the EU. During the course of 2014 a series of applications were sent in, several of which were granted financing.

For several years PHS has been collaborating with the Department of International Environment and Development Studies (NORAGRIC) at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences. In spring 2014 NORAGRIC along with PHS and other Norwegian and international institutions applied for research funding from the EU Horizon 2020 programme for the project «Community Based Policing and Post Conflict Police Reform». The application was granted, and PHS will take part in the 5-year project within a financial framework of 380 000 Euro. The project has focus on 'community policing' or 'neighbourhood policing' and its significance for the local community. Four thematic and four geographical working groups have been set up. The four geographical groups will

cover the Balkans, Central America, East Africa and Southeast Asia. The four thematic groups will cover technology, police, youth and gender as background for examining the significance of community policing.

As one of seven university colleges, PHS received funding from the Norwegian Research Council as part of the programme Strategic College Funding in order to carry out the project «New Trend in Modern Policing/ Changing Police Methods». The project will last for four years and was granted funding worth more than 11 million NOK. The background for the project is the lack of systematic empirical research done on erasing the divisions between crime prevention, intelligence and investigation, as well as reactive and proactive policing. The project will examine practical and normative consequences, as well as theoretical interpretations of such shifts through four different cases.

PHS is participating in the project «Spatial and Temporal Dynamics», which is being funded by the Norwegian Research Council. In the project geographical distribution of social phenomena is analysed with the use of GIS. The main focus is on segregation according to place of residence, crime, patterns of population movement and distances between places of residence of relatives. The purpose of the project part that PHS is involved in is to examine the connection between police actions and the development of crime from a geographical perspective.

PHS got an application granted within the Balance programme which is run by the Norwegian Research Council and whose goal it is to improve gender balance in top positions. The project is called «Building Competence for Maintaining Competence: Fix the system and achieve unique institutional goals» and received funding of up to three million NOK. The main goals of the project are to increase the number of professors generally and in particular the number of female professors, to carry out research-based mapping and analysis of what promotes and prevents opportunities for qualifying for top academic positions and research leadership positions, to create opportunities for strengthening Police Science as an academic discipline through implementing measures to ensure a constant gender balance in top positions, and through research-based knowledge contribute to the unique national responsibility which PHS has for knowledge-based leadership in the police, knowledge-steered policing and knowledge-based decision-making.

PHS has also been granted funding for another project to raise staff competence. The college has received 500 000 NOK in public competence-building funds from the Ministry of Administration and IT (Difi), which are to be used for developing and conducting training of middle managers with the goal of strengthening the competence and skills of middle managers within personnel management and academic management.

In April PHS was granted funding from the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology to take part in the project «Cybercrime» which is a pre-project for comparative research on how police and prosecution authorities in Norway, Denmark and Finland handle cybercrime.

In addition, PHS is a partner or ‘individual expert’ in a EU application for a Center of Excellence for Radicalization Awareness Network (RAN). The application is formally managed by RADAR Europe in Amsterdam and it is still being processed. RAN is an expert network of researchers and practitioners who provide information and distribute the best knowledge and practices to be found, with the purpose of preventing violent radicalization and extremism. The RAN network has been operating for some years, but will now be reorganized into a ‘Centre of Excellence’ within the EU system.

Along with the Norwegian Institute for Defence Studies and the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment, PHS has also applied to the Ministry of Justice for funding of the project «New Threats – new solutions?» The project is about collaboration between police and military in normal situations and during crises. The application is still being processed.

## Strategic Goal 5

### *Increase the proportion of staff involved in Research and Development*

Research is conducted today in all the academic departments at PHS. Staff in the Departments of Bachelor and Post-Graduate Studies who have senior lecturer positions have 25% allotted to research time, but may apply to the R&D committee for an increased proportion of time. University college lecturers without research time may apply to the committee for time to undertake R&D projects, or to carry out Ph.D. studies.

The Police University College also has its own Research Department where staff have a larger proportion of time allocated to research. Staff in the department are therefore not entitled to apply to the R&D committee. The Research Department is responsible for the Master programmes at PHS, and thus secures the link between Master studies and research. This is in line with the policy of the Research Council relating to higher education. Through the focus on Strategic University College Projects, the Council wishes to make its contribution in qualifying university colleges both as research institutions and as strategic players in areas where they are particularly responsible.

#### **R&D committee**

Research and Development shall be carried out at all times in the various educational departments

within PHS. All staff in teaching positions are entitled to R&D every third year and are obliged to conduct R&D every 5th year. The R&D committee at PHS allocates resources for one academic year at a time, and in 2014 the resources allocated corresponded to 6.8 man years. The vast proportion of funding was allocated to Ph.D. projects. It is a declared goal to increase the proportion of staff with Senior Lecturer competence, and a number of university college lecturers have been granted R&D with the purpose of attaining higher qualifications. In the winter of 2014 the R&D committee granted resources for 10 Ph.D. projects and to three members of staff in support of their project applications for Ph.D. programmes. In addition, the R&D committee granted resources to eight different research projects. There is a wide range of themes covered both in Ph.D. projects and research projects, but all of them have police or policing as a common target.

A separate doctoral group has been set up for members of staff working on their Ph.D., and a Senior Lecturer group for members of staff who are working towards higher qualifications. Each group is led by an Associate Professor and meets regularly for academic discussions and collegial guidance.

In 2014 the R&D committee consisted of Associate Professor Egil Olsvik, Senior Lecturer Jai Ganapathy, Head of Division Johnny Steinbakk, Head of Division Haavard Reksten, Professor Paul Larsson, Head of Studies and

Associate Professor Vanja Lundgren Sørli, lecturer and Ph.D. Candidate Geir Heivoll and Principal Nina Skarpenes. In 2014 the R&D committee continued its work on revising 'Guidelines and Templates' for R&D.

### **Qualification rounds at PHS**

Strategic Goal 5 is closely connected to Strategic Goal 1. Both the Ph.D. projects and the Senior Lecturer qualification round support the college's goal of increasing the proportion of academic staff involved in R&D, at the same time as these projects will also contribute to the further development of Police Science and to strengthening occupational research.

Other qualification rounds are also taking place at PHS. A new professorship group was introduced in 2014 with the aim of not only increasing the number of professors at PHS generally, but in particular increasing the number of female professors.

All of these groups are cross-departmental.

### **The Ph.D. Group**

The goal of the Ph.D. group is to offer guidance and to encourage college staff in their work with Ph.D. theses. The group will also provide participants with training in presenting material to others and create an arena for academic discussion within the research community at PHS. The Ph.D. group held two meetings in Oslo in 2014. Morten Holmboe attended his midway and final semi-

nars, and Siv Runhovde, Pål Winnæss and Patrick Risan attended midway seminars. Silje Bringsrud Fekjær was leader of the group.

The participants on the Ph.D. group and their projects are presented under research areas of the college (see Strategic Goal 1).

Two members of staff at PHS have completed their Ph.D. studies:

- Steinar Fredriksen: *Peace, order and freedom – a presentation of police power to intervene in personal freedom, when on uniformed duty.* Disputation on 25 March 2014 at the University of Bergen.
- Mariann Stærkebye Leirvik: *More than class. The significance of 'ethnic capital' and 'subcultural capital' for educational behavior among descendants of immigrants.* Disputation on 3 April 2014 at the University of Oslo.

### **Senior Lecturer Group**

The Senior Lecturer Group is an initiative for those wishing to become Senior Lecturers and who are working towards this goal. It is a place where project outlines can be presented, various text drafts, ideas and so on, as well as an opportunity to obtain feedback. Some of the meeting time is allocated to academic lectures. The intention of the group is to create a fellowship and a framework for those who have the same goal. Tine Luther Handegård was leader of this group.

The Senior Lecturer Group and their projects:

Kjersti Eckblad

*From practical pedagogics to pedagogics in practice*

Ragnhild Holm

*Internet-based solutions*

Anne Kathrine Hagen

*Guidance and assessment*

Hugo Hansen

*Can criminological theory and analysis be of practical use?*

Elin Kippe

*Criminology, prostitution and gender*

One member of the group handed in their Senior Lecturer application in January 2015. This is now being evaluated by the commission. Another has plans on applying this coming semester.

The group had 4 seminars in 2014 – 2 seminars over 2 days, and 2 all-day seminars. The seminars were held in Oslo, Stavern and Bodø. In addition, the participants received individual guidance between the seminars. From January 2015 the group will in addition be starting up with monthly lunchtime meetings via video.

### **Professorship groups**

For several years it has been a declared goal at the Police University College to increase the proportion of staff with Senior Lecturer positions. A natural continuation of this strategy is to

increase the number of professors at PHS generally and in particular the number of female professors. Equality of gender in the distribution of staff with research responsibilities at PHS follows a recognizable pattern within the Higher Education sector – at Ph.D. – and Assistant Professor levels the distribution is even, but it is extremely one-sided at the professorship level.

In spring 2013 PHS started working with its first application to the Norwegian Research Council's programme «Balance of Gender in Top Academic Positions and Research Leadership (BALANCE)» with the application deadline 29.05.2013. The project group consisted of Brita Bjørkelo, senior consultant Katrine Berg and Departmental Leader Haavard Reksten. Unfortunately we were turned down, but as a result in autumn 2014 a professorship group and three 'professorship qualification groups' were set up, which was one of the measures outlined in the application. The group consists of employees who have Associate Professor positions in the various locations at PHS. In total 17 Associate Professors are participating in this to various degrees.

The goal for the plenum and subgroups includes providing support and motivation for the qualifying round of those participating and for applying for academic promotion 'at the correct time'. The groups will also be an arena for developing an academic profile and clarifying how research activity can be relevant for PHS and the police service. In the groups advice shall be given about

organizing and prioritizing individual activities and assistance in writing applications for professorship when relevant. 3 - 4 group meetings are set up as well as several joint seminars throughout the year.

As a result of the Balance application process, the establishment of professorship groups and the new Balance application (deadline 15.10.2014), Professor Liv Finstad was appointed as Professor II at PHS in January 2015. She formally leads the work connected to the professorship qualifying groups. PHS has also set up a committee headed by Professor Helene Gundhus who will devise detailed terms for promotion to professorship at PHS. The comprehensive terms will take into consideration PHS's goals and activities and at the same time have a high degree of legitimacy in other scientific environments. This involves ensuring that the ordinary criteria with regard to competence leading to professorship are fulfilled at the same time as the detailed terms have to allow for research at PHS having practical relevance and being channeled out to those who practice the profession.

Both the professorship groups and the work relating to terms for academic promotion are part of the Balance project supported by the Norwegian Research Council - 'Building competence for maintaining competence. Fix the system and achieve unique institutional goals'. The project group consists of Brita Bjørkeo (leader), Liv Finstad, Katrine Berg, Haavard Reksten and

Helene Gundhus. The goal of the project is to increase gender balance in top positions (for example, professor) and has taken measures targeted at individual researchers, leadership development at PHS and knowledge development in the police service generally. The project period is stipulated to last from 4.4.2015 to 1.4.2018. PHS has obtained funding for up to 3 000 000 from the Norwegian Research Council.

The four main goals of the project are

1. Increase the number of professors generally and the number of female professors in particular
2. Conduct research-based mapping and analysis of what promotes and prevents opportunities for qualifying for top academic positions and research leadership
  - a. Whether it is the case that women in senior academic positions have a slower career development than men, and if so, whether this is due to structural circumstances
  - b. Whether it is the case that women in senior academic positions receive less R&D resources than men, and whether this is due to structural circumstances
3. Through implementing measures for a constant balance of gender in top academic positions and research leadership, create an opportunity for strengthening Police Science



as an academic discipline to meet the unique national responsibility which PHS has. The premises are that gender equality contributes to raising quality in higher education and research.

4. Research-based knowledge will in turn contribute to the unique national responsibility which PHS has for providing knowledge-based leadership in the police, knowledge-steered policing and knowledge-based decision-making.

## Strategic Goal 6

### *Formalising internships to ensure mutual knowledge sharing*

In 2014 three members of staff from PHS had internships:

**Ph.D. Candidate Geir Heivoll** was guest researcher at the Max-Planck-Institut für Europäische Rechtsgeschichte in Frankfurt, Germany, in autumn 2014. The Institute is regarded as having the most renowned research environment in Europe with regard to European legal history. Heivoll stayed at the Institute in order to work with certain problems related to law and legal history in his Ph.D. thesis. During his stay, he had a workplace at the Institute where he wrote his thesis, had discussions with the

researchers at the Institute, made use of the extensive library of legal history and participated in a number of seminars and workshops. At the workshop ‘International Security, Political Crime, and Resistance: The Transnationalisation of Normative Orders and the Formation of Criminal Law Regimes in the 19th and 20th Centuries’, on 16 – 17 October 2014, he presented a paper which will be published in the Institute’s series of writings in autumn 2015/spring 2016.

**Ph.D. Candidate Cato Hemmingby** spent a three-month research period in autumn 2014 at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, which is part of the City University of New York. This residence was stipulated under the Ph.D. provisions of the University of Stavanger, and funding was given to the research relating to his project concerning what affects terrorists’ choice of physical targets. During his stay he attended conferences and held lectures (together with Professor and mentor Tore Bjørgo) at the Society of Terrorism Research 2015 in Boston, and at the American Society of Criminology 2015 in San Francisco. In addition, a lecture was held on Anders Behring Breivik and the 22 July case for American security authorities in Washington D.C. The stay in the USA was extremely enriching and rewarding. It provided interesting insight into the research environment and Ph.D. system in that part of the world. It also led to good progress in Hemmingby’s Ph.D. project. In addition, many new and useful contacts were



established, from the USA and various other parts of the world.

**Professor Tore Bjørgo** was a Fulbright scholar and guest researcher at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York in autumn 2014. During the course of this research period he had time to complete a book script (in Norwegian and English editions) about crime prevention. Bjørgo also made many useful academic contacts. A collaborative agreement (Memorandum of Understanding) between PHS

and John Jay College is in the process of being signed with the aim of facilitating exchange of researchers and Ph.D. Candidates. John Jay College of Criminal Justice was originally a police academy which developed into a university college, and is today one of the USA's leading institutions for police research and criminology. Bjørgo also participated with papers at several research conferences during his stay in the USA.



**RESEARCH**

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# Conference contributions and academic presentations

In the following list, the names emphasized are employees at the Norwegian Police University College

## **Aaserud, T.**

- Aaserud, T. (2014, september). *Lederutvikling Danmark*. Forbedring av lederutdanningene ved PHS. Seminar, Politihøgskolen.
- Aaserud, T. (2014, november). *Prosjekt lederkompetanse: En praksisgjennomgang*. Skandinavisk konferanse om politipraksis og -forskning, Politihøgskolen avd. Bodø.

## **Almås, A. G, Bjørkelo, B. & Helleve, I.**

- (2014, oktober). *Etikk, sosiale medier og lærerutdanning*. Nasjonal rådgiverkonferanse i Haugesund.

## **Bakketeig, E. & Myklebust, T.**

- (2014, februar). *The Norwegian Children House model*. Nordisk forskermøte om barnehus, Oslo.
- (2014, februar). *The Norwegian evaluation of the 'Barnehus Model'*. Nordisk forskermøte om barnehus, Oslo.

## **Barland, B.**

- (2014, februar). *Doping, ungdom, kropp og kultur*. Fagseminar, Human-Etisk Forbund.
- (2014, mars). *Kropp og ungdom: Hva med doping?* Fagkonferanse, Rogaland fylke.
- (2014, mai). *Doping, rus og kriminalitet*. Fagseminar, Stavanger kommune.
- (2014, juni). *Doping: Hva nå?* Jubileumsseminar, Helse Vest.
- (2014, september). *Doping: Kroppskultur og identitet*. Jubileumskonferanse, Stord lærerhøgskole.
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## **Bjørge, T.**

- (2014, april). *Etiske dilemmaer i forskning på terrorisme og voldelig ekstremisme*. Frukostseminar: Forsking på høgreekstremisme etter 22. juli. Den nasjonale forskningsetiske komité for samfunnsvitenskap og humaniora.

- (2014, april). *Terrorist decision-making and target selection: The case of the 22 July attacks in Norway*. Terrorism - the Norwegian experience, National Institute for Defense Studies/Norges ambassade, Tokyo.
- (2014, april). *The Terrorist attacks in Norway 22 July 2011: Police responses, failures and reforms*. Internseminar for National Police Agency i Japan/ Norges ambassade, Tokyo.
- (2014, april) *The Terrorist Attacks in Norway 22 July 2011: What went wrong in the police response?* Gjesteforelesning, Politihøgskolen.
- *Ethical issues in research on terrorism and political extremism*. The Society for Terrorism Research Conference 2014, Boston.

#### **Bjørkelo, B.**

- (2014, september). *Lederkompetanse*. Forbedring av lederutdanningene ved PHS. Seminar, Politihøgskolen.

#### **Bjørkli, C., Myklebust, T. & Garnås, A.**

- (2014, januar). *En modell for evaluering av politiets etterforskningsarbeid*. Fagseminar, Vestfinnmark politidsitrikt.

#### **Bjørkli, C. & Myklebust, T.**

- (2014, juni). *Effektivitetskultur i norsk politi*. Politihøgskolens forskningskonferanse.
- (2014, juni). *The investigative interviewing: Comparing operative and educational perspectives in the Norwegian Police*. Annual research conference, Lausanne University.

#### **Dahl, J. Y. & Lomell, H. M.**

- (2014, mars). *Fra spor til dom*. Seminar, Kriminalteknisk forum.

#### **Egge, M.**

- (2014, november). *Modell for forebygging – også av radikaliserings?* Innføringsseminar for SLT-koordinatorer, KRÅD.

#### **Ellefsen, B.**

- (2014, juni). *Utviklingen av det norske politiets idégrunnlag 1814–1866*. Norske historiedager 2014, HIFO Østlandet og UiO.
- (2014, august). *The Making of a New Police. An Analysis of the Norwegian Police Discourse 1814–1866*. Nordic Police Research Seminar, Växjö.

#### **Fagnæs, L., Aasland, K. A., Garnås, A., Myklebust, T. & Bjørkli, C.**

- (2014, november). *Factors influencing the quality of the criminal investigation in ØKOKRIM*. NNPL Annual Conference, Vitenskapsakademiet, Oslo.

#### **Fekjær, S. B. & Strype, J.**

- (2014, august). *Attitudes on armament among Norwegian police recruits*. Nordic Police Research Seminar, Växjö.

#### **Fredriksen, S.**

- (2014, desember). *Nytt i den nye straffeloven*. Politihøgskolens etterforskningskonferanse.

#### **Ganapathy, J.**

- (2014, april). *Slektskap og familierelasjoner i patriarkalske samfunn*. Fagseminar for UNE.

- (2014, juli). *Cultural communication, awareness & humility*. Summer School, HiOA.
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#### **Ganapathy, J. & Nyborg, I. L. P.**

- (2014, juni). *Emerging experiences of community policing in Afghanistan: What have we have learned so far?* Seminar NORAGRIC (NMUB) & PHS.

#### **Glomseth, R.**

- (2014, september). *Lederutvikling i Sverige*. Forbedring av lederutdanningene ved PHS. Seminar, Politihøgskolen.
- (2014, oktober). *Hvordan oppleves lederkulturen i politi- og lensmannsetaten?: Hva er ønsket lederkultur?: Og hvordan komme dit?* Samling med lokale lederkontakter – norske politiledere, Politiets Fellesforbund.
- (2014, oktober). *Organisering og ledelse av etterforskningsprosjekter*. Kurs for etterforskningsledere, Vestoppland, Gudbrandsdal og Hedmark politidistrikt.
- (2014, september). *Organizational changes*. The FBI Nordic Law enforcement executive development seminar (LEEDS), Copenhagen.

#### **Gundhus, H. I.**

- 2014, januar). *Erfaring eller kunnskap?: Spenninger mellom erfaringsbasert og forsk-*

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- (2014, februar). *Nordisk politi- og prevensjonsforskning: PhD i polisvetenskap*. PhD-kurs i Polisvetenskap, Linneus Universitet, Växjö.
- (2014, august). *‘Where the action is’: Police Culture and Transnationalism*. Nordic Police Research Seminar, Växjö.
- (2014, oktober). *Norsk politi i verden – eller verden i norsk politi? Kompetanse og utfordringer*. Faguka, Fagutvalget IKRS.
- (2014, november). *Politihøgskolen i front av profesjonsfeltet – hva skal til?* Skandinavisk konferanse om politipraksis og -forskning, Politihøgskolen avdeling Bodø.

#### **Gundhus, H. I. & Franko, K.**

- (2014, mars). *Kriminalitet og migrasjon: Norsk politi i verden: kompetanse og utfordringer*. Tema Innvandringsavdelingen i Justisdepartementet.

#### **Gundhus, H. I. & Larsson, P.**

- (2014, august). *Book presentation: Introduction to Police Science*. Nordic Police Research Seminar, Växjö.

#### **Heivoll, G.**

- (2014, oktober). *Continuity and change in the distinction between policing police law and criminal law in Scandinavia, ca. 1880-1914*. Transnational Normative Orders, Max Planck Institut für Europäische rechtsgeschichte.

### Hemmingby, C.

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- (2014, mai). *Norwegian police emergency procedures: On-going lethal violence (PLIVO) situations*. Lone actor / AMOK-shooter response workshop, Praha.
- (2014, mai). *The 22. July 2011 attacks in Norway and the police response*. Lone actor / AMOK-shooter response workshop, Praha.
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- (2014, november). *Fra München til dagens trusselbilde*. Kurs, Oslo politidistrikt.

### Hemmingby, C. & Bjørge, T.

- (2014, mai). *Anders Behring Breivik og 22.juli-angrepene: Målseleksjonsprosess og beslutningstaking*. Presentasjon, Sikkerhetsforening, Oslo.
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- (2014, november). *Terrorist target selection: The case of Anders Behring Breivik and the 22 July 2011 attacks in Norway*. American Society of Criminology, San Francisco.

### Holm, R.

- (2014, mars). *Bruk av itslearning i studiet Pedagogisk basiskompetanse for politiutdannere*. Presentasjon om bruk av itslearning i studiet «Pedagogisk basiskompetanse for politiutdannere». Forsvarets høgskole.
- (2014, april). Økt studentaktivitet ved bruk av itslearning på Politihøgskolen. Brukerkonferanse itslearning, Bergen.

### Holmboe, M.

- (2014, juni). *Subsidiær fengselsstraff for bot: Hemmer eller fremmer ordningen kriminalitet?* Nordisk workshop i strafferett, Universitetet i Uppsala.
- (2014, september). *Does the duty to serve imprisonment for unpaid fines contradict the values behind criminal law?* Eurocrim 2014, Praha.

### **Jahnsen, S.**

- (2014, mars). *Presentasjon av foreløpige funn og analyser: Menneskehandel til tvangsarbeid. En forstudie.* Fag- og koordineringsmøte, Politiets kompetansegruppe mot menneskehandel.
- (2014, april). *What is meant by the Nordic Model?: Telling the tale through Rita's story.* SWOP-NYC Meeting, New York.
- (2014, april). *The Condom as Evidence and the Condom as the Crowbar.* In/visibility: Projects, Media, Politics. Konferanse, Boston.
- (2014, oktober). *Lansering av forstudie om menneskehandel og utnyttelse til tvangsarbeid.* Politiets konferanse om menneskehandel, Politidirektoratet.
- (2014, november). *Trafficking and Forced labour.* Short scientific mission COST, Leipzig University.

### **Jon, N.**

- (2014, november). *En passende maskulinitet?* Forelesning på seminaret Makt, kjønn, klasse og etnisitet, Høgskolen Stord Haugesund.

### **Lundgaard, J. M.**

- (2014). *Knowledge during crisis: The police control rooms' construction and use of knowledge in event driven policing.* Eurocrim 2014, Praha.

### **Myhrer, T.-G.**

- (2014, mai). *Taushetsplikt: Muligheter og begrensninger i adgangen til å utveksle informasjon.* Tverrfaglig kriminalitetsforebyggende samarbeid, Bø kommune i Telemark.

- (2014, august). *Taushetsplikten ved tverrfaglig samarbeid mellom politiet, tilsyns- og kontrolltater ved arbeidsmarkeds kriminalitet.* «SAMKRIM» – Drammen – Telemark, Vestfold, Søndre Buskerud, Nordre Buskerud og Asker og Bærum politidistrikter, samarbeid med kontroll- og tilsynsetater i bekjempelse av arbeidsmarkeds kriminalitet.
- (2014, september). *Maritime preparednes, maritime safety and maritime security.* MARPART – forskningssamarbeid, Arkhangelsk, Russland.
- (2014, november). *Kvalitet i etterforskning: Særlig om påtaleansvarliges rolle og ansvar.* Politisjefmøte, Bergen.
- (2014, november). *Innledning på lansering av boka «Applied police research: Challenges and opportunities».* Boklansering, Politihøgskolen.
- (2014, november). *Book launch: 'Applied police research: Challenges and opportunities'.* Boklansering, London.

### **Myklebust, T.**

- (2014, mars). *Presentasjon av selvadministrert forklaring (SAI) som metode.* Forskningsavdelingens temaforedrag.
- (2014, april). *Læring og refleksjon – avhør.* Gjenopptakelseskommisjonens 10 års markering.
- (2014, august). *The interviews of children: From the point of view of the Norwegian Police University College.* Research, training and practice. Presentation for the Scottish delegation I.
- (2014, desember). *Investigative Interviews of Children in Norway: The Nordic Model.* Psychology Seminar Series, Newcastle University.

- (2014). *Vulnerable and intimidated witnesses*. Presentation Newcastle University.

**Myklebust, T. & Bjørkli, C.**

- (2014, april). *Etterforskningsprosjektet: Strategiske perspektiver i etterforskningsarbeidet i norsk politi*. Fagseminar om etterforskning, Oslo Riksadvokatembete.
- (2014, juni). *Etterforskningsprosjektet: Aanalyse av politidistrikt og særorgan*. Politsjefsmøte, Bergen.

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- (2014, november). *Developing a modern police force: Comparing perspectives on police investigations within the Norwegian police*. NNPL Annual Conference, Vitenskapsakademiet, Oslo.
- (2014, desember). *Presentasjon av etterforskningsprosjektet: Strategisk målstyring*. Politihøgskolens årlige fagseminar om etterforskning.

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- (2014, juni). *Investigative Interviewing: Comparing operative and educational perspectives in the Norwegian police*. EAPL årskonferanse, St.Petersburg.

**Paulsen, J. E.**

- (2014, mars). *Deontologisk etikk*. Etikkutdanning – helse- og sosialfag, Høgskolen i Østfold, Fredrikstad.
- (2014, september). *Etikk i helsefag*. Gjesteforelesning, HiOA.
- (2014, november). *Hvilke moralske utfordringer opplever politistudentene i praksisåret?*

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- (2014, november). *Team-based læring i etikkundervisning*. Fagseminar, Senter for medisinsk etikk, Oslo.
- (2014, desember). *Rettferdighetsteori*. Etikkundervisning, Høgskolen i Østfold, Fredrikstad.

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- (2014, juni). *Yrkesetikk for Vestoppland PD*. Praksisveilederseminar, Politihøgskolen, avd. Oslo.

**Runhovde, S. R.**

- (2014, august). *A Pleasant Surprise?: Policy, discretion and accidental discoveries in enforcement of illegal wildlife trade at the Norwegian border*. ESRC Green Criminology Conference, London South Bank University.

**Sunde, I. M.**

- (2014, januar). *A Digital Dimension in Police Education. New Strategies on Police Training - New Technologies*. AEPC konferanse, Lisboa.
- (2014, februar). *Hvorvidt politikken utnytter den rettslige handlefrihet*. Personvernemndas internseminar.
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- (2014, juli). *Deeptthought: Initial Validation of a Preliminary Analysis Forensic Tool*. Cybercrime Forensics, Education and Training (CFET-14), Canterbury.

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- (2014, desember). *Police leadership development: Intentions and critical success-factors*. International Studying Leadership Conference 2014, Relevance and Rigour in Leadership Research and Practice, Frederiksberg.

**Øverbye, A.** & **Myklebust, T.**

- (2014, desember). *Presentasjon av Politihøgskolens nye masterutdanning i etterforskning*. Politihøgskolens årlige fageseminar om etterforskning.

## Postere

- **Larsen, N. M. L.** & **Phelps, J. M.** (2014, august). *How exposing police students to information may influence their choices in a training exercise*. Nordic Police Research Seminar, Växjö.
- **Phelps, J. M.** & **Strype, J.** (2014, august). *Psychological factors influencing experiential learning in police education*. Nordic Police Research Seminar, Växjö.
- **Fagernæs, L., Aasland, K. A., Garnås, A., Myklebust, T.** & **Bjørkli, C. A.** (2014, november). *Factors influencing the quality of the criminal investigation in ØKOKRIM*. NNPL Annual Conference, The Nordic Network for research on Psychology and Law, Oslo.





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