



POLITIHØGSKOLEN

# Research at the Norwegian Police University College

# 2015



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Foto: Kai Spurkland

## Preface

The Norwegian Police University College shall play a leading academic role in the field of police research in Norway and the Nordic countries. We are therefore delighted to behold that academic and scientific production at the college is at the same level as in 2014 with regard to the number of publications – while we have experienced an increase in the amount of publication points that have been attained. This increase is mainly due to a doubling in the number of scientific monographs in 2015, as well as better scoring for national and international cooperation as a result of the new model for calculating publication points.

2015 has also seen a large proportion of articles and chapters being reported as joint publications, which is positive because it shows that there is extensive cooperation between staff at the Police University College and colleagues at other educational and research institutions at home and abroad. With the new calculation model this will have a positive effect with regard to the scores achieved.

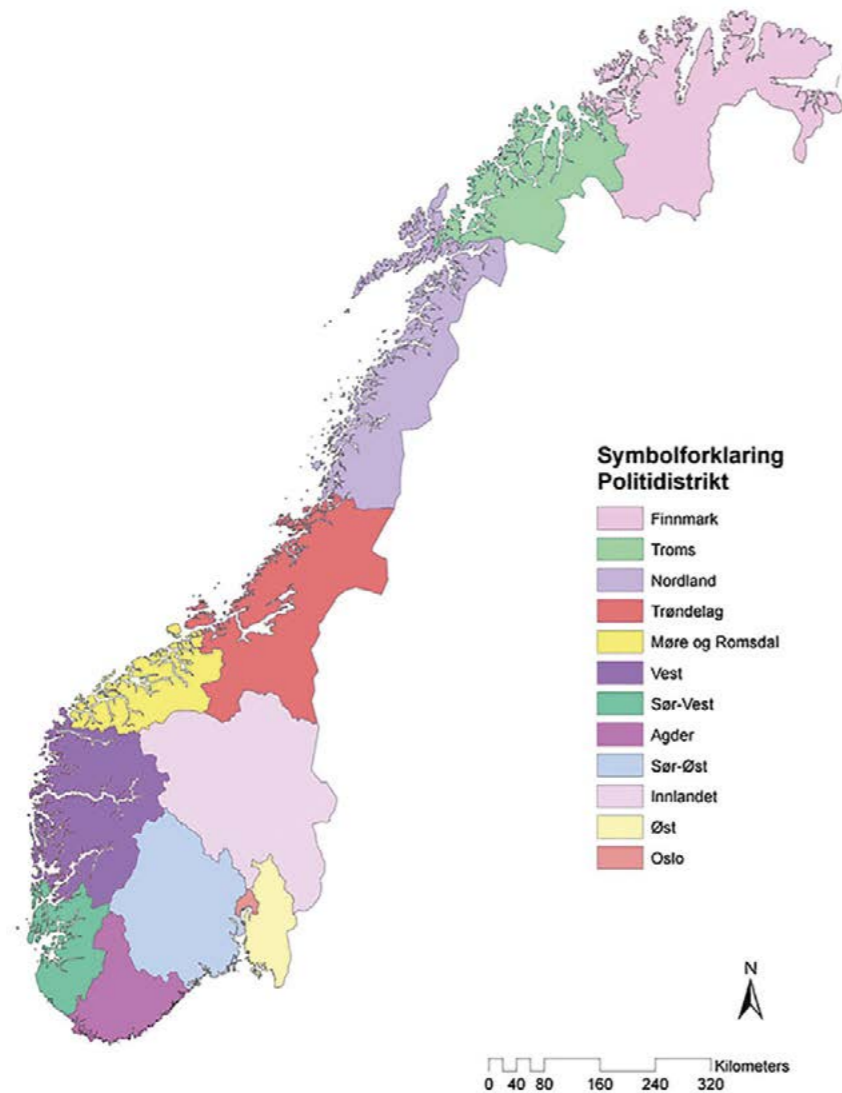
During the past number of years the Police University College has had strong focus on developing applications to the Norwegian Research Council and EU's Framework Programme, and 2015 was a year when the results of this work were to be seen. Several projects have been granted funding and are now up and going. At the close of 2015 PHS was participating in six projects funded by the Norwegian Research Council, and two projects funded by the EU Framework Programme. More news from 2015 is that PHS is a joint partner in the newly established «Centre for Research on Extremism: Right-wing extremism, hate crime and political violence (C-REX)» at the University of Oslo.

Police reform and great changes in organisation and leadership have been important topics in 2015. For this reason the introductory chapter deals with police reform and research. In this chapter an overview is given firstly of the recent history of the community policing reform, followed by a look at police reforms in an international perspective. Finally, there is a thorough look at current international research into police reform.

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 endeavour to ensure that the work of the police is knowledge-based at all levels and in every type of assignment.

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## The Norwegian Police University College (PHS)

This 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 Reform and Research

These are exciting times for the Norwegian police. Changes in organisation and leadership are happening at a fast pace. The Community Policing Reform is based on similar processes that took place in the early years of the decade, and is recognizable in the police reforms of other Western European countries at the same period. Internationally, research has been done on these reforms and other reforms taking place in the public sector. However, there is reason to ask to which extent the Police Analysis and the ensuing reform are based on such research-based knowledge.

### Background to the Community Policing Reform

*The Police Reform 2000* (St.meld. nr. 30 (2000-2001)) was implemented in 2002 – 2003, and involved halving the number of police districts from 54 to 27. In this reform there was a foreshadowing of future reforms which would especially affect the number of police units.

Police handling of the terrorist acts on 22.07.2011 was criticised by the Gjørsv Commission in its report (*Report of the 22 July, 2012*). As part of the criticism the commission pointed to cultural aspects within the police organisation, and candid requirements were set to bring about change and improvement. *The ensuing Police Analysis* (Ministry of Justice and Public Security, 2013) was issued with a focus on

the potential for improvement in the police. The mandate for this work was to

...amongst others evaluate the use of police resources, priorities, competence, leadership and organisation. It had to be assessed whether major administrative resources could be reallocated to empower the police districts more. An assessment also made to be made regarding which changes had to be made to facilitate better and more efficient policing.

Furthermore, Grete Faremo, the presiding Minister of Justice and Public Security, stated that: «A prerequisite for the analysis is that community policing will be strengthened. Local police stations will continue to be the main arteries for preventing crime and providing security» (Ministry of Justice and Public Security, 2012).

In 2015 the *Community Policing Reform* was adopted, and *Police Norway* was to be restructured. The Community Policing Reform consists of a structural reform and a quality reform. The structural reform was implemented on 01.01.2016, and consists on the one hand of a reduction in the number of police districts and operating units, and on the other hand of increased specialisation and limitation of police tasks. The quality reform consists of a series of measures to ensure better management and leadership, as well as increased quality and efficiency in the way the police solve tasks. This has been under implementation since the Police Analysis was delivered in summer 2013 (see Ministry of Justice and Public Security, 2013).

*The Police Analysis'* answer to the assignment was, in brief, fewer and larger units – key word: «robust»

units – and a limitation on police «core tasks». In the analysis increased mobility appears as an important goal for good policing, and response time has become a crucial indicator. Police activity in the future will be based on analytical knowledge, and competence within various fields will be increased. Leadership and management are also important features of the analysis.

The function and role of *community policing* is not highlighted in the Police Analysis. The ten basic principles of the Norwegian police, which have laid the foundation for the role, tasks and function of the police, in accordance with a parliamentary majority for the past decades, is neither referred to nor challenged. Push for reform is taking place on the basis that staff numbers remain the same. The police are to become more efficient at the same time as community policing will be strengthened, but no clear guidelines have been set regarding the function and role of community policing in the future.

#### **Police reforms in an international perspective**

The obvious organizational changes are actively being communicated from a political level. Norwegian police authority is being centralized from 27 to 12 police districts, the number of command centres is being reduced and police special competence is being centralized accordingly.

The past number of decades has seen our neighbouring countries stride ahead with several structural reforms. *The community policing* reform is mostly based on the same ideas that are behind the reforms

carried out in Sweden and Denmark. It also has the same type of shape as other reforms undertaken in the public sector the past number of decades. Fundamentally, it is based on what is commonly known as New Public Management. NPM has affected local and central forms of management in the public sector in the OECD countries and most of Europe since the ideas started spreading in the 1980s (Hood, 1995). Despite significant differences in how the OECD countries were implementing the forms of management, there is evidence for stating that the main goal is to increase efficiency in the public sector. This usually happens by developing measuring instruments which can capture the amount of activity, and an attempt is made to increase efficiency by increasing the sizes of the units and using the resources for what can be defined as «core tasks». NPM has been and still is a topic of debate in the Norwegian as well as Swedish and British public sectors (see e.g. Glomseth, 2014; Tranøy & Østerud, 2001).

A paradox with the Nordic police reforms, as well as the reforms of several other European countries, is that resources are released at a local level through the centralizing process (Fyfe, Terpstra, & Tops, 2013). In the Norwegian context centralization and enlargement is promoted as part of the *community policing reform*. This move was already made as part of the Police Reform 2000 (Ministry of Justice and the Police, 2001). There it was maintained that larger police districts would release employees from office work and administration and place them into operative service. It is also assumed that larger units would

strengthen competence in the districts to deal with economic and organized crime, and that larger sections could be dedicated to crime prevention work. A main principle has been to provide the public with as uniform a service as possible and local variations have mostly been described in negative terms.

*The community policing* reform is based on a set of assumptions about which effects the changes that are being implemented will have. Thus, the almost total absence of research and assessment-based knowledge in the preliminary stages of the reform are remarkable. The Police Analysis is striking in this way. There is research on police reforms that ought to be of great interest, The research has looked at the question of whether there will be increased police presence, whether more «robust» units will be achieved, whether response time will be improved, how public confidence in the police will be affected by the changes, and generally more on how the reforms are perceived by the general public. In Denmark research has been following the reforms for several years, and major finds are being collected in the book: *Verdens bedste politi - The World's Best Police* (Balvig, Holmberg, & Højlund Nielsen, 2011). In Sweden Stefan Holgersson has looked at different aspects of centralisation (Holgersson, 2015). It is also surprising that knowledge gained from research on similar reforms in other public services has not been drawn upon.

#### **Available and topical international research**

Reforms within the police are nothing new (Furuhagen, 2009). There are different types of

reforms : they can involve changes in work methods (such as the introduction of community police or problem-oriented policing), changes in the legal framework of the police, the composition of the police, attempts at changing cultural characteristics or other changes of an organisational and structural manner. Police reform today has almost become a permanent fixture in Western European countries. The reforms have their own form of dynamics which means that one reform may be followed by another. Often, successive reforms come about either because the first one was not extensive enough (like the Norwegian ones in the early 2000s), or to fix problems appearing in the earlier one.

The most common reasons for reform are either of an economic nature (police subsidies are either frozen or reduced) and/or demands for efficiency. Other reasons for reform may be decreasing trust and scandals in the police (Fyfe et al., 2013). Efficiency and cuts have been recurring themes internationally. Economic cuts or status quo are the norm. Management and increased belief in technological solutions are recurrent. Moreover, in many countries the wish to improve public confidence in the police has been a focal point of the reforms. Other reasons may be the wish for renewal, crises, disasters, and new ideals connected to leadership and management.

In addition to this, the symbolic sides of reforms should not be ignored either. Reforms express the willingness and power to act, and often symbolize that change is occurring. As far as Norway is concerned, several of these issues have been mentioned

by the main players. The crisis of trust following the Gjørsv report has often been brought up, but the reforms are not new or a result of 22/7 alone. The wish for police renewal, efficiency, especially within the management, and more ideological reasons appear to be of major significance. At the same time it is clear that the symbolic value of the police reform is of great importance. This bears witness to a police management that is «dealing with the problems».

Putting it bluntly, the most important condition for developing the Norwegian police can be summed up as follows: the police sector has experienced considerable growth the last 20 years in the amount of tasks and expectations which partly require a lot of resources, at the same time as there is a greater need for training, and time for practice coinciding with limiting work hours. This has happened at the same time as there has been a clear policy that the number of police officers will not be increased. The amount of work connected to immigration has massively increased, the same applies to resources allocated to organised crime, IT and international obligations, to mention but a few. The accounts do not balance. Increased centralization with larger operating units and drawing resources from the districts is part of an attempt to solve this.

It is worth observing that even if the reforms share certain similar characteristics with other police reforms, there are some obvious differences to be seen. One of the countries which stands out is England, where local management of police activities is one of the most important themes (Loveday, 2013). The local political management of police

operations and use of resources is most clearly seen in the establishment of Police and Crime Commissioners. These are elected, local representatives who have appeared to possess considerable power. Police Commissioners have been removed from office because they have not followed up the local management well enough (Loveday, 2015). This focus on police accountability has also led to constant reforms which have swung between centralisation and decentralisation. The pressure to make financial cuts has led to a considerable amount of civilian staff today carrying out tasks which previously were considered to be police tasks.

There are several good reasons why the police should be reformed. In the book «What Matters in Policing?» (van Dijk & Hoogewoning, 2015) not less than 11 good reasons for reform are given.<sup>1</sup> The police as an institution has fundamentally retained much of its distinctive features since Peels reform in 1829. The police are still looked upon as being present in the local community, being out on patrol (now mostly in a patrol car) and with the attention drawn towards daily problems and crime despite radical changes in society during the same period. Far-reaching social and structural changes happen and have been happening in the course of the past decades. Globalisation, with increased migration, changes in production and working conditions, the

<sup>1</sup> These are: political changes, increased central control, NPM, changes in the composition of the police, the idea that the public are «customers», efforts against terror after 2001, increased centralisation in connection with anti-terror, IT, roles of the police – who does what, and last but not least, the significance of media interest in the police.

media revolution with the Internet and modern mass technology, changes in age composition and habitation patterns – are among the factors which have given us a society with still has many of the old problems, but where new problems have emerged. In other words, the question is not whether reform is needed, but how it will happen and on the basis of which knowledge.

Has the police role changed? What is the task of the police? The police in 2016 are an executive body in the Norwegian state. The police are characterized by their ability to execute the state's monopoly on the use of force at the same time as it also has a statutory duty to provide assistance and service to the public. In other words, the police are still *general problem solvers* with the ability to use force to solve situations such as described by Bittner: «situations which ought not to be happening and about which something ought to be done NOW!» (Bittner, 1970). The police have also been given a series of new tasks and expectations at the same time as certain tasks have been removed.

### Research at the Police University College

The Norwegian police are at an historic crossroads, and it is absolutely fundamental that research is carried out on the current reform. Therefore the Police University College has singlehandedly taken the initiative to research this. We are not focusing on evaluation of the reform, but are carrying out critical analyses of various problems and themes which are of major importance in the reform: we aim at analyzing the history and semantics of the

Police Reform, the new structure of the police in Norway, leadership and working methods. Furthermore, we focus on the development of the role of the police, what is happening with the distribution of power within the police as well as in Norwegian society. Finally, we will analyse whether Norway is getting a new type of police or more of the same type.

One reason why we have decided not to evaluate is due to the fact that there is a lack of comparable data from the period prior to the reform. The research will also be characterised by the fact that no resources were earmarked for the purpose. Forskningen vil også bære preg av at det ikke er gitt øremerkede ressurser til arbeidet. It will to a great extent relate to ongoing police research in various areas which can be connected to the reform. One group of researchers has been set up to examine the reform from their various academic perspectives. We are also working to enable both Master and PhD projects to include some of the themes that have been described.

The purpose of the research will be to publish an anthology about the police reform as well as develop knowledge for the benefit of the police sector in its future work. When policing is knowledge-based, research is an important foundation for the direction the police reform will take.

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## Providing information

### Following the library via social media - a shortcut to increased knowledge

Follow the library in social media and keep updated about what is happening in your field and that of the college!

The library is an active provider of knowledge-based information. Its goal is to provide quality-assured and research-based knowledge, and channel this information in such a way that inspires knowledge-based practice. The library makes use of social media to channel research carried out at the Police University College and other sources which may be of interest to the library's users. To be able to provide good and relevant library services, it is important to have knowledge about those using the library as well as communication with them.

The library uses social media as a channel for relationship building and channeling of information, but it is also used as a tool for the librarians so that they can keep updated: what topics are stirring public debate which may be of relevance for the academic areas covered by the library? What are the library's users interested in? Which other relevant knowledge is being published by other organisations?

### The library has profiles on Twitter, Facebook and Instagram

The Twitter profile *@PHSbib* was set up in January 2012 and had 1640 followers per February 2016. Twitter is an arena where the library reaches researchers and students, but also to an increasing extent police employees. This makes Twitter an especially interesting information channel for a library that wishes to inspire increased usage of current research in the practical field. In addition to

being of use to researchers, students and staff at PHS and within the police – the library is followed by other libraries and educational institutions, external researchers, as well as people and organisations that are interested in policing

When a new report or article is published in PHS' digital archive (PIA), it will be shared on the library's Twitter profile like this: *Geir Aas has written the report Assault on the Elderly by Close Relations and the Role of the Police. Read it in PIA: <http://bit.ly/1I8nX1G>.*

The Facebook page [www.facebook.com/PHSbiblioteket](http://www.facebook.com/PHSbiblioteket) has been active since 2011, and is now being followed by 1710 people. Those following the library through this channel are mainly students and staff at PHS, and Facebook is therefore a well-suited channel for building relations with the library's internal followers. Facebook is a place where students and staff can send all kinds of questions to the library, and it seems as if some regard it as easier to send enquiries to the via Facebook than search for the library's email address. Moreover, the communication is more informal and straight to the point compared to email.

A lot of information is shared in several channels – especially news in PIA and relevant book publications. A typical case that is shared in both channels is the publication of a new Master's thesis or an article in PIA: *Do you want to know more about civil operative policing? Read the recent Master's thesis by Torstein Kjærner-Semb! The dissertation has the title: To learn civil policing: a qualitative study of experiential learning in special operations and technical and tactical undercover work.*

The Instagram profile *@Phsbib* was set up in 2014 and had 850 followers per February 2016. As with Facebook the followers are mainly students at PHS. On Instagram book tips, news and amusing snippets from daily life at the college are shared under the hashtags *#livetpåphs* og *#phsbib*. A lot of students have their own profile and are active in this channel – the style is casual and informal. When the library arranged an exam breakfast in Oslo, the event was advertised on Instagram.

### Keep updated

On Twitter the library wishes to be an active supplier of knowledge. Through presenting resources which the library believes its followers may be interested in, it wishes to share the most up-to-date information with the college's various academic disciplines. The library's tweets are passed on and in this way reach an even bigger circle. After «sharing» there is a direct question about access to articles or lending of books. Thus, those following the library have a direct and easy way to communicate with the library.

In addition to channeling new articles, books and Master's theses, the Facebook page can be used for channeling «tips and tricks» from the librarians, useful web resources as well as directly communicating with the users. Students can for example ask: *Hi. Are we allowed to use footnotes when writing in the APA standard? or: Hi, do you have this article at the library? Is it possible to get the article sent? Very important article for the Master's thesis.* During the

library's opening hours, the librarians will respond to these enquiries.

When the library shares tips about useful web resources – for example about writing theses and handling references – it may be useful for more people than bachelor and master students. The tips may also be useful to police staff taking post-graduate studies at the college or at other educational institutions.

By means of channeling through social media the library of the Police University College contributes to building bridges between research produced at the college and the practical field of policing. By following the library in social media it is possible to remain updated in an effective way.

### The Research Conference 2015

#### Investigation



At the opening of the conference Nina Skarpenes, the College Principal, stated: «Updated knowledge is an important prerequisite for the police to be able to deal with future challenges».

The way the police have dealt with criminal cases has been criticised the past number of years, and this has created an impression that the organisation is not living up to professional standards of investigation. At the same time the Norwegian police are also undergoing one of the

greatest reforms of all time, where structures are being changed and new working methods established. Against this background «investigation» was a relevant topic for the annual conference. The principal also emphasized the importance of academic networks for implementing knowledge into practice. Gøran Kallemyr, the State Secretary, and Odd Reidar Humlegård, the National Police Commissioner, pointed out how the larger police districts will provide new frameworks for greater professional units and the implementation of «on-the-spot policing»

The first part of the conference dealt with quality within the subject of investigation. The first academic contribution was given by Reidar Bruusgaard from the Office of the Director General of Public Prosecutions, who pointed to the importance of evaluating ongoing criminal cases in order to develop police methods. Through collaboration between PHS and the academic committee for Work and Organisational Psychology at the University of Oslo a survey was carried out to examine various aspects of quality in the way criminal cases were handled in the police districts, and the findings from this tripartite project were presented by Johannes Knutsson (PHS), Tor-Geir Myhrer (PHS), Trond Myklebust (PHS) and Cato Bjørkli (UiO).

The next part of the conference showed that technology provides new opportunities for crime prevention and investigation of criminal cases. Anett Beatrix Osnes Fause (UiT) considered the question about which limitations apply for using information from secret telephone tapping as evidence in criminal cases, and Ulf Bergum and Fergus Toolan (both

from PHS) presented investigative opportunities to be found in the use of data which surrounds us all. Inger Marie Sunde (PHS) drew attention to the legal aspect relating to data being used as evidence in criminal cases with emphasis on the challenges such as the vulnerability of the data and its storage on servers which the police have no control over.

The police as an organisation of learning was the theme of the final contribution of the first day of the conference. Jan Egil Presthus, Head of the Norwegian Bureau for the Investigation of Police Affairs, described reported cases relating to police investigation. The question about whether there is a foundation for reacting with a penalty and when there is a basis for learning, was considered by looking at the factors that the Bureau regard as being a cause for the police behaving worthy of blame or criticism during an investigation.

«Methods and method development within the subject of investigation» was the headline of the second day of the conference. Geir Aas (PHS) presented findings from his project about policing connected to domestic violence, and Sverre Flaaten (PHS) presented material from his PhD dissertation on crime for profit and reasons for sentencing. Camilla Hald from the National Police Service in Denmark has been working since 2007 on research and development connected to Danish police investigation. She knew how a scientific approach had significance for those carrying out practical police investigation. In search of the genuine investigator, Ivar Fahsing (PHS) presented findings from his ongoing PhD work and discussed what characteris-

es a good investigator.

Eivind Kolflaath, Professor of Philosophy and Law at the University of Bergen, looked at the relationship between theory and practice relating to the courts' assessment of evidence. His contribution was based on fieldwork carried out in Norwegian courts in connection with the multidisciplinary nature of the theory of evidence. The relationship between theory and practice was also the theme of Pär-Anders Granhag's (Gothenburg University and PHS) summary of the conference. He characterized police research as being in its early days, and encouraged more normative research to measure concrete effects. He added that such research can affect the culture within the field of investigation.

The conference in 2015 was perhaps to a greater extent than before affected by «local forces». A large proportion of the contributors were staff at PHS, and in this way the college was able to present a series of ongoing projects. PHS wishes to be at the forefront of development in police investigation both as an academic subject and as a method, and through renewal and insight into the needs of the police, social development and international trends, the college wishes to be a leader in the professional field. The Police University College is proud to have carried out a conference at a high academic level attended by a record number of participants.



### Communication Prize 2015

The Communication Prize of the Police University College 2015 was awarded to Professor Tor-Geir Myhrer at the Research Conference

For many years Tor-Geir Myhrer has displayed a high level of academic solidity and breadth, and has made use of various

arenas and channels to present his work both orally and in written form. During the award ceremony his thematic coverage of areas such as criminal law, police activities, human rights and prevention of terrorism were highlighted – and the fact that he has made use of many and varied channels of information; academic books, analyses, articles, chronicles, commentaries, presentations and lectures.

- Myhrer has an ability to make the subject matter understandable and accessible to people who do not have the same background as he does, says Tor Tanke Holm, Deputy Principal at PHS.

The jury has highlighted the fact that Myhrer is an important advisor and mentor internally at the college, at the same time as he contributes positively to promoting, developing and strengthening the Police University College through his outward-focused activities.

He always appears well-prepared, and conveys his information with solid academic authority, as well as presenting it with «lightness». He also likes to participate in public debate, concludes Tanke Holm.

### Publication data from Cristin is automatically uploaded on phs.no

Approximately 40 researchers and academic staff from all four college locations have their own profile page on the college webpage where they are presented with contact information, competence areas, background, teaching and advisory areas, current areas of research, and an overview of their publications.

Previously, the overview of publications on the web had to be updated manually at the same time as the publications were registered on Cristin – creating twice as much work! Meanwhile, in the spring of 2015 the college implemented a solution whereby the publication data is taken from Cristin and presented on the researcher's webpage as soon as a registration is stored on Cristin. The solution is a result of close collaboration between the library and the IT unit, and demonstrates how work can be minimised through recycling data.

To prevent the webpages from growing «out of proportion», publications of the last 5 years are presented on the profile page of each researcher or member of academic staff. If there is a wish to have a broader overview of a researcher's activities, or look at older publications, the link to Cristin found at the bottom of the page can be used.

MODEL FOR THE MASTER'S PROGRAMME IN POLICE SCIENCE

7.-8. semester →	Subject area 9: Master's thesis (30 credits)
	Subject area 8: Project design (5 credits)
6. semester ↗	Subject areas 7: Special area Methodology (10 credits) 7 A: Qualitative methods or 7 B: Quantitative methods
↘	
5. semester →	Subject area 6: Elective (15 credits)
4. semester →	Subject area 5: The police as a knowledge-based organisation: intelligence, analysis and evaluation (15 credits)
	Subject area 4: Research Methods (10 credits)
3. semester ↗	Subject area 3: Philosophy of Science and Research Ethics (5 credits)
↘	
2. semester →	Subject area 2: Police activities and Practice (15 credits)
1. semester →	Subject area 1: Introduction to Police Science (15 credits)

The model illustrates that the subject areas 1,2,3, 5 and 9 are specific for the Master's programme in Police Science and obligatory for all students. Subject areas 4 and 8 coincide with corresponding subjects in the experiential Master's programme in Investigation. In subject area 6 students choose an elective. Furthermore, students have to choose

specialisation in either qualitative or quantitative methodology . The Master's programme is offered as a part-time programme with seminars and studies outside of the seminars. It normally lasts for 4 years. Parts of the programme require compulsory attendance.

Normal study progression consists of 15 credits per semester. Each of the four academic years are estimated to make up approx. 840 hours of study time, in total approx. 3400 timer. The programme includes course participation, individual and group assignments, delivering course requirements, reading literature, examinations and Master's thesis.

## Master in Police Science

The goal of the Master programme in Police Science masterstudiet i politivitenskap is to elevate analytical and research competence within the police. The programme has been thoroughly revised, and a new and more updated version started along with a new set of students in autumn 2015.

In order to place even more focus on intelligence, analysis and evaluation, these areas have been gathered into a single course. Emphasis is given to various types of data gathering and analysis in intelligence and evaluation work with the purpose of developing knowledge and supporting decisions. These themes were also of major importance previously, but by gathering them into one course even more focus will be given to the police as a knowledge-based organisation.

The programme will contribute to raising competence so that policing can be conducted based on knowledge and strategy. This qualifies for various national and international police assignments such as analysis, project management and management control systems. The programme is relevant for anyone wishing to contribute to knowledge sharing and development within Police Science. The Master programme comprises 120 credits and qualifies for further research and PhD studies.

The Master's programme is primarily aimed at those who have completed police education as well as those employed in the police sector. The programme is also open to students applying directly from the Bachelor's programme and police staff in other Nordic countries. Lawyers and other occupations cooperating with the police such as customs and excise, prison authorities or organisations working with crime prevention may also apply for admission. Applicants from other Nordic countries are also welcome.

Previously there were only four subject areas in Police Science, but now the programme is divided up into nine subject areas. These areas are set up to enable progression towards the Master's thesis. For example, the purpose of the new subject area «project design» is to enable a start-up of the Master's thesis.

Another important change is that the Master's programme now goes over four years to create a more genuine part-time programme, and the size of the master's thesis has been halved to 30 credits.



Foto: Jon Strype

## Strategic goals

The Norwegian police are undergoing change. New police districts are a reality, and further reform will lead to changes in police structures, working methods, culture and leadership.

The Police University College is responsible for assisting in the further development of the Norwegian police. There was also a high level of activity in 2015, 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<sup>2</sup> 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»(p7).

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 2015. 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.

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.

<sup>2</sup> Politihøgskolen (2016). *Strategisk plan 2012-2016*. Oslo: Politihøgskolen

## 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.

**Building competence for keeping competence. Fix the system and achieve unique institutional goals**  
*Brita Bjørkelo, Liv Finstad, Helene O. I. Gundhus, Kathrine Berg og Haavard Reksten*

The purpose of the project is to increase gender equality in top positions in research at PHS, for example, at professor level. The project is aimed at employees in senior lecturer positions, their leaders and the R&D committee – and includes internal and external

measures. The project is financed by the Norwegian Research Council and runs from 2015 to 2018.

The four main goals of the project are:

- To increase the number of professors generally and in particular the number of female professors
- To conduct a research-based mapping and analysis of what promotes and prevents opportunities for qualifying to top positions in academia and research
- Through implementing measures for constant gender equality in top academic and research positions, an opportunity is created to strengthen Police Science as an academic discipline to meet the unique national responsibility which PHS possesses. The premises are that gender equality contributes to raising quality in higher education and research.
- 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.

#### **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.

The project will continue in 2016.

Publication in 2015:

- Thomassen, G., Strype, J. & Egge, M. (2015, 21. februar). Trust in the aftermath of terror. *OUPblog: Oxford University Press's Academic Insights for the Thinking World.*

**Police discourses. An analysis of the conceptual foundation of the Norwegian police 1682 – 1940**  
*Ph.D candidate Birgitte Ellefsen*

This project deals with the historical development of the police as a concept and institution. The subject matter consists of Norwegian police reforms in the period 1682 to 1940 and the goal is to examine how the police have been understood (perceived, understood and presented). The subject matter is examined through text analysis of a text analysis of a large amount of source material (laws and instructions, parliamentary hearings, archives from the Ministry of Justice, newspapers, political writings and archives from police associations). The goal is to recon-

struct the diversity of meanings and usages in connection with the police as a concept at various historical periods and, by so doing, clarifying what the police has meant in the past and which limitations and opportunities can be traced in the history of the police. In current times when the police is undergoing reform and where much of the authorities' focus is towards the future, this project will contribute with knowledge and interest in how the past is of significance for the police both as a concept and an institution.

Publications in 2015:

- Ellefsen, B. (2015). The Making of a new police: An analysis of the Norwegian police discourse 1814-1866. I R. Granér & O. Kronkvist (Red.), *The past, the present and the future of police research: Proceedings from the fifth Nordic Police Research seminar* (s. 105-118). Växjö: Linnéuniversitetet.
- Ellefsen, B. (2015). The Community Policing Reform - a language reforms? *Politiforum.*

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

*PHD 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 the dissertation was delivered in 2015. The dissertation was defended at the University of Oslo in February 2016.

Central issues in the dissertation are 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 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)**

*PHD Candidate Per Håkon Sand*

Police authorities, the single police force and the police-educated profession are today being challenged 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 behavior**

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 knows, 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 management programmes offered at the Police University College, and in this way contributes to increased knowledge and awareness in connection with police management. From 2014 the project became part of the development project «Improvement in management programmes» held by the Department of Post-Graduate Studies headed by Tor Tanke Holm, Deputy College Principal, which was attended not only by staff in this department but also staff from the Bachelor and Research Departments. The project lasted from 2013 to 2015 and delivered its report on 1.9.2015.

Publications in 2015:

- Vanebo, J. O., Bjørkelo, B. & Aaserud, T. (2015). Police Leadership Development: Intentions and Critical Success-Factors. *Mednarodna Revija za Javno Upravo*, 13(3-4), 11-25. doi: 10.17573/ ipar.2015.3-4.

- Lindholt, J., Holm, T. T., Thokle, S., Rosø, E., Vanebo, J. O. & Bjørkelo, B. (2015). *Forbedring av lederutdanningene og lederutvikling ved Politihøgskolen: Rapport med innspill til strategi for lederutdanningene 2016–2020*. Oslo: PHS.

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

Tore Bjørgo, Silje B. Fekjær, Gunnar Thomassen, Kjersti Hove and Otto Pettersson

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.

An anthology edited by Tore Bjørgo and Otto Pettersson with contributors from several European countries was started up in 2015. An outline of the chapters is being drawn up and is planned to be presented during a session of the ESC conference. The estimated time of publication is 2017.

Publications in 2015:

- Fekjær, S.B. & Petersson, O. (2015). Fra legalist til Dirty Harry?: Politistudenter og nyansattes syn på politirollen. *Politiforum*, (7), 44-45.
- Fekjær, S.B. & Strype, J. (2015). Norwegian police students' attitudes towards armament. *International Journal of Police Science and Management*, 17(3), 182-188.
- Fekjær, S. B. & Strype, J. (2015, 1. august). Våpen tiltrekker visse typer. *Klassekampen*.

### **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.

### **Diversity in education and the police sector**

Brita Bjørkelo, Marit Egge, Jai Ganapathy, Mariann Stærkebye Leirvik and Hege Høivik Bye (UiB)

A recruitment goal at the Police University College has been to increase diversity among the students. Admission figures tell us that the college has achieved

its goal of having 5 percent of its students coming from a diverse background. Meanwhile, there is little knowledge about how this group experience their student life and about their further career progression. The project group is working on a project where the goal is to increase knowledge in this field. The working title of the project is «Diversity in education and the public sector» and will deal with both students at the college and staff in the police sector.

### **Police actions to combat trafficking of human beings (preliminary title)**

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.

### **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.

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

Jaishankar Ganapathy and Marit Egge

The project is a pilot. Its goal is to chart cultural and occupational values in students participating in the post-graduate study programmes Kulturforståelse og mangfold (Cultural Understanding and Diversity) and Konflikthåndtering i et flerkulturelt samfunn (Conflict Resolution in a Multi-Cultural Society). Furthermore, we wish to see whether these values correspond with what students perceive as being current police culture.

The survey was begun in 2014, and has gathered data during the period of three academic years. We will stop gathering data in spring 2016 after the last group of students has completed their study programmes, and a status summary will be drawn up. Based on this summary a decision will be made as to whether the project will be completed or extended to include students on other post-graduate programmes .



### **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 and 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.

### **Police strategies, practice and methods**

The projects which are connected to this area analyse the police approach to the field of practice, from general strategies to specific working methods.

### **Strategies for 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 was published by Universitetsforlaget in 2015, while a somewhat extended English edition is being published by Palgrave MacMillan in 2016.

Publication in 2015:

- Bjørgo, T. (2015). *Forebygging av kriminalitet*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

### **Politimetoder i endring / New trends in modern policing**

Helene O. I. Gundhus, Paul Larsson, Johanne Yttri Dahl, Annette Vestby and Synnøve Økland Jahnsen

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 2019. In the project five different cases connected to economic crime, MC crime and motorbike gangs, volume crime and transnational policing will be charted in order to explore trends in modern policing. The project is being led by Helene O. I. Gundhus.

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.

#### **Five sub-projects:**

##### **i) Trends in policing cross-border crime for profit**

Johanne Yttri Dahl

How is police work connected to cross-border crime for profit being carried out, and how will the changes in the relationship between crime prevention, intelligence and investigation be visible in this area?

Presentations in 2015:

- Dahl, J. Y. (2015, august). *Policing mobile property offenders*. «New Trends in Modern Policing» kick-off seminar, PHS, Oslo.
- Dahl, J. Y. & Bjelland, H. F. (2015, september). *Using police registers in social science research*. European Society of Criminology annual conference, Porto.
- Dahl, J. Y. (2015, oktober). *NFR-prosjektet «Politimetoder i endring»*. Management meeting at PHS, Oslo.

##### **ii) Organised or economic crime? The importance of police organisation and competence**

Annette Vestby

What does the supervisory bodies' institutional design look like and how does it deal with organised and economic crime? How does this affect the choice of cases and procedures?

Presentations in 2015:

- Vestby, A. (2015, august). *Policing the blurred line between organized and economic crime*. «New Trends in Modern Policing» kick-off seminar, PHS, Oslo.
- Vestby, A. (2015, september). *Policing the blurred line between organized and economic crime*. European Society of Criminology annual conference, Porto.
- Vestby, A. (2015, oktober). *Politiarbeid mot organisert og økonomisk kriminalitet*. Management meeting at PHS, Oslo.

##### **iii) Prevention of organised crime: Combatting MC crime**

Synnøve Økland Jahnsen

How do different perceptions of gang identity affect police methods and strategies targeted at MC crime?

Presentations in 2015:

- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2015, august). *Preventing organized crime: Policing outlaw biker gangs*. «New Trends in Modern Policing» kick-off seminar, PHS, Oslo.

- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2015, september). *New Trends in Modern Policing: Preventing Organized crime*. Seminarmøte «Culture and Civil Society», Københavns Universitet.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2015, september). *Sexualized borderlines in the institutionalized borderlands: the implementation of Norwegian anti-trafficking policies and the «new» policing of prostitution*. European Society of Criminology annual conference, Porto.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2015, oktober). *NFR-prosjektet «Politimetoder i endring»*. Management meeting at PHS, Oslo.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2015, oktober). *Preventing organized crime: Policing Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs*. Network meeting for YNPRN, PHS, Oslo.

##### **iv) Motorcycle gangs and police methods**

Paul Larsson

What significance do conflict- and dialogue-based police strategies have on the MC clubs affected, and how does the idea of zero tolerance affect police activities generally?

Publications/presentations in 2015:

- Larsson, P. (2015). *Dialogue or confrontation?: Police strategies to bikers*. I A. Storgaard (Red.), *NSfKs 57. forskerseminar: Hvad er lov - hvad bør blive lov? Kriminalisering og regulering i de nordiske velfærdssamfund* (s. 280-300). Aarhus: Nordisk Samarbejdsråd for Kriminologi.

- Larsson, P. (2015, mai). *Dialogue or confrontation: Police strategies to bikers*. Nordisk samarbeidsråd for kriminologi, Stavern.
- Larsson, P. (2015, mai). *Bikers and moral panic*. Cross-border Crime Colloquium, Praha.
- Larsson, P. (2015, august). *Police Methods: The case of MC-bikers*. «New Trends in Modern Policing» kick-off seminar, PHS, Oslo.

**v) Transnational policing: police methods in daily global contexts**

Helene O. I. Gundhus

How does the idea about policing and police practices change when transnational policing is studied as well as everyday policing?

Publications/presentations in 2015:

- Franko, K. & Gundhus, H. O. I. (2015). Policing humanitarian borderlands: Frontex, human rights and the precariousness of life. *British Journal of Criminology*, 55(1), 1-18.<sup>3</sup>
- Franko, K. & Gundhus, H. O. I. (2015). A Divided fraternity: Transnational police cultures, proximity, and loyalty. *European Journal of Policing Studies*, 3(2), 162-183.
- Franko, K. & Gundhus, H. O. I. (2015). «Et delt brorskap»: Transnasjonale politikulturer, nærhet og kontroll. I R. Granér & O. Kronkvist (Eds.), *The Past, the present and the future of police research: Proceedings from the fifth Nordic Police Research seminar* (s. 81-104). Växjö:

Linnéuniversitetet.

- Gundhus, H. O. I. & Franko, K. (2015). Policing with, against and through humanity: European borders and the precariousness of life. I A. Storgaard (Red.), *NSfKs 57. forskerseminar: Hvad er lov - hvad bør blive lov? Kriminalisering og regulering i de nordiske velfærdssamfund* (s. 9-40). Aarhus: Nordisk Samarbejdsråd for Kriminologi.
- Franko, K. & Gundhus, H. O. I. (2015, 4. mai). Det er på tide å ta inn over oss at de flyktningene som dør i Middelhavet, samtidig dør ved Norges yttergrense. *Aftenposten.no*. Gundhus, H. O. I. & Franko, K. (2015, mai).
- Franko, K. & Gundhus, H. O. I. (2015, mai). *Policing with, against and through humanity: European borders and the precariousness of life*. NSfK's 57. forskerseminar, Stavern.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. & Franko, K. (2015, mai). *Politiarbeid i en global verden*. Kriminaletterretningsmøte, Oslo.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. (2015, juni). *Global policing from below: Access to the field and ties that bind*. Leverhulme Network, Oslo/Oxford.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. (2015, juni). *Transnational policing: Identity, security, sovereignty*. Law and Society in the 21st Century: The functions of law in a global society, Oslo.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. (2015, august). *Transnational policing: Identity, security and prevention*. New Trends in Modern Policing, kick-off seminar, PHS, Oslo.

<sup>3</sup> Reprinted in Cristin i 2014

- Gundhus, H. O. I. (2015, september). *Transnational policing: Identity, security and sovereignty*. European Society of Criminology annual conference, Porto.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. & Franko, K. (2015, oktober). *Kriminalitetskontroll og utlendingskontroll: Utfordringer og dilemmaer for norsk politi*. Faglig forum PU, Gardermoen.

**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 connected 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.

**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.

Publications/lectures in 2015:

- Fahsing, I. A. & Ask, K. (2015). The Making of an expert detective: The Role of experience in English and Norwegian police officers' investigative decision making. *Psychology, Crime and Law*, 22(3), 203-223.
- Fahsing, I. A. (2015, oktober). *In search of a detective personality*. The 11th meeting of the Nordic Network for Research on Psychology and Law, Reykjavik.

**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 Økøkrim (the National Authority for the investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime) 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.

In 2015 the following deliveries were made: 15 Master Theses in Work and Organisational Psychology; 21 conference contributions; 16 presentations for the police authorities and special units of the National Police, as well as report contributions.

The third part, headed by Professor Tor-Geir Myhrer, deals with how the investigative process leading to prosecutions is managed and handled. A close analysis is conducted of which components make up the quality of an investigation, with special emphasis on the responsibility which those in charge of prosecution have for quality in the individual case. 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 prose-

cuting authorities not intervening during the investigation.

Publication in 2015:

- Myhrer, T.-G. (2015). *Kvalitet i etterforskningen: Særlig om påtaleansvarliges rolle og betydning: Delrapport i «Etterforskningsprosjektet»* (PHS Forskning 2015: 1). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

### **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.

Publication in 2015:

- La Rooy, D. J., Brubacher, S. P., Aromäki-Stratos, A., Cyr, M., Hershkowitz, I., Korkman, J., Myklebust, T., Naka, M., Peixoto, C. E., Roberts, K. P., Stewart, H. & Lamb, M. E. (2015). The NICHD protocol: A review of an internationally-used evidence-based tool for training child forensic interviewers. *Journal of criminological research, policy and practice*, 1(2), 76-89.

### **Police in change**

Trond Myklebust

The Research Department at PHS and the academic committee for Work and Organisational psychology at the Institute of psychology (PSI), at the University of Oslo have for the past number of years had a formalized collaboration.

As the new larger police districts are being created, charting and surveying is being conducted among all of the staff in a series of police districts. The survey focuses on the organisational aspects of the police and on factors which are regarded as important when researching the field of work and organisation relating to the expression of development, change and learning. In the various police districts, a survey is carried out relating to how police officers, lawyers and civilian staff understand a series of topics. The resulting analyses will attempt to see how the various topics affect conditions such as motivation, the wish to change, and stress. The results will on the one hand illustrate how we can understand the Norwegian police organisation when facing the challenges ahead, at the same time as the data gives a systematic picture of the actual participating districts.

The project is regarded to be of such interest that the Institute of Psychology at the University of Oslo has granted it a full scholarship

### **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 practice». Work on the book projects has been ongoing since 2015, and the books will be published in 2016.

### **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.

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

Silje Bringsrud Fekjær (PHS), Torbjørn Skardhamar (UiO/PHS) 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.

Presentation in 2015:

- Skardhamar, T., Fekjær, S. B. & Pedersen, W. (2015, september). *Effects of a multi-component responsible beverage programme service (RBS) on violent assaults in Oslo*. European Society of Criminology annual conference, Porto.

### **The police as an organisation of learning**

Linda Hoel and Brita Bjørkelo

The purpose of the survey is to examine what happens to the administrative evaluations made by the National Bureau for the Investigation of Police Affairs in the police districts. The survey includes interviews with Police Commissioners regarding concrete incidents that have happened in their police district and that have been reported to the Special Unit and where after investigation of the case it has been concluded that no criminal act had taken place. Nevertheless, they maintained that the case should come under scrutiny and requested an administrative evaluation of the incident with the intention of improving practice and routines.

### **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.

### **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 non-existent. 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 measures 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.

Publications in 2015:

- Shaw, D. J., Vrij, A., Leal, S., Mann, S., Hillman, J., Granhag, P. A. & Fisher, R. P. (2015). Mimicry and investigative interviewing: Using deliberate mimicry to elicit information and cues to deceit. *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling*, 12, 217-230.
- Granhag, P. A., Oleszkiewicz, S., Strömwall, L. A. & Kleinman, S. M. (2015). Eliciting intelligence with the Scharff technique: Interviewing more and less cooperative and capable sources. *Psychology, Public Policy & Law*, 21(1), 100-110. (Rapportert i Cristin i 2014)

### **The Strategic Use of Evidence (SUE) technique and 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. A part of this project is supported by the Erasmus Mundus Joint Doctoral program, «The House of Legal Psychology».

Publications in 2015:

- Granhag, P.A., Rangmar, J. & Strömwall, L.A. (2015). Small cells of suspects: Eliciting cues to deception by strategic interviewing. *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling*, 12(2), 127-141. <sup>4</sup>
- Tekin, S., Granhag, P.A., Strömwall, L.A., Mac Giolla, E., Vrij, A. & Hartwig, M. (2015). Interviewing strategically to elicit admissions from guilty suspects. *Law and Human Behavior*, 39(3), 244-252.
- Granhag, P.A. & Hartwig, M. (2015). The Strategic Use of Evidence (SUE) technique: A conceptual overview. I P.A. Granhag, A. Vrij & B. Verschuere (Eds.), *Deception detection: New challenges and cognitive approaches* (s. 231-252). Chichester: Wiley Blackwell.
- Granhag, P.A., Hartwig, M., Mac Giolla, E. & Clemens, F. (2015). Suspects' verbal counter-interrogation strategies: Towards an integrative model. I P.A. Granhag, A. Vrij & B. Verschuere (Eds.), *Deception detection: New challenges and cognitive approaches* (s. 293-313). Chichester: Wiley Blackwell.
- Luke, T., Hartwig, M., Shamash, B. & Granhag, P.A. (2015). Countermeasures against the Strategic Use of Evidence technique: Effects on suspects' strategies. *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling*. doi: 10.1002/jip.1448

<sup>4</sup> Reported in Cristin i 2014

### **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. This project, which was closed during 2015, was financially supported by the *High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group* (HIG, FBI).

Publications in 2015:

- Mac Giolla, E. & Granhag, P.A. (2015). Detecting false intent among small cells of suspects: Single vs. repeated interviews. *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling*, 12,(2), 142-157.<sup>5</sup>
- Sooniste, T., Granhag, P.A., Strömwall, L.A. & Vrij, A. (2015). True and false intentions: Using the Cognitive Interview to magnify the differences. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 56(4), 371-378.
- Mac Giolla, E., Granhag, P.A. & Vrij, A. (2015). Discriminating between true and false intentions. I P.A. Granhag, A. Vrij & B. Verschuere (Eds.), *Deception detection: New challenges and cognitive approaches* (s. 155-174). Chichester: Wiley Blackwell.

<sup>5</sup> Reported in *Cristin* i 2014

### **Investigative interviewing of traumatized 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.

### **Interviewing the traumatised**

Ph.D. Candidate Kristina Kepinska Jakobsen

The purpose of the project is to obtain knowledge which can contribute to a better understanding of police procedures relating to interviewing traumatised people. There is special focus on how the police can set up and conduct the interview in a way which takes into consideration both police and judicial requirements, and the mental state of the interviewee.

The data material consists of: (1) video recordings of 20 injured parties, (2) interviews with the 18 investigators who conducted interviews of the injured parties and (3) interviews with the 20 injured parties.

The project is a sub-project of the «Effects of the legal process on the mental health of the youth of Utøya» and is a collaboration between NKVTS, PHS, the Faculty of Law, and the Institute of Criminology and Sociology of Law.

### **Policing the illegal trade in wildlife**

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.

Publication in 2015:

- Runhovde, S. (2015). Seizures of inconvenience?: Policy, discretion and accidental discoveries in policing the illegal wildlife trade at the Norwegian border. *Crime, law and social change*, 64(2), 177-192.

### **Assistance granted to the police by the Norwegian Armed Forces: a survey of the legal framework conditions**

Ph.D. Candidate Kai Spurkland

The aim of the dissertation is to conduct an analysis, based on legal dogma, of the legal framework conditions applying to assistance given to the police by the armed forces. The main emphasis will be given to issues connected to the conditions under which

such assistance may be granted. The question of providing assistance raises legal issues at several levels. These can be roughly divided into three groups – without any waterproof division existing between them.

The first group consists of questions at a level pertaining to constitutional and international law. This group includes issues relating to which requirements the Norwegian Constitution, Article 99, second paragraph, placed on national regulations on the armed forces' assistance of the : is there a requirement for a legal authority in formal law? Which types of assistance may thus be included in such a legal requirement? Does the Constitution place any limitations on what can be regulated by law? Does it place requirements on the specific formulation of the law? Corresponding issues arise in connection with international law.

The second group of questions relate to the conditions applying to the provision of assistance by the armed forces. Here there are three main issues: which police tasks can be executed with assistance by the armed forces? For which situations may the police apply for assistance? What kind of assistance may be provided?

The third group of questions apply to the practical implementation of such assistance, including questions about the limited police authority of military staff, the issue of carrying weapons, the authority to instruct and control, and about whether the armed forces may set conditions applying to the assistance, as well as issues relating to the exchange of informa-

tion, decision-making procedures and planning, training and exercises.

### «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.

### The role and tasks of the police in a digitalised society

*Inger Marie Sunde*

The role and tasks of the police in a digitalised society - «Digital policing» - is a focus area at the Police University College. Focus is given to research, education and development. The research looks at themes ranging from the expectations of reasonable police efficiency in methods of crime prevention and investigation, at the same time as the methods do not damage basic principles and remain true to the rule

of law. In particular, the right to privacy, freedom of expression, freedom of gathering and freedom of thought and belief is particularly vulnerable.

Publication/activity in 2015:

- Sunde, I. M. (2015). Databevis. I R. Aarli, M.-A. Hedlund & S. E. Jebens (Red.), *Bevis i straffesaker: Utvalgte emner* (s. 599-633). Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.
- Sunde, I. M. (2015) *Forutseende politi* [Deltagelse i Teknologirådets ekspertpanel for rapporten.] [Oslo]: Teknologirådet.

### Digital Hour

*Inger Marie Sunde*

Digital Hour (DDT) is a research-based event to contribute to police development in a digitalized society. It is held 3-4 times per semester as a seminar for the college staff, students and police staff. The aim is to highlight the development taking place within digital communication technology, social media, etc. and create awareness of opportunities and challenges in all areas of policing. Digital Hour is run by a programme committee: Inger Marie Sunde (head of the committee), Nina Sunde, Christine Nordsetten, Fredrik Jul Kaltenborn, Leif Erik Andreassen, Geir Andresen, Nils Petter Michalsen and Trude Sundby.

### Police challenges

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

### 'Gender policing' and 'crime policing': a queer-theoretical analysis of LHBQ persons' experience with hate crime.

*Henning Kaiser Klatran*

These studies look into what kind of experience lesbians, homosexuals, bisexuals, transsexuals or queers (LHBQ) 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 LHBQs 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.

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

*Tore Bjørge*

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*» was written in conjunction 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 was to obtain insight into which factors and processes affected the terrorist's choice of action, and especially his target selection. The book is being published in 2016.

Bjørge, 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 winter 2016.

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

*Tore Bjørge*

Tore Bjørge and Ingvild M. Gjelsvik are partners in the large international project «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.

Bjørge 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.

### **Research on the prevention of radicalisation and violent extremism: a knowledge status**

*Tore Bjørge og Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik*

In January 2015 the Ministry of Children and Equality commissioned PHS and Tore Bjørge to draw up a report about research carried out on the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism. The report, written in conjunction with Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik, provides an overview of Norwegian research that is available on the topic of radicalization and violent extremism, with an emphasis on knowledge about processes leading towards radicalization, extremism and terrorism, and how such processes can be prevented and countered. The main objective has been to identify the studies which can provide the most relevant knowledge to those whose task it is to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism.

This summary will address research on right-wing extremism, left-wing extremism, militant islamism and foreign fights, and terrorism more in general. The report will also provide a brief overview of relevant research in Denmark and Sweden as well as pointing out some of the leading European centres of research in this field.

A main purpose of this overview of research has been to identify holes of knowledge – areas and topics where research-based knowledge is lacking or outdated, and where there is a need for new research. A shortened English version was published for an international conference on the prevention of radicalisation, organised by the Norwegian government in June 2015.

Publication in 2015:

- Bjørge, T. & Gjelsvik, I. M. (2015). *Forskning om forebygging av radikaliserings og voldelig ekstremisme: En kunnskapsstatus*. (PHS Forskning 2015: 2). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

### **Terrorists' target selection process and practice**

*Ph. D. Candidate Cato Hemmingby*

The project is a study of factors affecting terrorists' choice of physical targets in an operational context. Through case studies the causal mechanisms which affect target selection are identified. Additional measuring parameters relating to terrorists' target selection are also addressed. Representatives of different ideological platforms and organisational structures have been selected. The project will close at the end of 2016.

The book deals with one case study in the Ph.D. project - Anders Behring Breivik's target selection process and decision-making in connection with the terrorist attacks of 22 July 2011. The book is based on all the police interviews of the perpetrator, legal documents and transcripts from the court case, and will be published in 2016

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

*Ph. D. Candidate Cato Hemmingby*

The project looks at the main features connected to the development of terrorism in Western Europe from the end of the 1960s until today. The project has been granted financial support from the

Norwegian Academic Fund (NFF) and continues throughout 2016. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 2017.

### **Security of important institutions of authority abroad (completed project)**

*Ph. D. Candidate Cato Hemmingby*

The project consisted 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 was particular focus on physical security and allocation of human resources, including distribution of roles between the police and other categories of security personnel.

Professor Tore Bjørge, Police Superintendent Anders Snortheimsmoen and Ph.D. Candidate Per Håkon Sand will contribute. The project was completed in 2015.

Publication in 2015:

- Hemmingby, C., Sand, P. H., Bjørge, T. & Snortheimsmoen, A. (2015). *Sikring av sentrale myndighetsinstitusjoner i et utvalg land*:

*Rollefordeling mellom politi og annet sikkerhetspersonell i Storbritannia, Tyskland, Danmark og Sverige*. (PHS Forskning 2015: 3). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

### **Research collaboration «Marpart»**

*Bjørn Barland 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. The project focus is on cross-institutional and cross-country partnerships between preparedness institutions and companies. The project elaborates 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
- UIT – The Arctic University of Norway
- University Center in Svalbard (Norway)
- University of Greenland (Greenland)
- University of Iceland (Iceland)
- Northern (Arctic) Federal University (Russia)
- Murmansk State Technical University (Russia)

#### **From hidden violence to policy in practice – a focus on the growth of shelters in the 1970s - 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 inten-

tions and departure point of the 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 organization.

#### **Doping**

*Bjørn Barland*

The project is made up 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 was published in January 2016.

#### **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 pub-

lished in 2014 and the second is ready for publication in 2016.

#### **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»

#### **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.

Presentations in 2015:

- Bjørnebekk, R. (2015, januar). *Youth and violence: Resilience and prevention*. Lecture at Høgskolen i Buskerud og Vestfold, Drammen.
- Bjørnebekk, R. (2015, januar). *Domestic violence: Prevention and treatment*. KFUK, Bondevinnelaget Østfold, Råde.
- Bjørnebekk, R. (2015, januar). *Is there a link between violence to animals and violence to people?: Research summary*. Introduction to seminar at the Norwegian parliament, Oslo.

- Bjørnebekk, R. (2015, mars). *Crime, violence and punishment in the Norwegian welfare society*. Gjesteforelesning, Marymount College, Bedford Hills Prison, New York.
- Bjørnebekk, R. (2015, mars). *The link between violence towards animals and violence towards people*. NTNU, Trondheim.
- Bjørnebekk, R. (2015, juni). *Violent youngsters: Linking experiences of attachment and violence*. Stockholm Criminology Symposium, Stockholm.
- Bjørnebekk, R. (2015, september). *Radicalisation and extremism*. Seminar for teachers at lower and upper secondary school, Kristiansand.
- Bjørnebekk, R. (2015, oktober). *Domestic violence and risk factors connected to radicalisation*. Theme seminar NAV, Oslo.
- Bjørnebekk, R. (2015, november). *Pathways to antisociality: On youngsters out of control*. Gjesteforelesning, American Society of Criminology, Washington.
- Bjørnebekk, R. (2015, november). *Violence and sexual assaults*. Seminar for Norwegian students. Sjømannskirka, New York.
- Bjørnebekk, R. (2015, desember). *Violence in society*. AOF Østfold, Sarpsborg.

#### **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).

### **Women and Terrorism**

*Ragnhild Bjørnebekk*

The goal of the project is to study the role of women and their involvement in terror groups, radicalization and de-radicalization processes.

The project consists of three parts:

- Metastudies of research literature
- Case study of a previous terrorist
- Analysis of case using results from metastudies

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

*Ragnhild Bjørnebekk* in cooperation with the National Police Directorate represented by Espen Frøyland, Ristin Kemi, Head of Research and Development, the Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs – Northern Region/ Inner Finnmark Office and Gunnar Bjørnebekk, researcher at the Norwegian Centre for Child Behaviour.

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.

## **Strategic goal 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<sup>6</sup>**

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 Sociology of Law 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), University 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 gathering 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 Synnøve Jahnsen. 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 researchers 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

<sup>6</sup> Part from NTNU dated 1/1-2016.

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 is collaborating in the project «Police as an Organisation» with academic staff from 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. This joint project 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 con-

nection 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.

## **Strategic goal 3**

### ***Increase publication in peer-reviewed 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 higher education sector, as well as for the health and institutional sectors 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 2015 is on the same level as 2014. For 2015 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 registration as possible of written, point-scoring work. However, there is a strong wish to register oral presentations in Cristin to illustrate the diversity of activity at the college.

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. For 2014 we chose 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» were mentioned in articles (not TV or radio). The figures in Table 1 for 2014 are based on how many times the four most

active researchers at PHS were visible in the media. For 2015 the Communication Division did not draw up any corresponding statistics, and we therefore do

not have any figures to present due to the fact that almost no staff use Cristin to register this activity

TABLE 1. FOREDRAGSVIRKSOMHET, PHS 2010-2015

Number of conference contributions and academic presentations	2010 <sup>8</sup>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Scientific lectures	3	56	65	68	33	29
Academic/popular science lectures	-	48	46	41	66	65 <sup>9</sup>
Poster	3	5	-	7	3	1
Media contributions	-	400 (estimat)	142 (Cristin)	153 (estimat)	894 <sup>10</sup>	-

### Scientific and academic publications

In Table 2 the number of written works reported in Cristin in 2015 is presented according to type of publication. The number of publications in 2015 is a little lower than in 2014. 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>7</sup> Hidden figures due to lack of reporting routines

<sup>9</sup> 54 registered in Cristin + 11 reported outside

<sup>9</sup> 1 = reference in article/interview

TABLE 2. SCIENTIFIC AND ACADEMIC/POPULAR SCIENCE PRODUCTION PHS 2010-2015

Number of written works	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Scientific monographs	1	2	1	2	1	2
Scientific part of book/report	7	12	16	7	10	17
Scientific articles in journals	15	16	26	15	28	21
Anthologies	-	-	-	-	2	4
Textbooks/academic literature	-	4	1	7	3	2
Academic/popular science articles in books and journals	14	7	9	12	12	13
Chronicles, editorials, etc.	-	8	9	13	22	17
Total reports in Cristin <sup>11</sup>	13	3	10	7	6	6
PHS Research <sup>12</sup>	7	4	7	3	4	4
Ph.D. theses	1	2	2	1	2	0
Master theses	1	1	2	1	4	2
Total number of works	59	59	83	68	88	88

The number of scientific publications in 2015 has been stable compared with 2014. The same applies to chronicles/editorials even though there has been a slight decrease compared to 2014. With regard to other, non-point-scoring publications, activity has remained stable in 2015 compared with 2014.<sup>1011</sup>

### 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, but from 2015 onwards the way of calculating publication points for joint publications has been changed.

<sup>10</sup> Number of reports written by PHS employees

<sup>11</sup> In the serie PHS Research reports may also be written by others not employed at PHS

## New calculation of publication points

The change in how publication points have been calculated was introduced due to the fact that the Danish Centre of Research Analysis at the University of Aarhus conducted an *Evaluation of Norwegian publishing indicators*<sup>12</sup> commissioned by the Norwegian Association of Higher Education Institutions in 2013. In 2014 the National Publishing Committee acted on the evaluation by drawing up a new solution for calculating publication points at institutional level. The new method of calculation is intended to be more academically neutral, and will provide stimulus for cross-institutional and international cooperation relating to scientific publication. The institutions are still required to share publication points when several institutions are connected to a publication, but the method will give a higher score for cooperation. International cooperation will give a higher score than national cooperation.

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, the number of scientific publications in 2015 is approximately on the same level as in 2014 (39 in 2014 and 40 in 2015). Nevertheless, publication points are not comparable to earlier as from 2015 the new model for calculation gives a higher score for cross-institutional and international cooperation.

<sup>12</sup> Aagaard, K. (2014). *Evaluering af den norske publiceringsindikator*. Aarhus: Danske Center for Forskningsanalyse, Aarhus Universitet.

TABLE 3. PUBLICATION POINTS ACCUMULATED AND DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PUBLICATION, PHS 2011-2015

Publication points	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>11</sup>
Monographs	10	5	13	5	10
Anthology articles with ISBN	4,15	10,7	4,55	5,52	11
Journal articles with ISSN	12,58	18,33	9,70	15,62	19
Total number of publication points	26,73	34,03	27,25	26,14	40

The number and scientific level of monographs are the single factors that have the greatest influence on the publication points when there is a limited number of publications that are reported. As shown in table 2, the number of monographs increased from one in 2014 to two in 2015, thus doubling the publication points for this type of publication.

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 cross-institutional and international research collaboration. The previous «side-effect» relating to joint publications has now been reduced through the new model for calculating publication points because cooperation now scores higher. This has had a great impact on PHS.

Publication points for 2015 calculated according to the «old model» would give approx. 32.5 points, but with the new model we would obtain a score of 40. The increased score for cooperation has had a significant effect.

## Strategic goal 4

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

Increased external financing of police research is completely necessary for a small research area which is steadily growing. The Police University College has therefore special focus on the development of application to the Research Council and EU's framework programme.

### Digital policing

«Digital policing» has been a focus area for several years at the Police University College, and has brought about new elements of content at all levels of the education. In 2015 we also succeeded in obtaining external research funding for legal

research as a partner in two projects financed by the Research Council's IKTPLUSS programme (2015-2024). The Research Council is placing great focus on IT research and innovation with the goal of increasing quality and boldness in Norwegian IT research. The vision is that by 2015 Norway shall be a frontrunner in the strategic use of IT research and innovation to meet global and national challenges and needs. In the first award 25 projects received a total amount of 250 million kroner. Most of the sum – 150 million kroner – was divided between 8 research projects which can contribute towards developing a more secure information society. PHS, represented by Inger Marie Sunde, is a partner in two of the eight large projects. The Research Council has emphasized that PHS can act as a bridge builder between various research groups and contribute to creating «clusters» for research collaboration.



In 2015 PHS was granted external financing for two Ph.D. projects within digital policing for the period 2016-2019. The financing was granted by the Research Council through the IKT-Pluss programme, and awarded to the «*SIGNAL*» and «*Computational Forensics for Large-scale Fraud Detection, Crime Investigation and Prevention*» projects. The former project is headed by the Norwegian Research Centre for Computers and Law, the Faculty of Law of the University of Oslo and the latter project is headed by NTNU (Gjøvik). PHS is a project partner and contributes by providing the main mentor for the Ph.D. candidates. In the NTNU project PHS is also in charge of a work assignment (WP3) accommodating a Ph.D. candidate and containing several activities including workshops.

The Ph.D. projects headed by PHS contain the following themes:

- Cybercrime: Reformulated due to technological development. Current understanding/ definition is based on the definition of the Cybercrime Convention of 2001. Since then we have got cloud services, apps and internet for the courts. What can be said about the legal nature of cybercrime today, and which areas stand out as being particularly challenging with regard to legal regulation?
- Rule of law in the digitalised society: the need for reformulating traditional legal guarantees in view of digitalisation and network development? How to operationalise guarantees

applying to the rule of law when using technical surveillance to uncover and prevent cyber-crime?

#### Talking to extremists

Tore Bjørge of PHS has applied to the Norwegian Research Council for funding to establish a project as a contribution to a larger application to Horizon 2020: Multi-Lateral Engagement Framework with Inter-disciplinary ANalysis and Enhanced EviDence-based and Linked-up Policies-Interventions-Mentoring for Early Detection & Prevention of Organised Crime and Terrorism (MINDED). The project is coordinated by the University of Reading. Bjørge's contribution is the study "Talking to extremists: use of communication to prevent radicalisation and the use of violence" which looks at a particular preventive measure, in other words the use of various forms of direct communication with extremists and criminals. The study will attempt to answer why the police have difficulties in initiating dialogue with youths connected to militant islamist groups and why it has been difficult to persuade them to withdraw from such groups and prevent them from travelling to Syria as foreign fighters. Previously, the police had good results using this method with youths in extreme right-wing groups. Applications have been made for a three-year post-doctorate post as well as a 1/3 professorship from autumn 2020. The application for funding the establishment of the project is estimated at 40-60 000 kroner, while the 2020 application comprises more than 4 man-years.

#### Centre for Research on Extremism: Right-wing extremism, hate crime and political violence (C-REX)

PHS is a main partner in the recently established *Centre for Research on Extremism: Right-wing extremism, hate crime and political (C-REX)* at the University of Oslo. C-REX will supply PHS with half a scholarship/post-doctorate position annually from 2017. The role of PHS will be to build up research specifically aimed at policing within this field.

#### Illegal hunting

Nina Jon and Paul Larsson at PHS have forwarded an application to the Research Council for a joint project involving PHS called «*Illegal hunting as a challenge to natural resource management and law enforcement: contested legitimacy and resistance*». The project deals with the relationship between norms, understanding of laws, and people's actions. In this case the problem is the (lacking) harmony between the intentions of laws and regulations and people's understanding of right and wrong when it comes to the handling predators. The relationship between people's understanding of right and wrong and the laws which apply is often dealt with in legal sociology. In brief, it may be said that it is extremely difficult to get the population to accept laws which they do not accept or are in opposition to. The work of the police and other authorities will be made difficult when people will not report cases, assist in investigation or take the law into their own hands. Qualitative methods will mainly be used in this study with interviews and a grounded theory approach to data analyses.

#### Community policing and its significance for the local community

For several years PHS has been cooperating 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.

#### New trends in modern 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 Trends in Modern Policing*». 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 five different cases. (See pages 32 and 51).

### **Spatial and Temporal Dynamics**

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. (See pages 37 and 52)

### **BALANCE**

PHS had an application granted as part of the Research Council's Balance programme whose aim is to improve gender equality in top positions. The project is called «Building Competence for Maintaining Competence: Fix the system and achieve unique institutional goals» and received funding 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.

### **Center of Excellence for Radicalization Awareness Network (RAN)**

In addition, PHS is a partner or «individual expert» in an 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.

### **Community-Based Policing and Post-Conflict Police Reform**

In collaboration with partners nationally and internationally, PHS has been granted funding by the EU, Horizon 2020, for the project 'Community-Based Policing and Post-Conflict Police Reform'. The project has been granted 5 million euros over a 5-year period. It is being led by the Department of

International Environment and Development Studies (NORAGRIC) at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences. Jaishankar Ganapathy and Tor Damkås will represent PHS.

The research will focus on human safety, as well as social, cultural and ethical dimensions in post-conflict areas. In addition, the project will make use of information technology to find out how IT might be an important and useful tool for assisting the police and the population of these areas. The project will cover a series of countries such as Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Bosnia, Kosovo and Serbia.

### **Other externally financed projects (not financed by the Norwegian Research Council or the EU)**

In addition to the Balance project, PHS has been granted funds 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.

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 the police and the armed forces in normal situations and during crises. The application is still being processed.

Paul Larsson of PHS, along with Roger Stubberud Procope and Dan Magnusson of Jönköping Business School have applied for funding from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services for the project «Efforts to combat labour crime – mapping and evaluating cooperation at a local level between the various state sectors within the field of labour crime. The past year the authorities have become aware of the seriousness of crime committed within the work market where workers are abused, various regulations are broken such as taxation, the Working Environment Act, and rules pertaining to benefits, amongst others. Previously, part of this was referred to as trafficking in the work market. Several big cases, the best known being the ongoing Lime case, have revealed the fact that labour crime can contain both elements of organized and economic crime. In this connection the need for broad cooperation between the authorities has been seen to be essential. The tax authorities, customs, police and social services play an important role within this formalised collaboration. Has the collaboration worked and what has been the result? The methods used in the study consist of analyses of a selection of large cases, where the



results of efforts to combat crime will be charted and evaluated. Thus, there will be a qualitative

survey where interviews and analyses of documentation will be a major component.



Foto: Kai Spurkland

## Strategic goal 5

### *Increase the proportion of academic staff contributing to 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 enti-

tled to R&D every third year and are obliged to conduct R&D every 5<sup>th</sup> year. Since 2012 staff in Senior Lecturer posts have been entitled to 25% R&D. The R&D committee at PHS allocates resources for one academic year at a time, and in 2015 it allocated resources corresponding to 7.0 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 2015 the R&D committee granted resources for 9 Ph.D. projects and to two members of staff in support of their project applications for Ph.D. programmes. In addition, the R&D committee granted resources to six different research projects. During the same period there has also been 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., a Senior Lecturer group for members of staff who are working towards higher qualifications, and a group for Associate Professors who wish to qualify for Professorship. The first two groups are led by an Associate Professor and meet regularly for academic discussions and collegial guidance. The latter group is led by Professor Liv Finstad.

In 2015 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 Deputy Principal Tor Tanke Holm. Ruth Bodil Haug, who is an adviser at PHS, has acted as secretary of the committee. In 2015 the R&D committee has also revised the guidelines applying to R&D as well as started the task of establishing research groups at the college.

#### 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.

#### Doctorate Group

The goal of the doctorate 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 doctorate group held four meetings in Oslo in 2015. Geir Heivoll and Ivar Fahsing attended their final seminars, and Birgitte Ellefsen, Per Håkon Sand and Karsten Ingvaldsen attended midway seminars. Inger Marie Sund was in charge of the group.

The participants of the doctorate group and their projects are presented under the college's research areas (see strategic goal 1).

Two members of staff at PHS attained their Ph.D. in 2015:

- Sverre Flaatten: *Fetters of the Supreme Court: Post-war sentencing: an interpretation based on property crime*. Disputation on 24 March 2015 at the University of Oslo.
- Otto Petersson: *Becoming a police officer: from expectations of education to street norms*. Disputation on 15 October 2015 at Linné University, Växjö, Sweden.

#### 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 aiming for higher qualification.

The Senior Lecturer Group and their projects:

- Kjersti Eckblad: *From practical pedagogics to pedagogics in practice*
- Ragnhild Holm: *Internet-based solutions*
- Anne Katrine Hagen: *Guidance and assessment*
- Hugo Hansen: *Can criminological theory and analysis be of practical use?*
- Elin Kippe (left the group after qualifying as Senior Lecturer in 2015): *Criminology, prostitution and gender*
- Jon André Nilsen (from autumn 2015): *Investigation management*
- Nils M. Leite (from autumn 2015): *Psychology and pedagogy*
- Kirsti Nymo - KRUS – The Correctional Service of Norway (from autumn 2015): *Programme description and development*

The group had 4 seminars in 2015 – 2 seminars over 2 days, and 2 all-day seminars. The seminars were held in Oslo. In addition, the participants received individual guidance between the seminars, as well as with lunchtime meetings via video.

Upon request from the Correctional Service of Norway (KRUS), Kirsti Nymo was accepted into the group as an external member.

#### Professorship qualification groups

For several years it has been a declared goal at the Police University College to increase the propor-

tion 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 recognisable 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.

Thus, 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)». The project group consisted of Brita Bjørkelo, senior consultant Katrine Berg and Departmental Leader Haavard Reksten. We were turned down, but as a result in autumn 2014 three «professorship qualification groups» were set up, which was one of the measures outlined in the application.

These groups consist of associate professors from all parts of the college. In total 19 associate professors are participating in the groups which meet 3-4 times a year. In addition, 1-2 joint seminars are held only for participants of these groups, while other joint seminars are open to others with an interest in PHS and the police sector. In October 2015, for example, an open all-day seminar was arranged about «Gender- and diversity perspectives in research at PHS».

The goal for the professorship qualification groups is to provide support and motivation for the par-

ticipants in their qualifying round and to apply 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 organising and prioritising individual activities and assistance in writing applications for professorship when relevant.

As a result of the Balance application process in 2013, the establishment of professorship groups and the new Balance application sent in 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» (FIKS), which received funding from the Norwegian Research Council's BALANCE programme in February 2015. The project period lasts until April 2018, and PHS has been granted funding for up to 3 million kroner from the Research Council. The purpose of the project is to increase gender balance in top positions (for example, at professorship level) and it has measures aimed at individual researchers, management development at PHS and knowledge development within the police sector in general. (See pages 24, 60 and 61)

The project group for FIKS consists of Associate Professor Brita Bjørkelo (leader), Professor Liv Finstad, Senior Adviser Kathrine Berg, Associate Professor Nina Jon and Professor Helene Gundhus. Annick Prieur, Professor at Aalborg University, is a resource person involved in the project.

## Strategic goal 6

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

In 2015 only one employee at PHS was on an internship. As part of the research project *New Trends in Modern Policing* Synnøve Jahnsen took part in a 4-month internship as guest researcher. The aim of the trip was partly to make new academic contacts and partly to gather data for the sub-project *Prevention of organized crime: combatting MC crime*.

During the period from November 2015 to March 2016 Jahnsen carried out observations and interviews with representatives for the police in several Australian states and their federal and national partners, including the Australian Federal Police (AFP), the Australian Crime Commission (ACC), Australian Gangs Intelligence Coordination Centre (AGICC), the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) and the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In addition Jahnsen visited the National Police Agency and National Police Academy in Japan.

As guest researcher Jahnsen was connected to the Corrections and Rehabilitation Research Center at Ryukoku University in Kyoto, Japan, the Border Crossing Observatory, Monash University, in Victoria, Australia, and Griffith Criminology Institute (GCI) at Griffith University, Queensland, Australia. As well as presenting her research at seminars for colleagues at Monash og Ryukoku, Jahnsen also held lectures at the Australian National

University (ANU), the Australian Institute for Criminology (AIC) in Canberra, and at the University of New South Wales (UNSW) in Sydney. Jahnsen took part in two conferences and networking events: ANZSOC 2015 Conference on «Security and Rule of Law: The changing face of criminal justice» in Adelaide, South Australia, «Applied Research in Crime and Justice conference», in Brisbane, Queensland, as well as the «Leverhulme Network Event: Impacts of Border Control/Policing» held at Monash University, Melbourne.





## Reported publications

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Fredriksen, S. (2015). *Ro, orden og frihet: En fremstilling av politiets adgang til å gripe inn i den personlige frihet ved utførelse av ordenstjeneste*. Oslo: Gyldendal Juridisk.

### Academic anthology

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Granhag, P. A., Vrij, A. & Verschuere, B. (2015). *Detecting deception: Current challenges and cognitive approaches*. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.

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## Conference contributions and academic presentations

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- (2015, februar). *Doping, kropp og kultur: Hvilke samfunnsmessige utfordringer er doping en løsning på?* Oppvekstkongressen, Lørenskog kommune.
- (2015, februar). *Dopingmisbrukeren: Hvem er han?* Konferanse Legeforeningen, Aker universitetssykehus.
- (2015, mars). *Dop, kropp og kultur- koble dette mot egen praksis.* Balanse-møte, Gardermoen.

Bjørge, T.

- (2015, januar). *One size does not fit them all! On tailoring preventive measures to different types of extremists.* Foredrag for praktikere fra sikkerhetstjenesten og terror-koordinatoren i Nederland, Leiden University, Hague.
- (2015, januar). *Foredrag og veiledning for Drammen kommune i utvikling av deres handlingsplan mot voldelig ekstremisme.* Tverretatlig internseminar med Drammen kommune, politiet, m.fl., Drammen.

- (2015, februar). *Politisk toppmøte om forebygging av voldelig ekstremisme: Hvordan kan stat og kommune spille hverandre gode for å forebygge ekstremisme og voldelige terrorhandlinger?* KS konferansesenter, Oslo.
- (2015, mars). *Forebygging av kriminalitet: Et helhetlig perspektiv.* PKF-konferansen, Gardermoen.
- (2015, mars). *Forebygging av terrorisme: Et helhetlig perspektiv.* Tecsec-konferansen 2015, Oslo.
- (2015, mars). *Forebygging av terrorisme og voldelig ekstremisme.* Sosialstyrelsens årsmøte om radikaliseringsforebyggelse, København.
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- (2015, mars). *Kan terrorisme forebygges?* Foredrag på sjefskurset, Forsvarets høgskole.
- (2015, mars). *Hva påvirker terroristernes beslutningsprosesser og målutvalgelse?: Hva ledet frem mot terrorangrepene 22. juli 2011.* Tecsec-konferansen 2015, Oslo.



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- (2015, april). *Forebygging av voldelig ekstremisme: Hva forteller forskningen oss?* Dialogmøte i Asker kommune med deltakelse fra kommune, politi og frivillige organisasjoner, Asker.
- (2015, april). *Forskning om forebygging av radikalisering og voldelig ekstremisme.* Seniorforeningen i Forskningsrådet, Lysaker.
- (2015, mai). *Exit for fremmedkrigere? Foredrag og veiledning for Fredrikstad kommune.* Internseminar for prosjektgruppe om radikalisering og fremmedkrigere i Fredrikstad kommune.
- (2015, mai). *Hva får personer til å gå inn i og ut av ekstremistiske grupper?* Nordic Prison Security - Annual meeting 2015, Lillestrøm.
- (2015, mai). *Presentasjon av rapporten «Forskning om forebygging av radikalisering og voldelig ekstremisme: En kunnskapsstatus».* Internseminar på Statsministerens kontor med SMK og DU, Oslo.

Bjørge, T. & Bjelland, H. F.

- (2015, mars). *Presentasjon av studien «Trusler og trusselhendelser mot politikere».* Intern presentasjon for Stortingets direksjon og sikkerhetsansvarlige, Stortinget.

Dahl, J. Y.

- (2015, august). *Policing mobile property offenders.* Kick-off seminar for «New Trends in Modern Policing», PHS.
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- (2015, mai). *The making of an expert homicide detective - a comparison between England and Norway.* Investigating Child Homicide: An International Symposium attracts international audience, Universitetet i Huddersfield.
- (2015, juni). *Introducing investigative interviewing in Southeast Asia.* IIIRG 8th Annual Conference, Melbourne.
- (2015, oktober). *In search of a detective personality.* The 11th meeting of the Nordic Network for Research on Psychology and Law (NNPL), Reykjavik.
- (2015, oktober). *Utlendingskontrollen: Fra forhør til Investigative Interviewing.* Faglig forum: Kriminalitet og utlendingskontroll - politiets utfordringer hjemme og ute, PU.

Fredriksen, S.

- (2015, desember). *Ny straffelov.* Seminar for praksisveiledere i Midtre Hålogaland politidistrikt, PHS.

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- (2015, februar). *Om tillit til politiet.* Forelesning bachelor, PHS Bodø.

- (2015, mars). *Mangfoldsledelse i politiet.* Forelesning LOU 1, PHS.

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- (2015, juni). *22.juli-saken og dagens trusselbilde*. DSS Seminar, Leangkollen hotell.
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- (2015, mai). *Blandet læring i høyere utdanning: Hvordan opprettholde læringstrykket i hjemmeperiodene på samlingsbaserte studier? Suksesskriterier og barrierer ved et nytt lederstudium* PHS. NORDEFECO Conference, Forsvarets høyskole.

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- (2015, november). *Informert samtykke til ungdomsstraff og ungdomsoppfølging – samtykke til hva?: Om orientering før reaksjonsfastsettelsen og om hva en ungdomsplan kan inneholde*. Erfaringskonferanse om ungdomsstraff og ungdomsoppfølging, Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet, Gardermoen.
- (2015, desember). *Straff av unge lovbrytere i konvensjonsrettslig lys: Ungdomsstraff, bostedskrav og likebehandling*. Faglunsj for forskergruppe for stats- og strafferett, UiB.

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- (2015, april). *The fight against human trafficking: Experience made with sanctioning clients in prostitution*. International cooperation/Masterstudents from Münster, PHS.
- (2015, august). *Preventing organized crime: Policing outlaw biker gangs*. Kick-off seminar for «New Trends in Modern Policing», PHS.
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Paulsen, J. E.

- (2015, juni). *Yrkesetikk i praksis*. Avslutningssamling for B2-studenter, Hedmark Politidistrikt, Hamar.
- (2015, september). *Etikk i helsesammenheng*. Helseprofesjonenes grunnlag, HiOA, Oslo.
- (2015, september). *The police – particularists or (wo)men of principles? Moral Particularism and Professional Ethics*, Oslo.
- (2015, september). *The bachelor degree – police ethics*. Besøk OSSE Serbia, Politidirektoratet, Oslo.
- (2015, november). *Etterretning og etikk*. Videreutdanning i Etterretning og etterretningsledelse, PHS.
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- (2015, desember). *Dydsetikk for praksisveiledere*. Årlig samling for praksisveiledere fra Midtre Hålogaland politidistrikt, PHS.
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- (2015, desember). *Rettferdighetsteori*. Etikkutdanning - helse og sosialfag, Høgskolen i Østfold, Fredrikstad.

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## Poster

- Barland, B. (2015, september). «*Fighting*» *criminality in the high north: Possibilities and limitations*. Eurocrim 2015, Porto.

Slemdalsveien 5  
Postboks 5027, Majorstuen  
0301 Oslo  
Tlf: 23 19 99 00  
Faks: 23 19 99 01  
[www.phs.no](http://www.phs.no)