



POLITI HØGSKOLEN

Research at the Norwegian Police University College

2016



Research at the Norwegian Police University College 2016



Introduction

The Norwegian Police University College (PHS) aims to be one of the leading institutions in police research in Norway and the Nordic countries. We are therefore very pleased to report an increase in scientific and academic production from 2015, in terms of both academic publications and publication points earned. This increase is primarily due to the large number of monographs published in 2016, and improved accreditation for national and international collaboration following the introduction of a new model for calculating publication points in 2015.

In addition, a large number of PHS reported articles and chapters were joint publications, which is positive as it demonstrates that PHS employees are involved in extensive collaboration with colleagues from other further education and research institutions in Norway and abroad. This in turn translates into favourable results in the new calculation model in terms of accrued publication points.

PHS has in recent years focused on improving funding applications to the Research Council of Norway (NFR) and the EU Framework Programme for Research and Development. At end-2016, PHS was involved in five projects that are funded by the NFR and one that is funded by the EU. A further eleven projects are either wholly or partially funded by external sources.

“Research on Policing in a Digital World” is the title given by PHS to the digital dimension of police science, and is also the title of the first article in this report. The article questions whether the digital dimension is in fact new, and therefore if new theories are required, before defining and describing the digital dimension. The discussion then turns to the challenges inherent in this field of research, which technically straddles the social science and humanities subjects that form the basis of police science.

Special thanks go to our staff who have helped to make PHS an exciting and dynamic workplace. Relevant research and knowledge development are crucial to the Norwegian police and justice sector, particularly in our ever-changing times. PHS strives to ensure that all police work is knowledge-based at every level. This is achieved through our bachelor and post-graduate programmes and the dissemination of our research through as many channels as possible.

Content

The Norwegian Police University College (PHS)	7	Strategic goal 3	59
Research on Policing in a Digital World	7	Increasing publications in peer-review journals	59
Communication	15	Strategic goal 4	62
PHS Library as active knowledge channel for the police	15	Increasing applications for funding for	
Research Conference 2016	18	research projects from the Norwegian	
		Research Council and EU framework programme	62
Masters in Criminal Investigation	23	Strategic goal 5	65
		Increasing the share of staff contributing	
Strategic Goals	25	to research and development	65
Strategic Goal 1	26	Strategic goal 6	71
Further development of police science as a		Formalising internships to ensure knowledge exchange	71
research discipline and strengthening of			
profession-based research	26	Reported publications	73
Strategic goal 2	55	Conference papers and academic presentations	83
Increasing national and international research and			
development	55		



The Norwegian Police University College (PHS)

The Norwegian Police University College (PHS) is the leading educational institution for the national police force, with a board of directors as the governing body. PHS falls under the Norwegian Police Directorate (POD) and is responsible for providing a bachelor degree for those wishing to serve in the police, as well as post-graduate studies and training for those already employed by the police. PHS is involved in extensive research and development work, in addition to teaching within the various disciplines in its remit. PHS collaborates widely with Norwegian, Nordic and European partners, and has links with other institutions around the world.

Research on Policing in a Digital World

“Research on Policing in a Digital World” is the banner given to the digital dimension of police science by PHS, in other words, any research involving the elements of *police* and *digital*. It is a multi-disciplinary field of research, which is not yet clearly defined and so throws up a multitude of issues.

As a universal and ubiquitous phenomenon, digitalisation is obviously relevant to police science. Defining the role of the police in relation to digitalisation as a field of research sharpens the focus on trends and developments that are of enormous consequence to society, including the police. The effects of digitalisation can be difficult to interpret. There is an ambiguity attached to services that both benefit and challenge society. The internet links all people

and objects, and is global. But whereas the internet was primarily a means of communication between people in the 1990s, it has gradually become a far more complex phenomenon, which has given rise to the term “the Internet of Things”. Expressions such as “the internet is everything” and “life is lived online” further illustrate this, but also demonstrate widespread digital dependence at all levels in people’s private lives, and society as a whole. The providers of online services are frequently not subject to Norwegian jurisdiction. It is no longer clear what is needed to preserve and streamline basic values such as privacy, freedom of speech and law and order. Digital trends and developments entail new issues that have to be solved by the police in order to fulfil their responsibility, which may in turn influence public confidence in the police. It is therefore more important than ever that researchers are able to highlight hard, comprehensive facts that can pro-

vide the basis for an informed public debate about the role and responsibilities of the police. The focus on research is also necessary in order to develop police training and education so that the force is provided with the knowledge required to fulfil its social responsibility in a digital age. This focus on digital policing in police education, and the objective to be a leading institution in police research, are now embedded in the college's strategy. (Politihøgskolen, 2016).

Is the digital dimension new?

In 2015, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (2015a) and POD (Politidirektoratet, 2015) both introduced national strategies to prevent and combat cybercrime. The strategies highlight the need for research to underpin policing in a digitised society. This demonstrates a relatively sudden acknowledgement at senior management level of the topic's considerable importance and broad relevance. For police science per se, however, the digital dimension is not necessarily something new. It is certainly easy to point to important forerunners, such as the long tradition in surveillance research. Nationally, since the turn of the century, research on police use of information technology and phenomena such as cybercrime and electronic tracking has generated considerable academic interest (Gundhus, 2005; 2009; Sunde, 2006; 2010; 2015; 2016a; 2016b; Aas, Gundhus & Lomell, 2009).

Need for a new theory base?

It is said that theory without practice is pointless, and practice without theory is blind. As digitalisation has accelerated over the past few decades, practice is certainly not lacking. The question is whether we have the necessary theory to explain, elucidate and form the basis of a critical evaluation of these phenomena, and to set the course for the future. The answer is, not surprisingly, both yes and no. The reality is complex, and while some things have changed, much is as before, even though it does now happen in a digital reality. This was highlighted at the *Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology (NSfK)* conference in 2016, where the theme was: "New challenges in criminology; can old theories be used to explain and understand new crimes?" For example, profit-motivated crime across national borders clearly benefits from the internet; anonymization and encryption lower the risk of being caught, which is a well known incitement to crime. The internet also allows simple access to arenas that can be exploited by criminals, without the need for financial investment, and scalability provides the possibility of substantial profits. NorSIS (2016, p. 4) warns that the digital arena has become "a freezone for many criminals" and in terms of criminal policy, TOR¹ is almost

¹ TOR is an acronym for The Onion Router. TOR is available as an app that can be downloaded and installed on computers. The user can then access a network of internet servers (nodes) which remove any technical identity data. The TOR application thus ensures anonymity for the user (in the sense "not technically traceable") on the internet.

synonymous with "the Darknet".² No new theories or explanations are needed here. On the other hand, our knowledge about victims of cybercrime is poor. Cyber victimology is therefore one aspect of cyber criminology that is growing internationally. And this provides impetus for theory development in relation to psychology and victim research in a digitised society. In addition, measures to track criminals on the internet have been given high priority, when there is a conflict between privacy and fighting criminality (Sunde, 2016b).

Big data analysis gives rise to many problems; one being that massive amounts of data facts could be deemed to provide a sufficient knowledge base in itself. This would then remove the need for reflection and clear ethical justification for actions that have consequences for other people (Simanowski, 2016). This is relevant in relation to the police's wish to use dynamic big data analysis as a means to achieve a more efficient utilisation of resources, and greater precision when it comes to being in the right place at the right time. There is, however, uncertainty in relation to controllability, transparency and the

² The "Darknet" has a somewhat vague meaning, but implies that certain services that reduce traceability, such as TOR, are well suited to criminal activities. The Darknet is not the same as the "deep web", which is the name used for the non-indexed part of the internet, i.e. information that cannot be googled. Only a small per cent of information on the internet is indexed by search engines, which is the information found on the surface web. Non-indexed information lies on levels that cannot be reached by search engines, but is only available to those who know the internet address, for example, reports that are shared in a research forum or among business partners. Information on the deep web is not necessarily published anonymously and it is of course possible for anyone to publish information in this way. The term "Darknet" is only used for services that the police know are exploited by criminals and are generally deemed to be a part of the deep web.

risk of unforeseen, adverse effects, which could in turn affect public confidence in the police. In terms of ethics and human rights, one might question the extent to which the theory and value base is sufficiently developed for the police to use the possibilities offered by technology in a good way. (Teknologirådet, 2015).

Furthermore, digitalisation challenges traditional interpretations of the law, illustrated, among other things, by anti-surveillance measures. The use of digital communication services generates electronic footprints. Consequently, the protection of personal data has been a priority for some time now. It would appear that today people are ever willing to hand over personal data to the global GAFAs companies, and even pay to do so.³ One example is the widespread self-registration for the use of (expensive) digital fitness trackers, and subsequent transfer of personal data to the commercial players in question. This contrasts somewhat with the traditional fear of surveillance that has characterised developments in legislation and politics. Initiatives to increase government investment in the digital arena have also been met with opposition, as illustrated by the resistance to the Data Retention Directive and scepticism towards national law enforcement mechanisms such as filtering the internet. But over time it has become clearer that the state has a responsibility to ensure its citizens' online security, and that the

³ GAFAs is an acronym for the dominant American internet technology companies Google, Apple, Facebook and Amazon. The acronym originates from France, but is now increasingly used throughout Europe.

police have a role to play here. It is thus important that the police are enabled to fulfil their responsibilities. The report *Digital sårbarhet – sikkert samfunn (Digital Vulnerabilities in Society)* (NOU 2015:13) therefore recommends increased public investment in order to create a safer internet for everyone. The question is, however, which investments and priorities are required if the police are to carry out their social responsibilities in an expedient way, within the fundamental legal frameworks. Legal tenets do not give a clear answer to the question, only guidelines on issues regarding the balance of interests that may be extremely difficult to resolve. There is therefore a need for theories on how to make such judgements.

Possible systematics for the digital dimension

In 2016, the *Research Strategy for Preventing and Combating ICT Crime (2016-2025)* was drawn up, led by PHS. The strategy is divided into four themed areas:

- (i) Cybercrime as an actual and legal phenomenon
- (ii) Police use of digital footprints
- (iii) The police and its operational environment in a digital age
- (iv) Technology and the rule of law in intelligence-led police operations

These areas can also be classified according to PHS' overarching division of police research into the following areas: (a) the organisation, culture and behaviour of the police service, (b) police strategy, practice

and methods, (c) challenges facing the police, and (d) the police service as a social institution. It is only possible to reference some of the contexts here. It seems obvious that both "Cybercrime as an actual and legal phenomenon" and "Police use of digital footprints" both include topics that are relevant to all areas of police research. The ability to understand and deal with the digital aspects of criminality and evidence materiality requires a competence that questions the difference between generalist and specialist. This is of crucial importance to police operations, and the culture, strategies and organisation of the force, at both service and management levels. "The police service and its operation environment in a digital age" and "Technology and the rule of law in intelligence-led police operations" are to a greater extent oriented towards confidence-building between the public and the police, and the value-base for police operations. At the risk of stating the obvious, these topics can be grouped under the umbrella "Police challenges" (which in turn impacts on the other categories). Common values such as democracy, privacy, due process and security are key to setting clear parameters for the police's use of technology in fulfilling its social responsibilities in the future. Developments in technology now allow for big data analysis, artificial intelligence-based prediction, quick distribution of information to relevant recipients, etc., but there is, as yet, no clear answer to the question as to how far it should be used. Knowledge of the field must therefore be expanded.

Purely *technical research* does not fall within the focus of police science, and should therefore be

carried out by technical research institutions rather than at PHS. However, the police do need technology research that can help them to develop their methods, for example, in using electronic tracking and having meaningful contact with the public via digital communication platforms (Politidirektoratet, 2015). In order to meet this need, PHS has partnered with the research consortium, *Center for Cyber and Information Security (CCIS)* at the University of Science and Technology in Gjøvik (NTNU Gjøvik).⁴ One result of this partnership is funding for the research project "Computational Forensics for Large-Scale Fraud Detection, Crime Investigation and Prevention" (see "The role and task of the police in a digital age" p. 48-49).

It could be said that *register research* is on the periphery of the digital dimension. Police registers are digital, and research into accessibility and data quality would therefore seem to be a natural component of the digital dimension. However, a pertinent question is the extent to which cyber-crime can be reasonably quantified, or if the term 'cyber-crime' should be allowed to fall out of use. The reason for this is that a lot of more traditional crimes have now moved to the internet, and thus physical crimes, such as murder and burglary, can now be carried out by manipulating digital devices that are linked to individuals and objects. Cybercrime as a phenomenon has therefore become more extensive. Another question stems

from the extent to which police registers can be used for big data analysis (predictive policing) by linking the registers to accessible big data, see for example the Norwegian Board of Technology's 2015 report on this. As previously mentioned, this raises important research issues with regard to the digital dimension.

Multidisciplinary approaches

Covering an area that has technical origins across the social science and humanities subjects that form the basis of police science is a challenge. Even with clear goals, it cannot be taken for granted that the shift in research focus will happen automatically. Other theoretical approaches, in addition to technology, must first be recognised as relevant. This signals the need for multidisciplinary research, and one would hope that individual researchers might then be encouraged to engage in the field, even if they do not have a background in IT. Initiatives that help to lessen the fear of technology should not be underestimated. To illustrate, it was recently noted in INTERPOL's cyber research agenda that "criminologists (...) are sometimes hesitant to study offences where technology plays a prominent role" (INTERPOL, 2015 p. 5 point 8). This comment could equally apply to researchers in other police science disciplines.

It is also necessary to bridge the knowledge divide between researchers in technology and other social science and humanities disciplines. The term "knowledge divide" in this context describes the fact that

⁴ <https://ccis.no/partners/>

individual researchers do not have the prerequisites to look for relevant knowledge in a different discipline. A clarification of digitalisation's broad relevance to research is an incentive to bridge that knowledge divide, and it is important to emphasise the necessity of developing research on both sides. In other words, there is a need for a *multidisciplinary* approach. Rather than differentiating between digital and non-digital disciplines, PHS aims to facilitate the multidisciplinary knowledge exchange necessary for police research. The appointment of the research group, *Policing in a Digital World* in 2016 was an important step in this direction (see p. 48-49). The group is comprised of representatives from police science, criminology, (legal) sociology, psychology, law, philosophy and computer technology. In addition to researchers from PHS, the group includes members from the Centre for Cyber and Information Security (CCIS) and the University of Oslo (UiO).

Any implementation of new technology in the police service must take into consideration the preventative, operative and tactical aspects of the police's work. There must therefore be *multidisciplinary requirements* for the implementation of mechanisms that guarantee due process and human rights (including data protection and privacy). Technologists must show an interest in what is normal, and police researchers – and the police service itself – must show an interest in technological properties that are of significance to ethics and the legal framework. The digital dimension of police science captures knowledge issues at the interface between disciplines. The legal PhD project which is part of the

greater research project “Computational Forensics for Large-Scale Fraud Detection, Crime Investigation and Prevention” (mentioned above) is illustrative of this. The technologies used by the police to identify and investigate crime raise questions in relation to both research and due process. The research project group is extensive and multidisciplinary, and involves many researchers. It ensures that legal researchers gain access to technology and technological skills, in other words, those aspects of reality relevant to due process. Equally, the group's technologists benefit from the legal knowhow available to them.

Need for a research programme

The research strategy mentioned above (in *Possible systematics for the digital dimension*, highlights the need for a programme dedicated to research on the role, function and work of the police in a digital age. This key point is formally embedded in the Ministry of Justice and Public Security's own research and development strategy (Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet, 2015b), which states that police research shall be carried out in accordance with generally recognised scientific criteria, as is required of research in other areas. The background for this is the repeated calls for increased investment in police research in this area. However, a real increase over the ten-year period to which the strategy applies, requires new funding sources.⁵ The establishment of a research programme for police science in the digi-

⁵ A conservative estimate of the budget requirement is NOK 161 million (email to the National Police Directorate, dated 8 May 2016).

tal age is thus a necessity. Until such time, research will be undertaken within the framework of PHS' research and development resources and any external funding that can be successfully secured.

Bibliography

- Forskningsstrategi for forebygging og bekjempelse av IKT-kriminalitet (2016-2025)*. Upublisert. Oslo: Politihøgskolen.
- Gundhus, H. O. (2005). IKT og forebyggende politiarbeid. I M. Egge & J. Strype (Red.), *Politirollen gjennom 100 år* (PHS forskning 2005:2). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. (2009). *For sikkerhets skyld: IKT, yrkeskulturer og kunnskapsarbeid i politiet*. [Oslo]: Unipub.
- INTERPOL. (2015). *Interpol Draft Cyber Research Agenda* (Workshop Report. March 10, 2015). Singapore.
- Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet. (2015a). *Strategi for å bekjempe IKT-kriminalitet*. Oslo: Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet.
- Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet. (2015b). *FoU-strategi for justis- og beredskapssektoren 2015-2019*. Oslo: Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet.
- Kinnunen, A. (Red.). *NSfK's 58. Research Seminar: New challenges in criminology: Can old theories be used to explain or understand new crimes?*. Bifröst: Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology.
- NorSIS (Norsk senter for Informasjonssikring). (2016). *Trusler og trender 2016*. https://norsis.no/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/trusler-og-trender-2016_final-c.pdf

- NOU 2015:13. (2015). *Digital sårbarhet – sikkert samfunn. Beskytte enkeltmennesker og samfunn i en digitalisert verden*. Oslo: Departementenes sikkerhets- og serviceorganisasjon, Informasjonsforvaltning.
- Politidirektoratet. (2015). *Datakrimstrategien*. Oslo: Politidirektoratet.
- Politihøgskolen. [2016]. *Strategi 2017-2021*. Oslo: Politihøgskolen.
- Simanowski, R. (2016). *Data Love: The Seduction and Betrayal of Digital Technologies*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Sunde, I. M. (2006). *Lov og rett i cyberspace*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.
- Sunde, I. M. (2010). *Automatisert inndragning*. (Doktorgradsavhandling), Det juridiske fakultet, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.
- Sunde, I. M. (2015). Databevis. I R. Aarli, M. Hedlund & S. Jebens (Red.), *Bevis i straffesaker* (s. 599-633). Oslo: Gyldendal.
- Sunde, I. M. (2016a). *Datakriminalitet*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.
- Sunde, I. M. (2016). A new thing under the sun? Crime in the digitized society. I Kinnunen, A. (Red.), *NSfK's 58. Research Seminar: New challenges in criminology: Can old theories be used to explain or understand new crimes?* (s. 60-79). Bifröst: Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology.
- Teknologirådet. (2015). *Forutseende politi: Kan data-analyser hjelpe politiet å være på rett sted til rett tid?* (Rapport 04/2015). Oslo: ILAS Grafisk.
- Aas, K. F., Gundhus, H. O. I. & Lomell, H. M. (Red.). (2009). *Technologies of InSecurity: The surveillance of everyday life*. Abingdon: Routledge.



Communication

PHS Library as active knowledge channel for the police

PHS aims to be a visible and active knowledge provider for the police/justice sector and academia. New knowledge can be used to develop the Norwegian police force, and to encourage fact-based public debate (Politihøgskolen, 2016). The PHS Library plays a key role in this connection, as it “supplies” the force with up-to-date knowledge-based information.

The focus of library and information studies has developed from knowledge gatherer to service provider – a shift from simply “making literature available” in a venue and guiding users, to “actively” communicating knowledge. Book presentations, courses and exhibitions are no longer just events, but communication tools (Danielsen, 2016, p. 22).

An important partner in knowledge-based police work

All police work should be knowledge and experience-based, so members of the force are expected to continuously acquire new skills and learn from both practical and evaluation-based experience (Politihøgskolen, 2016). The PHS Library wishes to act as a bridge between research and practice, by actively providing the force with knowledge.

The library generally channels knowledge through social media (Facebook and Twitter) and its website, but also KO:DE. KO:DE is a national digital portal for sharing information about police science and methods, where questions relating to everyday police issues can be answered swiftly. The portal contains information across a range of specialist groups in the police and prosecution services, and was developed by the National Crime Investigation Service, Kripes, in close collaboration with POD.

The library compiles lists of research-based literature for some of the more topical pages on KO:DE, for example: “Domestic violence” and “The Black Market”. These lists are based on extensive, systematic searches of all databases to which the library has access, and are divided into various document categories: books, articles, reports, doctoral theses, masters’ dissertations, etc., and are available on KO:DE. This work is carried out in collaboration with Oslo Police Library, and all the literature is quality assured by two librarians. Methods and search criteria, as well any updates, are recorded for further quality assurance. The lists are produced in agreement with KO:DE and are one of the ways in which PHS contributes to increasing the availability of research to specialist networks. It is a bonus that the lists can also be used internally by staff preparing new reading lists, and students looking for suitable research material.

Papers written for the Management and Organisation Development courses, LOU1 and LOU2, are also published on KO:DE in order to share knowledge about management and course content. These papers are available digitally. The librarians go through all the papers and “tag” them with appropriate key words, so that they are easier to find when searching on KO:DE.

Library blog and best practice

The library’s most recent communication channel is “the Library Blog” on Kilden, which is jointly curated by the librarians at PHS, POD and Oslo Police.

The purpose of the blog is to provide a forum where participants can write about and share research-based knowledge that is relevant to the development of best practice. The idea is that improved knowledge leads to good police services. As this requires sifting through large amounts of information, the library plays an important role in facilitating the exchange of knowledge. The blog includes information about interesting new books, research and events that are relevant to the force. In addition to books of general interest, there are also “hidden gems” and more modest titles. To date, 28 posts have been published on various themes, which reflect what is topical and relevant for the police. Many of the posts include suggested further reading on the subject, using key words for more targeted searches. The blog now has 250 followers, and is the sixth most popular blog on Kilden.

Our mission is not to have everything, but to have access to everything

It is possible, on the library homepage, to search for articles in the library database, Oria, and the periodical databases to which the library subscribes. The user will be given either the entire article in pdf-format or a reference, in which case the library can order the article from another library.

Library users also have the possibility of signing up to “alerts” for regular searches, for easy and systematic updates within their own field. Alerts can be sent either by email or RSS-feed whenever there are new hits in the search.

In recent years, the library has been tasked with ever larger search jobs, and carried out systematic literature searches on topics such as “evaluation of police reforms in other countries”, “electroshock weapons”, “use of force in the police”, “armed police” and “youth cybercrime”.

A systematic literature search entails finding as much relevant literature as possible and thus gaining an overview of what has already been written within a given field. This involves searching several databases using a number of different search words. First, the topic within a given field is chosen, then which databases to use, then key words are extracted from the topic, and finally the results are evaluated and the search is adjusted if necessary. The choices that are made along the way are recorded, in case the summary needs to be updated, or the project stretches over time, and new searches have to be made. When a search is carried out in this systematic way, it can be documented and checked.

The library is also asked to make lists of suggested new books within specific fields for internal publication, for example, “ID-posten”.

What next?

In *Strategi 2017–2021* (Politihøgskolen, 2016) it is stated that the college will facilitate lifelong learning and contribute to nurturing continuous learning in the police force as an organisation.

The library’s goal is to supply research and literature in a way that inspires a knowledge-based practice.

Over time, the library hopes to become a knowledge resource base that offers equal access to research and knowledge for the entire police force. The objective of a knowledge centre for the police has been mentioned in several reports, and the library aims to be a key manager and provider of knowledge in the future, be that in terms of systematic searches, helping to develop new standards and procedures, identifying best practice (what works) on the basis of up-to-date research, or the communication and accessibility of this research.

Bibliography

Danielsen, Kristin. (2016, 02.03). Et rom med bøker, er det nok? *Klassekampen*, s. 22.

Politihøgskolen. [2016]. *Strategi 2017-2021*. Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

Research Conference 2016

New boundaries for the police: threats, force and protection



The focus of the PHS research conference in June 2016 was policing in relation to the different boundaries that exist in this day and age. Over the course of two days, the 180 participants were given presentations on relevant research and knowledge, as well as being able to share experiences and thoughts with the speakers and other conference participants.

In a rapidly changing society, the police face new challenges all the time that push the boundaries of traditional policing, and are currently dealing with a number of such boundaries. The police encounter very real ethical and practical challenges at national borders when huge numbers of people try to escape war and poverty. Other boundaries are created when developments in technology offer new methods of policing – technology introduces both opportunities and ethical dilemmas. A third type of boundary involves the use of force by the police, not least, the question as to whether the police should be permanently armed or not. This year, the research conference therefore looked at

boundaries in the wider sense, and the official title was “New boundaries for the police: threats, force and protection”.

The director of PHS, Nina Skarpenes, opened the conference with the words of Benjamin Franklin: “They who can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety”, a very apt quote that captures most of the conference’s themes. The contingency and crisis management director, Knut Smedsrud, said in his address that the research conference is a forum for keeping up to date with professional challenges, and he emphasised how important it was that future developments in policing were underpinned by sound knowledge.

A changing society, a changing police force

In her opening paper, Professor Heidi Mork Lommel asked the question: “What are the limits for protection in a constitutional state, and who pushes these boundaries?” Human rights seek to safeguard individuals against infringements by the state, but we are now perhaps in a situation with growing expectations that the state will protect its citizens from crime. In Mork Lommel’s view, this raises the question to what extent are we willing to accept means such as surveillance and punishment in return for protection? She also questioned whether protection works in the way it was intended to or not. She pointed out that any measures that are introduced are often protection against what has already happened, as we are unable to foresee what will happen next. The professor also

discussed the counterproductive effects of protection, in that the initial problem can be strengthened, displaced or give rise to other problems.

Do we expect preparedness or service from the police? The editor Magne Lerø spoke, in his paper, about the contradictory expectations we have of the police. According to Lerø, the expectations that interested parties have of the police are more emotional than rational. He pointed out that the police should bear this in mind when trying to build confidence, and endorsed the traditional virtues of prudence, fairness, self-control and courage.

The sociologists Marianne Sætre and Christina Hofseth then talked about what is needed to produce good trend reports in a rapidly changing society. When there are qualitative changes in society, projections based on previous criminality will not be an adequate tool for trend reports. They used technology as an example: new technology creates possibilities for cybercrime that cannot be predicted by looking back. Sætre and Hofseth presented an analysis model that, in addition to current empirical knowledge, also included cultural and structural changes.

Limits to force

The next part of the programme dealt with different aspects of the police’s use of force. Professor Johannes Knutsson gave a research-based paper on police use of firearms from an international perspective, while Deputy Chief Constable Terje Nybøe gave an account of professional grounds for permanently arming the police, and of various models for this.

Following these two papers, there was a debate between Knutsson and Nybøe, with input and questions from the audience.

Lecturer Steinar Vee Henriksen gave an overview of the means of force available to ordinary officers. He called for an expanded reporting system for the use of force and argued that the need for new means of force, in this case electroshock weapons, can only be defined when we have a greater knowledge of how, and the extent to which existing means are used. Henriksen also said that a new, multidisciplinary model for the use of force should be developed.

Police lawyer Kai Spurkland is working on a PhD project about the use of military aid to the police in Norway. His paper focused on issues that he hopes to clarify in his project: which police tasks can be carried out with support from the armed forces? In what situations can the police ask for support from the armed forces? What type of support can the armed forces give? And finally: how will this support be implemented?

Technology and ethics

‘Predictive analysis’ is a possibility that is now opening up to the police as a result of increased data material and greater digital computing capacity. Professor Inger Marie Sunde discussed the possibilities and dilemmas that predictive analysis may entail for ordinary, investigative-driven police work. Associate professor Jens Erik Paulsen looked at police methods and technology from an ethical point of view. With regard to technology, he argued



Photo: «Siem Pilot» Kripas

that ethical reflection would suggest an interested sceptical stance. Following an overview of different perspectives on technology, he gave practical examples to demonstrate that an ethical reflection model makes it possible to justify practical choices in values.

The police at a humanitarian frontier

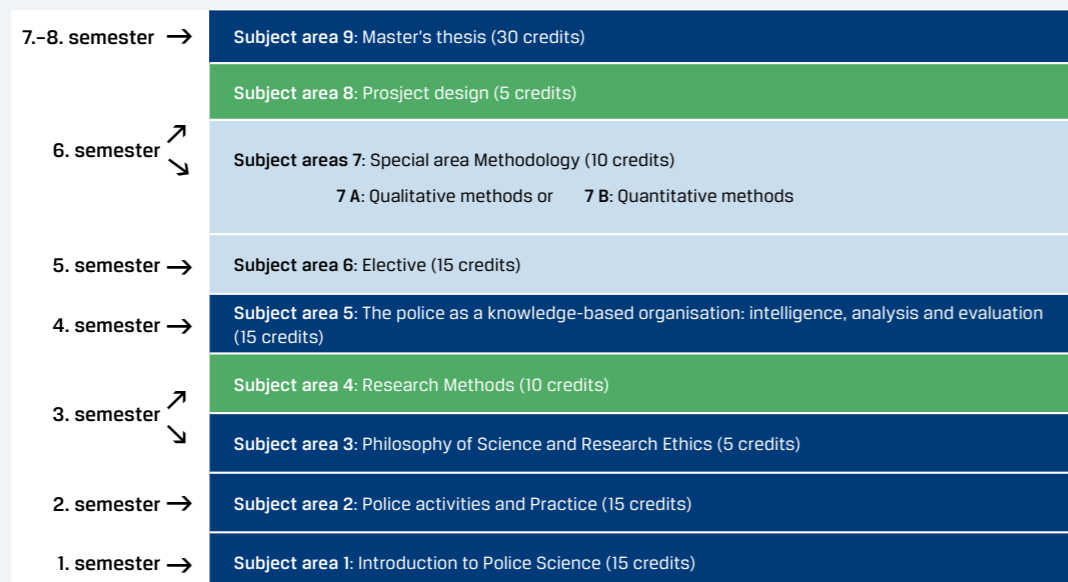
As a result of the refugee crisis in Europe, the police are now working at a humanitarian frontier both in Norway and abroad, and this was the topic of Professor Katja Franko's paper. The policing of Europe's external borders is a delicate balance between help and control. Border control and deportation have increasingly become a part of policing in Norway. Franko discussed the professional, humanitarian and ethical challenges presented by burgeoning "cimmigration".

Following Franko's lecture, Pål Erik Teigen, the force commander on Siem Pilot, gave an insight into the practical reality for crews taking part in the operation in the Mediterranean. Chief Constable Ellen Katrine Hætta then talked about the extreme pressure on resources during the asylum crisis at the Storskog border in Finnmark, and the challenges to attitudes, ethics and values that this entailed for the chief constable and police officers.

The conference proceedings were closed by Senior Researcher Maria Gabrielsen Jumbert, who talked about Europe's asylum seekers and border control policies, controlling and securing the external bor-

ders and the responsibility for refugees. She pointed out that border control and humanitarian organisations operate according to conflict rational, which illustrates the dilemmas facing Europe in terms of external border policy.

MODEL FOR THE MASTER'S PROGRAMME IN POLICE SCIENCE



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.

Masters in Criminal Investigation

From January 2016, PHS has offered an experience-based masters degree in criminal investigation. The Masters in Criminal Investigation will satisfy the police service's need for expertise and will strengthen investigation as a subject area.

Criminal investigation is one of the police service's core activities with the express order that all cases be solved as quickly as possible and that the work is of high quality at every stage of the process. It is a specialist area with long traditions and is under constant development based on new knowledge gained from systematic experience, and various sciences and disciplines. The force's ability to solve investigations is crucial to the public's feeling of safety and experience of due process. It is therefore extremely important that the police have excellent investigation skills and that these are based on documented knowledge.

The masters programme is designed to contribute to the theoretical and practical development of criminal investigation as a subject area, through a greater understanding of phenomena occurring within the field and improved competence in the utilisation of knowledge-based investigation methods. In addition to specialisation, the programme will encourage critical reflection with regards to professional practice, ethical dilemmas and inves-

tigative roles. The masters programme carries a weight of 90 credits, which is not sufficient to qualify for a PhD application.

The purpose of the Masters in Criminal Investigation is to improve the competence of detectives and heads of investigation. On completion, masters students will have a broadbased knowledge of general investigative tasks, and special expertise in particular fields of investigative phenomena or methods. The degree meets the qualification requirements for a wide range of jobs, including defined specialist posts and regular positions such as detective, head of section, supervisor and mentor. The course is suited to anyone who wishes to work with knowledge enhancement and the development of investigation as a subject area.

The primary target group is people employed in the police and public prosecution services, who have key roles and responsibilities within different fields of investigation. The course is open to applicants from all the Nordic countries.



Photo: Kai Spurkland

Strategic Goals

This research report focuses on the final year of PHS' strategic plan for 2012–2016.⁶ In the forward to this plan, the then principal, Håkon Skulstad, wrote as follows:

A rapidly society, but at home and abroad, entails new challenges for the police college, as well as new expectations. (...) The Norwegian Police University College's ambition is to pre-empt these change and to rise to the challenges. This means that we must develop our way of thinking and strengthen our critical faculties so we make good choices. (...) Our vision is that the Norwegian Police University College will provide the knowledge required to create a safer society. And that is what we will strive for – every day.

In the *Strategisk plan 2012–2016* (Politihøgskolen, u.å., s. 7) Goal 2 states that PHS will be “A leader within police research”. It is also stated that

“PHS further developing its position as a Nordic leader within the Research and Development of Police Science. The results shall benefit the police, society, academia and the students” (p. 7).

In the following section we will look in more detail at PHS' objectives, how these have been fulfilled and which ways PHS had provided *knowledge for a safer society* in 2016, through projects, publication, lectures, participation in the public debate, etc.

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.

⁶ Politihøgskolen (u.å.). *Strategisk plan 2012-2016*. Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

Strategic Goal 1

Further development of police science as a research discipline and strengthening of profession-based research

In this section, we would like to highlight ongoing research projects and doctoral projects that are contributing to the development of police science as a research discipline and to strengthen profession-based research. The presentations are 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 in this field deal with police interaction, roles and functions in relation to various sections of the population and other social institutions.

Building competence to keep competence/Fix the system and achieve unique institutional goals

Brita Bjørkelo (project manager), Liv Finstad, Nina Jon, Kathrine Berg, Tina Luther Handegård and Gisle Skoglund. Haavard Reksten is the project owner.

The purpose of the project is to increase gender equality in top research positions at PHS, for example, at professorial level. The project is aimed at employees in senior lecturer positions, there line

managers and the R&D Committee – and includes internal and external measures.

The four main goals of the project are:

- To increase the overall number of professors and the number of female professors in particular.
- To research, identify and analyse what promotes and prevents qualification opportunities for senior positions in academia and research management.
- To create opportunities for strengthening police science as an academic discipline in order to fulfil PHS' unique national responsibility, by implementing measures to ensure constant gender balance in top academic and research positions, the reason for this being that gender equality helps to raise the quality of further education and research.
- To ensure that research-based knowledge in turn helps to fulfil PHS' unique national responsibility to provide knowledge-based leadership in the police, knowledge-based policing and knowledge-based decision-making.

The project is funded by NFR and runs from 2015 to 2018. It is possible to apply for further funding from NFR after this to ensure a permanent effect. (See also p. 63 and 67 -68). You can follow the FIKS Project on www.phs.no.

Firearms Project

Bjørn Barland, Tor-Geir Myhrer, Gunnar Thomassen and Julie Høvik

This project will look at experiences in connection with temporary arming of the Norwegian police. The project has two parts: the first part of the project was commissioned by the POD and was completed in February 2017. This part of the project looks at key questions, such as the extent to which carrying firearms 1) affected interaction with the public, 2) affected risk and crisis communication, 3) affected tactical policing, and 4) the number of unintentional gun-related incidents during the period that the police were armed. The data for this part of the project was gathered through indepth interviews with police officers at different levels (IP, IL and OL) from four police districts and one special agency. In addition, data from reports to POD was gathered and systematised and documents were analysed.

The second part of the project, which is based in the department at PHS, aims to study the public's experience and attitude, as whole and in different demographic groups, towards a general arming of the police. This part of the project will continue through 2017. (See p. 63).

Police and public

Marit Egge, Jon Strype and Gunnar Thomassen

From the outset, the purpose of this project was twofold. First, to examine how people's attitudes to the police were affected by police performance in relation to the terror attacks in 2011, and second, to

examine in the concept of trust in greater depth. When it started in 2011, data was gathered through a total of five questionnaires. There have since been two more limited collections of data relating to the survey's key questions, the most recent 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 of particular interest as it coincides with substantial changes in the police organisation. The survey is designed in such a way that it is possible to make comparisons with citizens' surveys carried out by the police and the surveys of attitudes to the police in *European Social Survey 2010*. In 2016, we have focused in particular on the question linked to which measures the public believes can prevent terrorism. The project continues in 2017.

Discourse on 'The Good Police'. An analysis of the conceptual foundation of the Norwegian police 1682–1940

PhD candidate Birgitte Ellefsen

This project deals with the historical development of 'the police' as a concept and institution. The subject matter is Norwegian police reforms in the period 1682 to 1940, and the objective is to examine how the police have been understood (perceived, understood and portrayed). The research involves the text analysis of a large amount of source material (laws and regulations, Storting hearings, the Ministry of Justice archives, newspapers, political papers and the Police Association archives). The goal is to reconstruct the array of meanings and usages at various times in his-

tory, and in this way to clarify what ‘the police’ has meant in the past and the limitations and possibilities that are embedded in the history of the police. In an age when the police organisation is undergoing reform and the authorities’ focus is largely future-oriented, the project can provide knowledge and generate interest in the significance of the past for the police both as a concept and institution.

Lecture 2016:

- Ellefsen, B. (2016, september). *Reform on community policing viewed from a historical perspective*. 6th Nordic Police Research Seminar, Oslo.

Executive tools, administrative bureaucracy or social educator? The ideals and realities of the Norwegian police officers as enforcers of law (working title)

PhD Candidate Geir Heivoll

Ever since the police became part of public administration, and police officers become public officials, the police have not only been tasked with preventing, avoiding and stopping criminal acts, but also with prosecuting those who nevertheless commit such crimes; the police have been given the task of functioning as law enforcers. In practice, uniformed police been responsible for a considerable share of this type of law enforcement. At the same time, however, there has been a great deal of uncertainty regarding which normative expectations society has of the uniformed police as law enforcers, and the extent to which uniformed police fulfil these expectations.

In this project, normative expectations in relation to the uniformed police as a body, and uniformed police officers, as law enforcers from the early twentieth century to the present day will be examined in more detail. The relationship between ideal normative expectations and the norms and values which characterise law enforcement in practice will also be examined. The project is multidisciplinary and based on historical, legal and sociological qualitative methods. The purpose of the project is to contribute to better understanding of these questions in terms of police science, spanning diverging legal, sociological and ethical perspectives.

Thesis to be submitted in 2017.

Incarceration or freedom: the borderline between unconditional imprisonment and milder reactions
PhD Candidate Morten Holmboe

The PhD thesis deals with establishing reactions in the borderland between imprisonment and milder forms of punishment. The project started in 2011 and the thesis *Incarceration or freedom: the theory and practice of Norwegian sentencing, particularly the borderland between imprisonment and milder reactions* was submitted in 2015 and defended in a viva at the University of Oslo in February 2016.

The key points of the thesis are the grounds given for punishment by the legislator and the courts, the use of restorative justice in the administration of justice, and the consequences of the choice of reaction (police certificates, loss of driver’s licence, loss of inheritance rights and insurance benefits, etc.).

Publications and presentations 2016:

- Gulbrandsen, T., Sethereng, G. G. & Holmboe, M. (2016, mars). *Frykter fengsel for ubetalte bøter gir nye lovbrudd*. Downloaded from <http://forskning.no/juridiske-fag/2016/03/frykter-fengsel-ubetalte-boter-gir-nye-lovbrudd>
- Holmboe, M. (2016). En opplyst samtale: Om rettsvitenskapens oppgaver i kriminalpolitikken. *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Kriminalvidenskap*, 103(2), 154-181. Downloaded from <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2414522>
- Holmboe, M. (2016). Fengsel eller frihet: Noe om reaksjonsvalg i norsk strafferett. *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Kriminalvidenskap*, 103(1), 4-35. Downloaded from <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2391006>
- Holmboe, M. (2016). *Fengsel eller frihet: Om teori og praksis i norsk straffutmåling, særlig i grenselandet mellom fengsel og mildere reaksjoner*. Oslo: Gyldendal Norsk Forlag.
- Holmboe, M. (2016, juni). *Prevensjon og gjengjeldelse: Teori og praksis i norsk straffutmåling*. Paper presentert på Faget i fokus-konferansen, Lillestrøm.
- Holmboe, M. (2016, februar). *Rettsvitenskapens oppgaver i kriminalpolitikken*. Prøveforelesning for ph.d.-graden. Oslo: UiO.
- Holmboe, M. (2016). Ytring: Bøtesoning – fører den til ny kriminalitet? *Tidsskrift for strafferett*, 16(2), 127-130. doi: 10.18261/issn.0809-9537-2016-02-01

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

PhD Candidate Per Håkon Sand

Police authorities, the single police force, and the qualified police profession are today being challenged by private providers outside the police and civilian personnel who have been granted limited police authority. To be somewhat extreme, the police monopoly is being erased at the outer limit by private parties, and undermined by personnel who have been granted limited police authority internally. The main question is whether resources in society within certain fields relating to the police monopoly are being used in an appropriate way.

The project will deal with this question in four sub-categories: (1) Rules and practice for the police monopoly and in private policing operations, (2) Rules and practice within limited police authority, (3) Comparative analyses of comparable countries and (4) Evaluations and possibilities for Norway in the period ahead.

The project will attempt to explain the content of the internal statutory provisions for the police monopoly and limited police authority, and clarify the framework for various types of civilian policing. Furthermore, the project will carry out surveys on the scope and types of civilian policing and limited police authority in Norway. The surveys will determine whether the policing activities are organised in line with the regulations, and shed light on the range of resources to be found in different areas. The project will then undertake comparative studies of com-

comparable countries, which will be included in the overall evaluation of possibilities and expedient future solutions in Norway.

The regulations will be reviewed and discussed using methods of legal doctrine, and the surveys will use quantitative methods. Finally, evaluations pertaining to legal policy will be made.

Police organisation, culture and behaviour

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

Recruitment, education, and career paths in the police: a European comparative and longitudinal study (RECPOL).

Tore Bjørge, Otto Petterson, Jon Strype, Gunnar Thomassen and Pål Winnæss

With the help of questionnaires this study follows police students through four stages: (1) when they start their police education, (2) when they finish their studies, and then (3) three and (4) six years into their police career. The study is being carried out in several European countries with differing police education systems, as well as many professional education programmes in Norway. The study provides opportunities for comparative analyses, and several articles have already been published.

The surveys from Stage 3 were gathered in spring 2016. The data files containing comparable data from surveys of police students in seven European

countries with questions relating to the start and finish of their police education were also completed. An anthology edited by Tore Bjørge and Otto Petterson with contributors from several European countries was started in 2015. An outline of the chapters was presented in nine papers on two panels during a special session at the ESC Conference in 2016. Publication is due in 2017. (See p. 58).

Presentation 2016:

Bjørge, T. (2016, oktober). *Police officers in the making: Findings from a longitudinal study of recruitment and education of police students in seven European countries (RECPOL)*. CEPOL Research & Science Conference, Budapest.

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

PhD Candidate Pål Winnæss

The project attempts to answer what shapes police students and how they develop themselves ahead of a working career in the police. The project focuses on what kind of students choose a police education, and the identity process throughout the period of study: at PHS, during work experience with the police, and in their free time - i.e. between students, students and teachers, in interactions with practising police officers and other social contexts.

Publications 2016:

- Winnæss, P. & Helland, H. (2016). «Engasjement for andre»: Noen kommentarer til Linda Hoel og Erik Christensens artikkel. *Nordisk politiforskning*, 3(2), 197-204.

Diversity in education and the police service

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

One of the recruitment goals at PHS is to increase diversity among the students. Even though admission figures for the bachelor programme show that PHS has achieved its goal that 5% of students should come from a diverse background, previous surveys have shown that the gains are not necessarily enough for this diversity to feed through into continued education (masters and continued education) or in actual policing and career development.

The purpose of project “Diversity in education and the police service” is to increase knowledge of the field by examining how diversity is understood and used in the college environment (Part 1, Marit Egge and Jai Ganapathy, PHS), in actual policing (Part 2, Mariann Stærkebye Leirvik, PHS) and during the working career (Part 3, Brita Bjørkelo, PHS and Hege Høivik Bye, University of Bergen).

Part 1 builds on earlier studies that have mapped the application process, admission and college environment at PHS for students from a minority background. The studies identified barriers in connection with three different aspects of the education trajectory: the choice of the police as a profession, the college environment at PHS and the benefits gained through learning. There have been many changes since 2010, particularly in connection with the recruitment and admissions process. However, we do not know if this has affected minority students’

experience of the college environment, and if it has, in which way. Part 1 of the project will therefore, among other things, investigate this with the help of qualitative interviews.

Part 2, “Police generalists or culture specialists? The significance of ethnicity in the police service”, examines how competence is fostered among police with ethnic backgrounds other than Norwegian. It also looks at what ethnic Norwegian and non-ethnic Norwegian police think about ‘cultural competence’ and ethnicity, with regard to fulfilling their responsibilities and trust among the minority population. These questions will be explored with the help of interviews and fieldwork in two police stations in areas with a relatively high proportion of people from immigrant backgrounds.

Part 3, “Diversity, the work environment and career paths in the police” takes a broad approach to diversity (gender, sexual orientation, age, ethnic background, etc.). In November 2016, everyone who works within police ranks in the Norwegian police service received a questionnaire in the post. The questions were about their experience of applying for jobs, management, experience of the work environment (rudeness, bullying and sexual harassment) and warnings procedures. The recipients were also asked a number of personal questions about, for example, gender, age and whether they came from an immigrant background. This information is necessary in order to map the degree to which all employees experience a good working environment and career opportunities. The data is still being gathered and is subject to strict data protection

requirements and has been registered with the Norwegian Centre for Research Data (NSD). At the start of 2017, around 2800 (29%) of police employees had chosen to participate in the survey.

Policing human trafficking: A mixed-methods study of the Norwegian Police's fight against trafficking in human beings

PhD candidate Heidi Fischer Bjelland

The project deals with the police's work in connection with human trafficking. The purpose of the project is to look at how the Norwegian police deal with the global phenomenon of human trafficking, and the challenges this constantly changing area of crime pose for the local police organisation. Using interview data and the police's internal investigation and prosecution data, the study examines practices linked to identification, investigation and prosecution results in reported human trafficking cases. In addition, the study looks at multi-agency and multi-disciplinary collaboration in relation to human trafficking and the possible coordination challenges that may arise as a result of such collaboration.

Publications and presentations 2016:

- Bjelland, H. F. (2016). Identifying human trafficking in Norway: A register-based study of cases, outcomes and police practices. *European Journal of Criminology*. doi:10.1177/1477370816677619
- Vestby, A. & Bjelland, H. F. (2016, september). *Negotiating organizational boundaries: A case study of a multi-agency investigation*. 16th

Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology, Münster.

- Vestby, A. & Bjelland, H. F. (2016, september). *Negotiating organizational boundaries: A case study of a multi-agency investigation in Norway*. 6th Nordic Police Research Seminar, Oslo.

Dealing with children who live with domestic violence. Police experience when handling public disorder – a phenomenological study

PhD candidate Oddbjørg Edvardsen

The study will examine police officers' practice when dealing with children who are exposed to violence in the home. It will focus, in particular, on what officers experience in practice, both with regard to the challenges they face, and what has been helpful to children living with domestic violence and serious neglect. The study aims to highlight and focus on important qualities in the police's work, and the purpose of this is to define and further develop practices.

Dialogue in the police as a preventative method

PhD candidate Elisabeth Myhre Lie

The theme of the study is dialogue as a method in preventative policing and two models are discussed in detail: conversation intervention and the dialogue model used by the Dialogue Police. Both models use dialogue as the main strategy for crime prevention.

Conversation intervention is a structured form of conversation used by the police in dialogues with young people under the age of 18 who have commit-

ted a crime. The Dialogue Police is a special unit within Oslo Police's Division for Organised Crime. The mandate of the Dialogue Police is to prevent violence and damage in connection with demonstrations and to uphold the right to freedom of expression. The intention is to prevent violent demonstrations through dialogue and cooperation with demonstration organisers.

Conversation intervention and the Dialogue Police's dialogue model provide a new framework for the role of the police and police relations with the general public. The Guide for Conversation Intervention sets out a police role that emphasises mutual dialogue. Mutuality is also the foundation of the dialogue method used by the Dialogue Police. The new ideal is that crime prevention is no longer determined by the police, but as a result of negotiations between the police and the public as to what the problem is and what might be the best and correct solution. This dialogue creates a joint project between the police and the general public. The purpose of the study is to examine how police understanding of their role and professional identity is influenced by this new role, and how the public feel about the police's desire to cooperate through dialogue.

Knowledge and crisis management: fostering the Police Command Centre and the use of knowledge in connection with extraordinary events and crises (working title)

PhD candidate Jenny Maria Lundgaard

The project examines how knowledge is applied in the Police Command Centre, using the institutional

ethnography method. The project aims to describe and understand how the police focus on knowledge is applied in extraordinary events, and how the PCC's situation-specific and discretionary work adheres to the planned mechanisms and written guidelines. According to police preparedness systems, the PCC shall steer events, make decisions and instruct teams, in both its daily work and in extraordinary situations and crises. The project will use these processes as the starting point for looking at how knowledge is developed, used and disseminated in mission-based policing. In order capture nuances and intricate structures in PCC practices, broad-based empirical data gathered through observation, interviews and analyses of logs and documentation will be used.

Police strategies, practice and methods

The projects that fall under this heading deal with the police approach to the field of practice, from general strategies to specific work methods.

Strategies for crime prevention: a holistic model

Tore Bjørge

This book project is based on a general model with nine crime prevention mechanisms: moral barrier building, recruitment reduction, deterrence, aversion, incapacitation, protection of vulnerable targets, reduction in profits, reduction in damage and rehabilitation. The project is based on a study that uses this model for very different kinds of crime, such as terrorism, burglary, drunk driving, criminal youth

gangs and organised crime. Even though the preventative mechanisms are the same, there are some very different tools that can be used to activate, for example, aversion to these various different forms of crime. The project builds on the book *Strategies for Preventing Terrorism*, which was published in 2013, where the model is applied to one of the above crime types. In his most recent book, Bjørgo applies the same theoretical model to a number of different types of crime. The Norwegian edition was published by Universitetsforlaget in 2015, and a somewhat extended English version was by Palgrave Macmillan in 2016.

Publication in 2016:

- Bjørgo, T. (2016). *Preventing crime: A Holistic approach*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan UK.

Right-wing extremism and conspiracy theories in Norway - trends and prevention strategies

Project participants: Tore Bjørgo (project manager), Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik and Birgitte Haanshus in collaboration with Terje Emberland and Cora Alexa Døving from *Center for Studies of Holocaust and Religious Minorities* (HL Centre).

PHS has been asked by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security to carry out a study of “Right-wing extremism and conspiracy theories in Norway – trends and prevention strategies”. The project is in collaboration with the HL Centre and newly-established Centre for Research on Extremism (C-REX) at the University of Oslo. The project comprises four subprojects:

- a. “The extent and development of right-wing extremism in Norway”. The mapping work done in this subproject will largely be based on group interviews with the (anti-)radicalisation coordinator, Norwegian Police Security Service contacts and investigation analysts in all police districts. (Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik and Tore Bjørgo).
- b. “Right click: extremist right-wing activity on the internet”. (Birgitte Haanshus).
- c. “The importance of conspiracy theories to right-wing extremism”. (Terje Emberland and Cora Alexa Døving, HL Centre).
- d. “Preventative strategies and cross-sector collaboration to combat right-wing extremism”.

The project started in late 2016, but has been substantially delayed by prolonged procedures for acquiring the necessary authorisations. The project is currently planned to finish sometime in the middle of 2017. (Tore Bjørgo, assisted by Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik). (See p. 63)

New trends in modern policing

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

PHS has been granted funds by NFR for the project “New trends in modern policing”, as part of the *Strategic University College Projects* programme, which runs from 2015–2019. The project will chart five different cases connected to fraud and economic crime, MC crime and biker gangs, volume crimes

and transnational crimes in order to examine trends in modern policing.

The purpose of the project is to examine the increased meshing of police methods used to before a crime has occurred (proactive policing), and the police measures implemented following a crime (reactive policing). Crime prevention and investigation have traditionally been two separate police methods. Today, however, the police are expected to be one step ahead and to work both proactively and reactively in relation to a number of crimes, such as organised crime, fraud and economic crime, and volume crime. This requires that the police know about crimes that are being planned and carried out, and it is in this connection that intelligence, proactive investigation, crime analyses, surveillance and provocation are of key importance.

The project will explore dilemmas and question that arise from the use of new police methods, the police’s new role in society and the blurring of differences between proactive and reactive police methods. Based on carefully selected cases, the project will look at aspects of policing where knowledge is currently lacking, both in Norway and internationally. The project will thus contribute to new empirical knowledge and theory development, which is of importance to the education of a highly qualified police service. (See also p. 57 and p. 62.)

Five subprojects:

i) Trends in policing cross-border crime for profit
Johanne Yttri Dahl

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

Publication in 2016:

- Dahl, J. Y. & Lomell, H. M. (2016). En god og en dårlig nyhet: Om DNAs effekt på oppklaringsprosenten i vinningsaker. *Nordisk politiforskning*, 3(1), 9-28. doi: 10.18261/issn.1894-8693-2016-01-03.

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

Annette Vestby

What do the supervisory bodies’ institutional configurations look like, and how do these affect the choice of cases and procedures?

Publications and presentations in 2016:

- Vestby, A. & Bjelland, H. F. (2016). *Intervjuundersøkelse blant deltakere i etterforsknings- og ressursgruppen i Op Mile*. Romerike Politidistrikt.
- Vestby, A. & Bjelland, H. F. (2016, september). *Negotiating organizational boundaries: A case study of a multi-agency investigation*. 16th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology, Münster.
- Vestby, A. & Bjelland, H. F. (2016, september). *Negotiating organizational boundaries: A case study of a multi-agency investigation in Norway*. 6th Nordic Police Research Seminar, Oslo.

iii) Preventing of organised crime: combating MC crime

Synnøve Økland Jahnsen

How do differing perceptions of gang identity affect police methods and strategies targeting MC crime?

Presentations in 2016:

- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2016, januar). *New trends in modern policing: Preventing organized crime. OMCGs*. Corrections and Rehabilitation Research Center, Ryukoku University, Kyoto.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2016, februar). *Aussie at Heart and Banned for life: Border crossing policing strategies employed against members of Outlaw Motorcycle Clubs in Australia*. Leverhulme Network Event. Monash University, Melbourne.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2016, mars). *New trends in modern policing: Preventing organized crime*. RegNet researcher seminar, University of Australia, Canberra.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2016, mars). *Preventing organized crime: Policing OMCGs*. Australian Institute of Criminology/Australian Crime Commission, Canberra.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2016, mars). *Preventing organized crime: Policing Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs*. Australian Crime Commission, Sydney.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2016 mars) *Death by a thousand paper cuts: Australian approaches to OMCGs*. New Trends in Modern Policing Seminar on Policing Organised Crime, Oslo.

iv) Motorcycle gangs and police methods

Paul Larsson

What is the significance of conflict and dialogue-based strategies to the MC clubs involved, and how does the idea of zero tolerance affect police activities in general?

Presentations in 2016:

- Larsson, P. (2016). Scary monsters: The bikers: A moral panic? I P. C. van Duyne et al. (Red.), *Narrative on organised crime in Europe: Criminals, corrupters & policy* (s. 405-428). AH Oisterwijk: Wolf Legal Publishers.
- Larsson, P. (2016). «The Big Scare»: Bikers and the construction of organized crime in Norway. I G. A. Antonopoulos (Red.), *Illegal entrepreneurship, organized crime and social control: Essays in honor of Professor Dick Hobbs* (s. 205-217). Cham: Springer.

v) Transnational policing at a local level

Helene O. I. Gundhus

What are the consequences for the role of the police in society of the fact that security, migration control and identity control are becoming an increasingly important part of everyday policing? What does this entail for public order? And how does it affect the dynamics of investigation, intelligence and prevention, as well as working with other agencies?

Publications and presentations in 2016:

- Gundhus, H. O. I. (2016). Å målstyre skjønnsutøvelse: Profesjonalisering av politiets utlend-

ingskontroll. *Sosiologi i dag*, 46(1), 54-81. Downloaded from <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2391370>

- Gundhus, H. O. I. & Franko, K. (2016). Global policing and mobility: Identity, territory, sovereignty. I B. Bradford, B. Jauregui, I. Loader & J. Steinberg (Red.), *Handbook of global policing* (s. 497-514). London: Sage.
- Franko, K. & Gundhus, H. O. I. (2016, 2. februar). *Divided loyalties: Frontex and police culture at EU's external borders*. Downloaded from: <https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/research-subject-groups/centre-criminology/centreborder-criminologies/blog/2016/02/divided-loyalties>
- Franko, K. & Gundhus, H. O. I. (2016, 25. april). *Human rights and the (in)humanity at EU's borders*. Downloaded from: <http://blog.oup.com/2016/04/human-rights-inhumanity-eu-borders/>
- Gundhus, H. O. I. (2016, januar). *Politiets møte med et globalisert samfunn*. Foredrag for Oslo Politidistrikt, Seksjon for organisert kriminalitet.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. (2016, februar). *Border policing in the new frontiers of the global north*. Leverhulme Network Event, Melbourne.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. (2016, april). *Utvisning som straff*. Juss-buss seminar, Oslo.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. (2016, mai). *Politimetoder i endring*. Instituttseminar Kriminologiska Institutionen, Stockholms Universitet.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. & Franko, K. (2016, mai). *Politiets arbeid med tvangsreturer*. Foredrag for Justis- og Beredskapsdepartementet, Oslo.

- Gundhus, H. O. I. & Franko, K. (2016, juni). *Straff som utvisning*. Foredrag for UDI, Område for utvisning, Oslo.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. & Franko, K. (2016, november). *Den risikable profileringen*. NID-dagen, Nasjonalt ID-senter, Oslo.

Investigation management

Jon-Andre Nilsen and Terje Aaserud

An important and, to an extent, determining factor in all cases investigated by the police is the way in which the case is managed. Investigation management is therefore highlighted as a vital area of focus when the question of “investigation quality” is raised, on the part of both the Director of Public Prosecutions and POD.

This research project will focus on police investigation management, but must of course be seen in light of cooperation with the public prosecution investigation.

The project aims to examine investigation management practice, focusing on quality and development, but will also look at what heads of investigation do and their framework conditions. In this way, it will be possible to build a picture of the quality of professional practices and how heads of investigation can foster and improve quality in everyday practice.

Key questions in the study are:

- What do heads of investigation do?
- Who are the heads of investigation?
- What is expected of them?
- How do they learn from each other?

The project started in autumn 2015, the fieldwork was completed in autumn 2016 and work on publication is expected to start in 2017-18. The sample comprises seven heads of investigation. The participants were selected from the management team in a police district on the basis that they potentially or already are heads of investigation in the “new” police district. Data has been gathered through interviews, observations, timesheets and peer learning events. A hermeneutic approach has been favoured and parts of the project could be described as action research.

Community based Policing and Post Conflict Police Reform: ICT4COP (Information, Communication and Technology for Community Oriented Policing)

HS is one of 10 organisations from Norway, Germany, UK, Poland and Ireland that together make up the research consortium behind ICT4COP. The project is wholly funded by the EU and spans a five-year period from 2015. The project is led by Professor Ingrid Nyborg from the Norwegian University of Life Sciences.

The main objective of the project is to achieve a better understanding of relations between the police and community in post-conflict areas that are undergoing security and policing reforms. How can sustainable and trust-based relations be fostered between society and the police? The project will also look at how information and communications technology (ICT) can be developed and used to strengthen these relationships.

The project is organised into working groups according to theme and geography.

- Five themed working groups: “WP 2 Community-Based Policing in Comparison”, “WP 3 Technology Development”, “WP 4 Police Training and Education”, “WP 5 Youth Issues”, “WP 6 Gender Issues”.
- Four geographical working groups: “WP 7 East Africa” (Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan), “WP 8 South Asia” (Afghanistan and Pakistan), “WP 9 Central America” (Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador), “WP 10 Southeast Europe” (Bosnia Herzegovina, Kosovo and Serbia).

Work Group 4 “Police Training and Education” (WP 4) is led by Chief Superintendent Tor Damkås from PHS. A reference group has been set up with around 45 international police experts (Police Experts Network – PEN) with practical experience and specialist knowledge. Work Group 4’s objective is to gather CoP course plans and training programmes from the project’s 11 focus countries and to make this information available to the projects’ researchers (30+). The police experts will provide evaluation and advice in order to identify a ‘best practice’ and to highlight any improvement potential in the material collected. The training and education material will be made available to the project’s researchers via a closed database set up by PHS. In the first half of 2020, PHS will develop online learning modules for community-oriented policing with our partner Bohum University in Germany.

Senior lecturer Jaishankar Ganapathy from PHS is part of WP 8. The group will study the experience of CoP in Afghanistan and Pakistan to see if better communication and interaction between the policy

and community can help to increase security for the inhabitants by means of improved efficiency and responsibility on the part of the police.

Lectures in 2016:

- Ganapathy, J. & Damkås, T. (2016, October). *Community based policing and post-conflict police reform*. CEPOL Research & Science Conference, Budapest.

Wolf, wolf! Research on work by the police and other control agencies to stop the illegal hunting of predators / wolves

Paul Larsson (PHS), Ketil Skogen (NINA) and Olve Krange (NINA)

The Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA), represented by Ketil Skogen and Olve Krange, and PHS, represented by Paul Larsson, have jointly been granted funds by NFR for the project “Illegal hunting as a challenge to natural resource management and law enforcement: Contested legitimacy and resistance”. The project deals with the illegal hunting of predators. The purpose is two-fold: by means of a major survey, the project aims to find out what various groups think about the illegal hunting of predators, and why they have the opinion they do. It is of particular importance to find out what people think about illegal hunting, in relation to other key questions about animals and nature, as well as the balance of power in society and the relationship between urban and rural communities.

Larsson’s part of the project deals with the police and the Norwegian Nature Inspectorate’s (SNO)

work in relation to the control and research of illegal hunting. The study will attempt to elucidate how the authorities work in this area. Questions that will be discussed are: “What preventative measures are being taken?”, “How does SNO implement control in the wilds?”, “What are the challenges facing local police in cases like this, especially in terms of their relationship with the local community?” and “What challenges does the Norwegian National Authority for Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime (Økokrim) face in its work investigating such cases? Research of wolf cases in particular have proved to be difficult when there are no reliable witnesses and not many individuals are willing to give information that might help solve the case. One problem that local police might come up against is that there is a certain legitimacy for such transgressions in society and that people who hunt illegally are not deemed to be a major problem. Indeed, it has on occasion even been the case that the local police were sympathetic and leaked information to the hunters.

The survey is based on interviews with both local and central police who work with the issue, as well as SNO employees who work in areas where the conflict in terms of predators is most obvious. The bulk of the analysis focuses on a number of cases that will be used to highlight aspects of the questions raised.

The project started in spring 2016 and is expected to finish in autumn 2018. (See also p. 62).

Reflection and experiential learning in police education

Joshua Phelps and Jon Strype

The project “Reflection and experiential in police education” looks at factors that promote and hinder experiential learning and reflection in police education. The project consists of several components, including the effect of using video recordings in experiential learning, in connection with practical exercises. The significance of socio-psychological factors on learning and learning outcomes is also examined. The study is a joint project with researchers from the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Publications in 2016:

- Phelps, J. M., Strype, J., Bellu, S. L., Lahlou, S. & Aandal, J. (2016). Experiential learning and simulation-based training in Norwegian police education: Examining body-worn video as a tool to encourage reflection. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*. doi: 10.1093/police/paw014

Profiling the Effective Detective

PhD candidate Ivar A. Fahsing

The project examined how different situational and individual factors can influence critical decisions in the investigation of serious crime, and how to develop more efficient and robust investigation management. The project used a comparative experimental methodology, and is based at the University of Gothenburg. Fahsing defended his thesis at a viva on 9 December 2016.

Publications in 2016:

- Fahsing, I. A. (2016). *The Making of an expert detective: Thinking and deciding in criminal investigations* (Doktorgradsavhandling, Göteborgs Universitet), Göteborg.

Quality of investigation

“Quality of investigation” is tripartite research project with independent contributions from Tor-Geir Myhrer, Johannes Knutsson and Trond Myklebust in collaboration with the Work and Organisational Psychology department at the University of Oslo. The project looks at various aspects of criminal proceedings in the different police districts.

Professor Johannes Knutsson has analysed the case flow and target figures based on records in STRASAK, to identify if there are conditions that could improve the quality of investigation. His report *Measuring efficacy in investigation, a progress report in “The Investigation Project”* was published in the series PHS Research in 2013.

Police Inspector Trond Myklebust has conducted structured interviews in all the police districts with the chief of police/head of investigation and experienced detectives. The interviews were based on SWOT analysis, and so focused on what they saw as the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in their district’s investigation operations. A total of 90 police officers, as well as staff from PHS and Økokrim were interviewed. The data material gathered amounts to 150 hours of interviews about investigation practices, as well as 150 completed

questionnaires on organisational culture. The data material has been analysed using psychological theories and methods.

In 2016, the following submissions were made as part of the project: part of a PhD thesis, Masters dissertations in Work and Organisational Psychology at the University of Oslo, conference papers, presentations for the police authorities and special units, and reports.

The third part of the project, headed by Professor Tor-Geir Myhrer, dealt with how the investigative process leading to prosecution is managed and handled, and was published in *Quality in Investigation: Focus on the role and importance of public prosecution management* (PHS Research 2015:1). The report contains a close analysis of the various components of “quality in investigation”, and gives particular weight to the responsibility that those in charge of the prosecution have for quality in each individual case. It also includes a questionnaire that was sent to police lawyers in the police districts who have extended prosecuting powers in accordance with §67, paragraph 2 letters b-d, and paragraph 3 point 2 of the Criminal Procedures Act. The aim of the survey was, among other things, to obtain statistical data on how often investigations are managed by the prosecution, what this entails, and if possible, why the local prosecution service does not intervene during an investigation.

Surveying the numbers of investigative interviews with children

Trond Myklebust

Annual survey of police practice in connection with investigative interviews with children. These survey have been carried out since the start of the scheme allowing for investigative interviews with children in 1944. That data provides a quantitative overview of the number of interviews conducted, and has been used in a number of analyses, reports and articles.

It is the only overview of its kind on a national basis, and the annual survey will continue.

The police as an organisation

Trond Myklebust

The project builds on a joint project agreement between the Department of Psychology (PSI) at the University of Oslo and PHS, to look at the Norwegian police as a knowledge-intensive and adaptable organisation. The project uses survey methods, archive studies and interview data in its work to map and understand which organisational frameworks promote or hamper changes and restructuring in the police. The project involves researchers from PSI and PHS, as well as a PhD candidate and masters students from the work and organisation psychology programme at PSI. The project will deliver scientific articles, reports and workshops over the project period 2016–2019. (See also p. 58).

Police investigative interviews in an international perspective

Trond Myklebust

Through the academic network *The Investigative Interviewing Research Group*, iIRG, (See p. 56)

Trond Myklebust together with three foreign colleagues is editor and co-author of three books about interviewing. The authors are all leading international practitioners or academics in their different fields. The textbooks provide an updated overview and contribute to building bridges between forensic psychology, legal linguistics and investigation, with clear recommendations for “best practice”. The bulk of the work was done in 2015, and the books were published in 2016.

- Oxburgh, G. E., Myklebust, T., Grant, T. & Milne, R. (Red.). (2016). *Communication in investigative and legal contexts: Integrated approaches from psychology, linguistics and law enforcement*. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Walsh, D., Oxburgh, G. E., Redlich, A. & Myklebust, T. (Red.).(2016). *International developments and practices in investigative interviewing and interrogation. Volume 1: Victims and witnesses*. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Walsh, D., Oxburgh, G. E., Redlich, A. & Myklebust, T. (Red.).(2016). *International developments and practices in investigative interviewing and interrogation. Volume 2: Suspects*. Abingdon: Routledge.

Use of the security interview

Trond Myklebust

This project looks more closely at the use of the security interview as a tool by the national clearing authorities in their work clearing individuals in accordance with the Protective Services Act (Security Act, 1998). The project is led by Trond Myklebust.

Myklebust was also the supervisor for a masters student in police science who wrote a dissertation based on the data, which was submitted in 2016.

Geographical analysis of crime in Oslo and the effects of targeted police action

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 interventions”, which is funded by NFR. The objective is to examine the correlation between police activity and crime trends from a geographical perspective. Using the new analytical techniques of spatial data and information from police records, it is possible to glean important information about the effects of police measures, including operations to prevent the excess sale of alcohol and curb violence. Has the SALUTT project in Oslo reduced violence or simply moved it elsewhere? One aim of the project is to contribute to increased knowledge about the correlation between crime and police actions and thereby to improve the working methods of the police. (See also p. 59 and 63)

Publications and presentations in 2016:

- Skardhamar, T. Fekjær, S. B. & Pedersen, W. (2016). If it works there, will it work here? The effect of multi-component responsible beverage service (RBS) programme on violence in Oslo. *Alcohol and drug dependence*, 169, 128-133. doi: 10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2016.10.019
- Skardhamar, T., Hart, R., Fekjær, S. B. &

Pedersen, W. (2016, september). *Changes in night-time economy and the concentration of violent events*. 16th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology, Münster.

The police as an organisation of learning

Linda Hoel and Brita Bjørkelo

The purpose of this study 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 about actual incidents in their districts that were reported to the National Bureau, where after investigating the case, the National Bureau concluded that no crime had been committed, but did point out that the case was questionable and requested an administrative evaluation of the incident with a view to improving practices and routines. An academic article is currently being written about the findings.

Perception of the police and police work among minority youth in the Nordic countries

In the Nordic countries, there is considerable media interest, debate and political commentary about minority youth and themes such as criminality, radicalisation and integration. Researchers have also warned of the negative effects of police practices such as racial profiling and stop and search, which target minority youth, particularly boys and young men. However, there has been little research into what minority youth themselves think about police practices and their dealing with Nordic

police.

The aim of the project is to understand and compare the experiences of young people with a minority background in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden in their dealings with the police and attitude to police work. To better understand this, the researchers are interviewing young people with a minority background about their sense of belonging in the city/town and neighbourhood where they live, how they perceive the police and any dealings they may have had with the police, with particular focus on equal treatment or discrimination, or being seen and understood, as well as security and trust in relation to people in authority, such as the police.

The project is a Nordic collaboration, and researchers from PHS in Oslo are working with partners at universities in Aarhus (Denmark), Lund (Sweden) and Turku (Finland):

- Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University (coordinator): Professor Torsten Kolind (PI); Professor Geoffrey Hunt; Senior Research Fellow Mie Birk Haller.
- Law Faculty, Turku University: Professor Anne Alvesalo-Kuusi; Senior Research Fellow Elsa Saarikkomäki.
- PHS, Oslo: Associate Professor Gunnar Thomassen; Senior Research Fellow Randi Solhjell.
- Department of Sociology, Lund University: Professor Malin Åkerström; Associate Professor David Wästerfors; Lecturer Veronika Burcar.

The study is funded by the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology, and will be carried out in the period September 2016–December 2017. (See also p. 63).

Mapping the efficacy of human intelligence gathering techniques

Pär Anders Granhag & PhD candidate Marthe Lefsaaker Sakrisvold

Today there is vast research on how to interview witnesses and suspects, and how to interview to detect deception. However, research on how to most effectively elicit human intelligence (HUMINT) is almost nonexistent. The present project sets off to test the comparative effectiveness of different HUMINT gathering techniques, with a particular focus on the so-called Scharff-technique. A further aim is to suggest a novel set of measure to be used for assessing the efficacy of HUMINT gathering techniques. The project is financially supported by the *High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group* (HIG), which is a unit within the FBI (See also p. 63).

Publications in 2016:

- May, L. & Granhag, P. A. (2016). Using the Scharff-technique to elicit information: How to effectively establish the «illusion of knowing it all»? *European Journal of Psychology Applied to Legal Context*, 8(2), 79-85.
- Granhag, P. A., Oleszkiewicz, S. & Kleinman, S. (2016). Eliciting information from small cells of sources. *Journal of Policing, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism*, 11(2), 143-162.

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 2016:

- Luke, T. J., Hartwig, M., Shamash, B. & Granhag, P. A. (2016). Countermeasures against the Strategic Use of Evidence technique: Effects on suspects' strategies. *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling*, 13(2), 131-147. doi: 10.1002/jip.1448
- Luke, T. J., Hartwig, M., Joseph, E., Brimbal, L., Chan, G., Dawson, E., Jordan, S., Donovan, P. & Granhag, P. A. (2016). Training in the strategic use of evidence technique: Improving deception detection accuracy of American law enforcement officers. *Journal of police and Criminal Psychology*, 31(4), 270-278. doi: 10.1007/s11896-015-9187-0

- Tekin, S., Granhag, P. A., Strömwall, L. A. & Vrij, A. (2016). How to make perpetrators in denial disclose more information about their crimes. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 22(6), 561-580.
- Tekin, S., Granhag, P. A., Strömwall, L. A. & Vrij, A. (2016). Police officers' use of evidence to elicit admissions in a fictitious criminal case. *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling*, 14(1), 60-73. doi: 10.1002/jip.1463.

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).

Publikasjoner 2016:

- Mac Giolla, E., Granhag, P. A. & Ask, K. (2016). Spontaneous thoughts: A novel direction in the study of true and false intentions. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*. doi.10.1016/j.jarmac.2016.04.010
- Sooniste, T., Granhag, P.A. & Strömwall, L. A. (2016). Training police investigators to interview to detect false intentions. *Journal of Police and*

Criminal Psychology (2016). doi: 10.1007/s11896-016-9206-9

How to discriminate between true and false alibis

Pär Anders Granhag & PhD Candidate Marthe Lefsaaker Sakrisvold

It is safe to say that alibi is an understudied topic within legal psychology. In this project we focus on alibi discrimination – our ability to separate between truthful and fabricated alibis. Furthermore, the meagre research that exists has focused on alibis provided by single suspects, while ignoring the situation arising when examining two or more suspects. The project revolves around arresting the differences in the counter-interrogation strategies adopted by small groups of liars and truth-tellers. The project draws on the existing alibi research, research on deception detection, the theory of self-regulation and fundamental principles of human memory.

Investigative interviewing of traumatized interviewees

PhD Candidate Patrick Risan

The project looks at the interviews with the survivors of the terrorist shooting on Utøya. Furthermore, by interviewing 21 of the investigators who worked on the case, the objective was to understand the conditions whereby an investigator can establish and maintain contact and communication with traumatised interviewees, and the challenges that can arise.

Publications and lectures in 2016:

- Risan, P., Binder, P.-E. & Milne, R. (2016). Regulating and coping with distress during police interviews of traumatized victims. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*, 8(6), 736-744. doi: 10.1037/tra0000119
- Risan, P., Binder, P.-E. & Milne, R. (2016). Emotional Intelligence in police interviews: Approach, training and the usefulness of the concept. *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, 16(05), 410-424. doi: 10.1080/15228932.2016.1234143
- Risan, P. (2016, juni). *Regulating and coping with distress during police interviews of traumatized victims*. IIRG Annual Conference, London.
- Risan, P. (2016, november). *Politiavhør av traumatiserte personer: Et klinisk perspektiv*. Agoraseminaret 2016, Oslo.

Interviewing the traumatised

PhD Candidate Kristina Kepinska Jakobsen

The purpose of the project is to gain knowledge that can help to improve our understanding of police procedures when interviewing traumatised people. It focuses in particular on how to set up and conduct an interview, taking into consideration both police and judicial requirements, and the mental state of the interviewee.

The data material comprises: (1) video recordings of 20 injured parties, (2) interviews with the 18 invest

igators who interviewed the injured parties, and (3) interviews with the 20 injured parties.

The project is part of the “Effects of the legal process on the mental health of the youth of Utøya” and is a collaboration between the Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS), PHS and the Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law at the University of Oslo.

Publications in 2016:

- Jakobsen, K. K., Langballe, Å. & Schultz, J.-H. (2016). Trauma-exposed young victims: possibilities and constraints for providing trauma support within the investigative interview. *Psychology, Crime and Law*. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2016.1269903

Policing the illegal trade in wildlife

PhD Candidate Siv R. Runhovde

This PhD project is a qualitative study of how control agencies in Norway and Uganda are tackling the global phenomenon of illegal trade in endangered animal and plant species, and the challenges this entails at a local level. The police and customs authorities are the main parties in the study, and focus is placed on control operations in border areas. The project aims to examine the extent to which officers’ awareness and knowledge of the field has a bearing on uncovering cases, and the extent to which organisational factors in the police and customs authorities impact operations, as well as looking at how such crime can be regulated by current legislation.

Publications and presentations in 2016:

- Runhovde, S. R. (2016). Ingen vet hvor mange CITES-saker politiet har etterforsket. *Miljøkrim: tidsskrift for miljøkriminalitet*, (2), 14-16. Downloaded from <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2427319>
- Runhovde, S. R. (2016). Taking the path of least resistance? Decision-making in police investigations of illegal wildlife trade. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, 1-16. doi: paw026v1-paw026
- Runhovde, S. R. (2016, september). *Just passing through? Illegal ivory trade in Uganda*. The 11th Annual WCO Picard Conference, Manila.

Military aid to the police: a study of legal framework conditions for military aid to the police, with a special focus on issues relating to the conditions for such aid

PhD Candidate Kai Spurkland

The objective of the thesis is to analyse the legal framework conditions for military aid to the police, using legal dogma. Special focus will be given to issues relating to the terms on which such aid can be given, which raises legal questions on several levels. These can be divided into roughly three groups, with some overlap.

The first group consists of questions pertaining to constitutional and international law. It includes issues relating to the requirements placed on national regulation of military aid to the police in Article 99, second paragraph, of The Norwegian Constitution: does it need to be sanctioned in formal

law? In which case, what kinds of aid would be included in the legal requirement? Does the Constitution set any limits as to what can be regulated by law? Does the Constitution set any stipulations for the formulation of the law? There are similar issues in connection with international law.

The second group of questions is related to the conditions for such military aid to be provided. There are three main problems here: which police activities can be carried out with help from the armed forces? In what situations can the police ask for help from the armed forces? What kind of help can the armed forces give to the police?

The third group is issues related to the practical implementation of military aid to the police, including the question of limited police authority for military staff, of carrying arms, of the authority to instruct and control, of whether the military can set conditions for granting aid, of information exchange, of decision-making procedures, and of planning, training and exercises. (See also p. 64).

Police and Discretion – a study of the use of discretion by uniformed police, in light of legal frameworks

PhD Candidate Hild Rønning

The purpose of this thesis is to understand how the use of discretion by a sample of uniformed police officers tallies with the legal frameworks that apply to discretion. Particular focus is given to police officers’ assessment of how much they should intervene in a situation, and by which means to intervene, and to what extent alleged criminal offences

lead to prosecution. The project also examines how facts are investigated, and how decisions are documented and quality-assured. The study thereby covers factual discretion, legal discretion and discretion in judgement. The project is based on observations, interviews, documentation and methods based on legal dogma.

Legal rights for people with learning disabilities

Terje Olsen, Patrick Kermit, Hild Rønning, Jon Haakon Hustad and John Eriksen

A project commission by the Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs, with researchers from the Nordland Research Institute, NTNU Social Research, PHS and the Norwegian Institute for Social Research. The project resulted in a status of knowledge regarding legal rights for people with learning disabilities. (See also p. 65).

Publications in 2016:

- Olsen, T., Kermit, P., Rønning, H., Hustad, J. H. & Eriksen, J. (2016). *Kunnskapsstatus: Rettssikkerhet for personer med utviklingshemming*. (NF-rapport nr. 4/2016). Bodø: Nordlandsforskning. Downloaded from <http://www.nordlandsforskning.no/publikasjoner/kunnskapsstatus-rettssikkerhet-for-personer-med-utviklingshemming-article3299-152.html>

The role and tasks of the police in a digital world

Inger Marie Sunde

The role and tasks of the police in a digital world – Digital Policing – is a focus area for PHS, in terms of

research, education and development work. The research looks at themes ranging from expectations of reasonable police efficiency with regards to preventative and investigative methods, while at the same time ensuring that these methods do not infringe fundamental rights and adhere to legal requirements. In 2016, a work group led by Professor Inger Marie Sunde drew up a research strategy over a 10-year period for research into the roles and tasks of police in a digital world. The strategy was drawn up on the request of POD, and was followed up in action point 9 in the Ministry of Justice and Public Security's strategy for combating ICT crime (see also Research on the police in a digitalised society, s.7).

In addition, as a partner in three research projects, PHS has succeeded in securing external funding from NFR and NORFORSK for three PhD project on (i) security and digital policing, (ii) cybercrime and (iii) investigation of the TOR network. The Norwegian partners in the NFR projects are NTNU Gjøvik, University of Oslo/Law Faculty and the Norwegian National Security Authority. There is also an extensive international research network and partners in the NORFORSK project are the Dutch Police Academy, the University of Northumbria (UK) and the University of Stockholm. All the projects are multidisciplinary.

Publications and presentations in 2016:

- Sunde, I. M. (2016). *Datakriminalitet*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.
- Sunde, I. M. (2016). A new thing under the sun?: Crime in the digitized society. I A. Kinnunen

(Red.), *NSfK's 58. Research Seminar: New challenges in criminology: Can old theories be used to explain or understand new crimes?* (p. 60-79).

Bifröst: Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. Downloaded from <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2418829>

- Sunde, I. M. (2016, april). *Bitcoin and blockchain from a policing perspective*. Jon Bing Memorial Seminar. UiO, Oslo.
- Sunde, I. M. (2016, april). *Forutseende politi*. PKF-konferansen 2016, Gardermoen.
- Sunde, I. M. (2016, mai). *A New thing under the sun?: Crime in the digitized society*. NSfK's 58. Research Seminar, Bifröst.
- Sunde, I. M. (2016, juni). *Forutseende politi: Dataanalyse som en tjeneste i smart politi*. Politihøgskolens forskningskonferanse, Oslo.
- Sunde, I. M. (2016, november). *Det er noe på nettet vi ikke liker*. NORID-seminaret «Det er noe på nettet vi ikke liker», Oslo.
- Sunde, I. M. (2016, 9. desember). *Pedofili er et blindspor*. *Morgenbladet*. Downloaded from <https://morgenbladet.no/ideer/2016/12/pedofili-er-et-blindspor>

Digital Hour

Inger Marie Sunde

Digital Hour (DDT) is a research-based event that contributes to police development in a digital age. It is held 3-4 times a semester as a seminar for college staff, students and police staff. The aim is to highlight trends in digital communication technology,

social media, etc. and to raise awareness of opportunities and challenges in all areas of police work.

Status of knowledge for crime prevention

Tatanya Ducran Valland

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security has asked PHS to prepare a report about crime prevention. The Ministry's crime prevention committee has pointed out the need for a status of knowledge report in this field.

The aim is to draw up and specify the overall picture in Norway, and the crime prevention measures that are being implemented, both direct and indirect, in different sectors:

- To highlight important challenges and concerns
- To point out any measures that lacking
- To identify any holes in our knowledge
- To specify the overall measures implemented nationally in different sectors, both within each sector, and across sectors and at different administrative levels

This overview of knowledge will focus on Norwegian research in the field of crime prevention. A brief summary of the knowledge background underpinning these measures will be included, which will also list the Ministry's areas of investment, and any evaluations that have been initiated and carried out recently. According to plan, the project will be complete on 01.07.2017.(See p. 64).

Police challenges

The projects in this area are designed to develop knowledge about the phenomena and problems connected to policing.

‘Gender policing’ and ‘crime policing’: a queer-theory analysis of LGBTIQ people’s experiences of hate crime

Henning Kaiser Klatran

This study looks at what kind of experiences the LGBTIQ community (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, intersexual, queer) have with hate crime. Hate crime is defined as criminal acts against people because of their actual or assumed ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation and ability. The study is based on 15 in-depth interviews with LHBTIQ people who believe they have been subject to different types of criminal acts motivated by hate.

The interviews examine the interviewee’s understanding of the crime they have experienced, which they believe is a hate crime. It also looks at whether the interviewee chose to report the crime or not, and their reasons for their choice. A central part of the study is about the consequences of the interviewee’s experience, in terms of their sense of security, gender, use of public space and confidence in the police.

The approach used is based on the queer theories developed by Michel Foucault, Judith Butler and Steven Seidman, and the project will try to show that hate crime targeted at LHBTIQ people cannot be understood exclusively as crime. On the contrary, it can

argued that hate crimes against this group is an expression of ‘gender policing’, in other words, the enforcement of heteronormative gender expectations, and how these sanctions act as a form of discipline against body and gender expression. Paradoxically, the police who are themselves carriers of heteronormative values have the task of ‘crime policing’ – in other words, sanctioning ‘gender policing’ in those cases where it is potentially breaking the law. It is the police’s responsibility to fight crime and ensure people’s safety. At the same time, there is a risk that an exaggerated belief that the police can combat hate crime towards the LGBTIQ community could overshadow the fact that society’s heteronormative structure is perhaps the main reason for this form of hate crime.

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

Tore Bjørgo

The project comprises a book and several articles, the first of which was published in 2012. The book, *The Dynamics of a terrorist targeting process*, is largely based on analyses of Breivik’s statements to the police and in court, in relation to the course of events. The objective was to gain insight into which factors and processes influenced the perpetrator’s choice of action and target selection, in particular.

Bjørgo, Hemmingby and three scholars from the University of Leiden (the Netherlands) have also written a chapter for the anthology *Terrorists on trial*.

Publications in 2016:

- Hemmingby, C. & Bjørgo, T. (2016). *The Dynamics of a terrorist targeting process: Anders B. Breivik and the 22 July attacks in Norway*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Pivot.
- Bjørgo, T., de Graaf, B., van der Heide, L., Hemmingby, C. & Weggemans, D. (2016). *Performing justice, coping with trauma: The trial of Anders Breivik, 2012*. I B. de Graaf & A. P. Schmid (Red.), *Terrorists on trial: Introducing a performative perspective* (p. 457-502). Leiden: Leiden University Press.

Who does not become a terrorist, and why?

Tore Bjørgo and Ingvild M. Gjelsvik

Tore Bjørgo and Ingvild Magnæs 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”. The project consortium consists of leading international scholars who have interviewed 10 participants from different ideological movements from various parts of the world. The project is funded by the US Department of Defense through the Minerva program and is to be published as an anthology.

Bjørgo and Gjelsvik interviewed 10 former or present right-wing extremists and members from anti-Islam movements in Norway. In their chapter “Right-Wing Extremists and anti-Islam Activists in Norway: Constraints against Violence” they sketch out the various factors that constrain from violence – from

moral values to seeing violence as being contra-productive in furthering their cause.

Based on the cases from the various countries 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.

Terrorists’ target selection process and practice

PhD Candidate Cato Hemmingby

The project is a study of terrorist targets and the factors that influence a terrorist’s choice of physical targets in an operational context. The study is comprised of three parts. A theoretical and methodical model is given and used to examine these questions. On the basis of this approach, an analysis is made of Anders Behring Breivik and the 22 July attacks, with particular focus on the planning stages and decisions about actual targets. The third part is an

analysis of the target preferences of militant Islamists operating in Western Europe. The project will be completed in 2017. (See also p. 64).

Publications and lectures in 2016:

- Bjørge, T., de Graaf, B., van der Heide, L., Hemmingby, C. & Weggemans, D. (2016). Performing justice, coping with trauma: The trial of Anders Breivik, 2012. I B. de Graaf & A. P. Schmid (Eds.), *Terrorists on trial: Introducing a performative perspective* (p. 457-502). Leiden: Leiden University Press.
- Hemmingby, C. & Bjørge, T. (2016). *The Dynamics of a terrorist targeting process: Anders B. Breivik and the 22 July attacks in Norway*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Pivot. Hemmingby, C. (2016, februar). *Etterretning - håndverk eller vitenskap?*. Gjesteforelesning på kurs, Politi høgskolen, Oslo.
- Hemmingby, C. (2016, april). *Militant islamists targeting Europe: Operational developments and the threat assessment challenge for critical business and infrastructure protection*. Security and Counter Terrorism Expo, London.
- Hemmingby, C. (2016, juni). *Militant islamists and targeting preferences in Europe*. Faglig foredrag for britiske myndigheter, London.
- Hemmingby, C. (2016, juni). *Om terrorister og målutvelgelse*. Gjesteforedrag for sikkerhetsmyndigheter, Oslo.
- Hemmingby, C. (2016, september). *Targeting preferences of militant islamists in Europe and implications for threat assessments*. Counter-

terrorism and Intelligence seminar, Oslo.

- Hemmingby, C. (2016, november). *Terrorismens utvikling i Europa*. Foredrag for Oslo Politidistrikt.
- Hemmingby, C. (2016, november). *The targeting preferences of militant islamists in Europe*. Society of Terrorism Research 2016, Haag.

The development of terrorism in Europe

PhD Candidate Cato Hemmingby

The project looks at the main trends of terrorism in Western Europe from the end of the 1960s to the present day. It also addresses terrorism as a phenomenon, and the historical development of terrorism and society's response. The findings will be published in book form in Norway. The project will finish in 2018.

Research collaboration MARPART

Bjørn Barland & 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.

Forsknings samarbeidet ledes fra Universitetet i Nordland, og er et samarbeid mellom institusjoner i flere land:

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

From hidden violence to policy in practice: a focus on the growth of women's shelters from 1970 to the late 1980s

Solgunn Eidheim

The study looks at the negotiations that took place between the women's shelters and the authorities in the course of the 1970s and 1980s, and examines how these negotiations led to changes in the intentions and purpose of the shelters. These negotiations were largely focused on drawing attention to women and violence, and involving support networks, the police and prosecuting authorities in ways that were not normal at the time. The negotiations took place at all levels and highlighted the dilemmas and tensions that arise when the same organisation creates policy, but also promotes practical services.

Doping

Bjørn Barland

The project has resulted in a book that summarises more than 20 years' research on the topic of "doping". The intention is that it should be a textbook for different professions and place doping in a broader social context.

Publications in 2016:

- Barland, B. (2016). *Fortellinger om doping og kroppskultur*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.

Conformity through deviance

Bjørn Barland

This project looks at modern body culture in the light of Robert Merton's theories, and one of the key questions is: can we view doping as an individual adaptation to modern body culture?

It is a joint project and the aim is to publish two articles in two international journals. The articles will be built on two earlier articles that were published in the PHS Research series. The first article was published in 2014, and according to plan, the second will be published in 2017.

Doping and Deviance (working title)

Bjørn Barland

The project is to write a manuscript for an English textbook, which will try to analyse modern body culture, looking in particular at how individuals in modern society achieve or strive for conformity through deviant actions. The approach is inspired by

Robert Merton's theories in *Social Structure and Anomie* (1968). The book will be published in 2018.

Pathways to violence – out-of-control youth *Ragnhild Bjørnebekk*

The study aims to identify key risk and protection factors, possible resilient processes and to describe “pathways” that lead to violence and “pathways” that lead to pro-social arenas.

Coping with terrorism: Resilience and fear during and in the aftermath of the attack on the Norwegian society 22.07.2011 *Ragnhild Bjørnebekk*

The purpose of the project is to study how Norwegian society dealt with the attacks on 22 July, focusing on resilience (the ability to generate growth and development processes during and after major stress).

Women and Terrorism *Ragnhild Bjørnebekk*

The purpose of the project is to study the role and involvement of women in terrorist groups, and radicalisation and de-radicalisation processes.

The project is comprised of three parts:

- Meta study of research literature
- Case study of a former terrorist
- Analysis of case in relation to results from the meta study

Arctic violence? – violence in the most northerly part of Norway, West Finnmark police district
A collaboration between Ragnhild Bjørnebekk (PHS), Espen Frøyland (POD), FOU-leder Ristin Kemi (BUFetat Region nord / Indre Finnmark Familievernkontor) and forsker Gunnar Bjørnebekk (Atferdssenteret).

The project is comprised of two parts:

- Hot time and hot places – analyses of violence. Analyses of violence, crime and living conditions among young people, based on Youth Data Studies of West Finnmark.
- Explanation of violence: analysis and comparison of studies in the Arctic region about factors specific to the climatic zone (various external stress factors such as cold, darkness, challenges related to nomadic cultures, etc.). Cultural conflict and bullying are given particular focus.

Strategic goal 2

Increasing national and international research and development

Researchers at PHS are highly involved in national and international projects and networks in the field of police science, both as participants and initiators. Academic networks have been established on both an institutional and personal level, and play an important role in the further development of research at the institute.

The following are some of the most important established networks and partners:

The European Association of Psychology and Law (EAPL)

EAPL has three broad aims: 1) the promotion of research, 2) the promotion of education, and 3) the promotion of interchange concerning psychology and law. The organisation has members from all over Europe, North America, Australia and New Zealand. The field of research is applied psychology, with a focus on perpetrators and victims of crime, prevention, discovery, conviction, sentencing and rehabilitation. The organisation publishes the journal *Psychology, Crime & Law* and arranges annual conferences in Europe. Pär-Anders Granhag, Professor II at PHS, is the current president of EAPL.

The European Police College (CEPOL)

This is an EU organisation, in which PHS is an official partner. CEPOL develops and promotes knowl-

edge and education for European police in a number of subjects and areas of crime, including police management, investigation methodology, organised crime, cybercrime, and fraud and economic crime. CEPOL arranges conferences and seminars together with Europol and Eurojust, among others, as well as publishing research journals and other periodicals.

European Police Research Institute Collaboration (EPIC)

EPIC is a consortium with partners from a number of 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.

Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NTNU, Gjøvik²⁷

The police have established a cooperation with Center for Cyber and Information Security (CCIS) at NTNU Gjøvik, to research cybercrime. This cooperation includes individual research projects, and Professor Inger Marie Sunde is the contact person. For PHS, the cooperation has resulted in an experience-based masters programme in data security and

²⁷ Previously University College Gjøvik (HiG); part of NTNU from 1/1-2016.

cybercrime. NTNU is responsible for the general modules on data security, and PHS is responsible for modules that include securing digital evidence and analysis. The programme is targeted at public sector employees in the Nordic countries who work with cybercrime investigation. Ulf Bergum is the PHS contact person for matters relating to the Masters programme.

Institute for Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo

The institute is an important partner when it comes to police science and staff who do research on the police. Professor Heidi Mork Lomell, Professor Liv Finstad and Professor Vidar Halvorsen are key contacts. Halvorsen also coordinates the research group, *Punishment – research group for the study of punishment* at the Law Faculty, which involves a number of participants from the faculty. Morten Holmboe and Inger Marie Sunde represent PHS. The research group works with local, national and international institutions, such as PHS, the University of Bergen and the University of Central Lancashire. The group comprises academics from different backgrounds including criminal law, criminal procedure, administrative law, criminology, sociology of law, ethics and international human rights. Current research includes changes in control activities by the authorities and how changes in society and law create new challenge for the rule of law. The field of research straddles both law and sociology, with three main areas: 1) new forms of crime and new criminalisation, 2) changes in criminal policy and the authorities’

control activities, 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 specialise in interviewing and interviewing methods. The network has around 450 members from over 25 countries and arranges an annual conference. Several institutions take part in a formalised collaboration through iIIRG, such as Newcastle University (UK), PHS (Norway), The Centre of Forensic Linguistics (Aston University, UK), The Centre of Forensic Interviewing (University of Portsmouth, UK), University of Derby (UK) 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 UN Development Programme (UNDP) and The Kids Internet Safety Alliance (KINSA) in Canada, have all trained field operations (interviewers) with the expertise provided by iIIRG. (See p. 41, Police Investigative...).

The International Police Executive Symposium (IPES)

IPES is the annual symposium for the research journal *Police, Practice and Research*, which publishes international research on police related topics from patrol operations to senior management.

The annual symposium strengthens interdisciplinary and cultural development of policing by gathering academics and practitioners. PHS is represented regularly at the annual symposium.

Consortium for Research on Terrorism and International Crime

The consortium is collaboration by the main Norwegian research groups focusing on terrorism and international crime: PHS, the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) and the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI). The consortium is an arena for disseminating research, information exchange and competence building between the institutions.

New trends in modern policing

The project leader for the network is Helene O. I. Gundhus, professor of police science at PHS. The project team from PHS consists of the project leader, Professor Paul Larsson, Associate Professor Johanne Yttri Dahl, researcher Synnøve Jahnsen and PhD candidate Annette Vestby. Professor Nicholas Fyfe, director of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR), will be a visiting scholar at PHS for three months. Professor Clifford Shearing (University of Cape Town) is also part of the project, together with scholars from Institute of Police Education (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 around the theme “New Trends in Modern Policing” with other researchers at SIPR. The project will also work with the research group, *Societal Control and Rule of Law* and the research project “Crime Control in the Borderlands of Europe”, both based at the University of Oslo. (See also p. 34 and 62).

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

The network is a Nordic organisation for scholars and those interested in research in psychology applied to legal problems. A large number of developments in investigation methods are the result of research in forensic psychology, which ranges from the causes of crime, investigation of crime, rehabilitation, avoidance to prevention. The network encourages regular contact and provides an umbrella for people in the field. A number of scholars and staff from PHS are active members of the network, which administrates mailing lists about new research and annual conferences in one of the Nordic countries. The network was established in 2004 by Pär-Anders Granhag, professor II at PHS, and is still coordinated by him.

Nordic Police Research Network

The network is based on the police education programmes in the Nordic countries, and is an active network of police scholars. The objective is to stimulate police research in the Nordic countries by means of a regular newsletter that is published 10 times year, and by arranging a biannual police research conference. No separate body has been established yet to organise the conference or administrate the network. The conference has grown from the original 10-12 participants to often more than 100 participants from all the Nordic countries, though predominantly Norway and Sweden, with parallel sessions. The conference covers research from very diverse disciplines, though all within police research. In addition to fostering research in the field, another

important aim of the conference is to improve the dissemination of research to practitioners and leaders in the field. The conference is intended as a meeting place for scholars and practitioners. Police science a rapidly developing field, and research-based knowledge is channelled through the network. The network is also open to students, and information about new masters' papers is shared through the newsletter.

Academic group for work and organisational psychology, Department of Psychology, University of Oslo

The research department at PHS collaborates with the academic group for work and organisational psychology at the Department of Psychology (PSI) at the University of Oslo, on the project "Police as an Organisation". The project has been running since 2009 and focuses on factors in police investigation relating to organisational psychology. The collaboration has resulted in several scientific articles and masters' theses at the Department of Psychology. (See "Police as an organisation" p. 41).

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

A research group at PHS coordinates the European research network RECPOL, which focuses on recruitment, education and careers in the police. Using a questionnaire, police students in seven European countries (Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Scotland, Belgium and Catalonia) are followed through four stages: at the start of their course, at the end of their course, and then three

years and six years into their career, to see how their education and work experience influences their attitudes, values and perception of police work and society at all four stages. (See also p.31).

Spatial And Temporal Dynamics

A research group at PHS coordinates the European research network RECPOL, which focuses on recruitment, education and careers in the police. Using a questionnaire, police students in seven European countries (Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Scotland, Belgium and Catalonia) are followed through four stages: at the start of their course, at the end of their course, and then three years and six years into their career, to see how their education and work experience influences their attitudes, values and perception of police work and society at all four stages. (See also p. 42 and 62).

Young Nordic Police Research Network

The network gathers young researchers in the area of police and policing for annual seminars with topics concerning issues of police or policing that are particularly relevant in the Nordic countries, and/or issues that makes it interesting to contrast Nordic practices to other countries' practices. The aim is to inspire Nordic researchers to learn about the Nordic similarities and differences, which in turn may lead to improving the understanding of policing in the home states of the participants. I 2017, the annual network seminar will be hosted by the Norwegian Police University College (See also p. 64).

Strategic goal 3

Increasing publications in peer-review journals

Since 2011, PHS has recorded all types of publications and presentations in CRISTin – Current Research Information System in Norway – a joint research information system for the health sector, research institutes and the higher education sector in Norway. One of the main purposes of CRISTin is to gather the registration and recording of all research activities in all three sectors in *one common system*.

Academic and professional lectures

PHS aims to be an active and clear leader, setting the agenda for social debate in its specialised fields, and to ensure that its competency is visible to both the general public and the justice sector. Academic staff therefore have a special responsibility to participate in public debate and to provide contributions that can lead to improved results and assessments. In this connection, the number of lectures given in

academic, police-related and popular science circles (Table 1) shows that registered activity, in terms of academic lectures was higher in 2016 than in 2015, whereas the number of professional lectures was the same in 2016 as it was in 2015. As in previous years, there is reason to believe that the number of lectures given was considerable higher than that recorded in CRISTin. The main focus at PHS has been to register as completely as possible all written and credit-bearing work, but there is also a firm wish that all oral presentations are registered in CRISTin as well to illustrate the diversity of activities at the college.

Figures for media contributions in previous years are incomplete, and have been gathered in different way (for more details, see earlier editions of *Research at the Norwegian University College*). In 2016, a few members of staff have registered different types of media contribution in CRISTin, which is a start. However, the figure is so low that it does not really say anything about the extent of PHS' contribution to media debates, and is therefore not included in Table 1.

TABLE 1. LECTURES, PHS 2010–2016

Number of conference papers and professional presentations	2010 ¹	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Academic lectures	3	56	65	68	33	29	49
Professional/popular science lectures	-	48	46	41	66	65 ²	64
Posters	3	5	-	7	3	1	-
Media contributions	-	400 (estimate)	142 (Cristin)	153 (estimate)	894 ³	-	-

1 Considerable number not registered due to inadequate reporting routines

2 54 registered in CRISTin + 11 reported otherwise

3 1 = mentioned in an article/interview

Academic and professional publications

Table 2 show the number of written works, by type of publication, reported in CRISTin in 2016. The number of publications in 2016 was greater than in 2015. However, it is important to note that work done in one calendar year is not necessarily published the same year, as the publishing process often takes a long time. It is therefore difficult to say if an increase or fall from one year to the next is real. It is only when one can look at developments over a longer period that is possible to get an accurate picture of the level of “production at PHS”.

We are delighted that the number of academic publications increased in 2016. The total number of academic publications was 57 in 2016, compared with 40 in 2015.

No new reports were published in the PHS Research series in 2016. This does not mean that the series is “dead”, but rather, where possible, priority has been given to publishing in the journal *Nordic Police Research* or other publishing channels that accrue publication points.

TABLE 2. ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL/POPULAR SCIENCE PRODUCTION, PHS 2010–2016

Number of written works	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Academic monographs	1	2	1	2	1	2	8
Academic contribution to book/report	7	12	16	7	10	17	17
Academic articles in journals	15	16	26	15	28	21	32
Anthologies	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Textbooks / academic literature	-	4	1	7	3	2	3
Professional/popular science articles in books and journals	14	7	9	12	12	13	21
Features, editorials, etc.	-	8	9	13	22	17	17
Total reports in CRISTin ¹	13	3	10	7	6	6	4
PHS Research ²	7	4	7	3	4	4	-
PhD theses	1	2	2	1	2	0	2
Masters dissertations	1	1	2	1	4	2	3
Total number of works	59	59	83	68	88	88	114

¹ Number of reports written by PHS staff.

² Reports in the series PHS Research can also be written by authors who are not PHS staff PHS

Publication points

Publication points are calculated based on the type of publication and level of the publication channel. An academic monograph – that is, a book with one author – gives 5 points if it is published by a “level 1 publisher”, but 8 points if it is published by a “level 2 publisher”. The number of monographs published by an institution will therefore have a considerable impact on the total publication points obtained by the institution. An article in a journal written by one author published in a “level 1 journal” gives 1 point, whereas an article published in a “level 2 journal” gives 3 points. If there are several authors, the number of points is divided by the number of authors, but the method of calculating publication points for joint publications changed from 2015.

The change in the calculation of publication points was introduced following *An Evaluation of Norwegian Publishing Indicators*⁸ carried out by the Danish Centre for Studies in Research and Research Policy at Aarhus University that was commissioned by the Norwegian Association of Higher Education Institutions in 2013. In 2014, *the National Publishing Committee* acted on the evaluation and drew up a new solution for calculating publication points at institution level.

The new method of calculation is intended to be more academically neutral and will provide greater stimulus for cooperation on academic publications between institutions and countries. International collaboration gives a higher score than national

collaboration. The institutions still have to share publication points when several institutions are involved, but the new method of calculation rewards cooperation as all parties achieve more publication points for their contribution than they did in the previous model. PHS benefitted from this in 2016. Table 3 shows the total number of publication points accrued by the three publication types that score points in CRISTin. As shown in Table 2, the number of academic publications was higher in 2016 than in previous years, while the number of publication The number and academic level of monographs are the two factors that have had the greatest impact on the total number of publication points. As shown in Table 2, the number of monographs rose from two in 2015 to eight in 2016, and the number of publication points increased three-fold. All the monographs published in 2016 were level 1.

TABLE 3. PUBLICATION POINTS IN TOTAL AND BY PUBLICATION FORMAT, PHS 2011-2016

Publication points	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁸	2016
Academic monographs	10	5	13	5	10	39,2
Anthology articles with ISBN	4,15	10,7	4,55	5,52	11	11,3
Journal articles with ISSN	12,58	18,33	9,70	15,62	19	24,8
Total publication points	26,73	34,03	27,25	26,14	40	75,3

¹ New calculation of publication points from 2015

⁸ Aagaard, K. (2014). *Evaluering af den norske publiceringsindikator*. Aarhus: Danske Center for Forskningsanalyse, Aarhus Universitet.

Strategic goal 4

Increasing applications for funding for research projects from the Norwegian Research Council and EU framework programme

External funding is a prerequisite if police research at PHS is to continue growing. PHS has therefore focused on developing applications to the Norwegian Research Council (NFR) and the EU framework programme. In addition, a number of projects receive funding from other external sources.

Community based Policing and Post Conflict Police Reform: ICT4COP (Information, Communication and Technology for Community Oriented Policing)

PHS is one of 10 organisations from Norway, Germany, UK, Poland and Ireland that make up the research consortium behind ICT4COP. The project is fully funded by the EU and runs over a five-year period from 2015. See p. 38.

The police in a digital world

As a partner in three research projects, PHS has received external funding from NFR and NORFORSK for three PhD projects about (i) security and digital policing, (ii) cybercrime, and (iii) investigating the TOR network. The Norwegian partners in the NFR projects are NTNU/Gjøvik, Law FacultyUiO and the National Security Authority (NSM). They also include an extensive international research network. The partners in the NORFORSK project are the Police Academy of the Netherlands,

the University of Northumbria (UK) and Stockholm University. All the projects are multidisciplinary. The research is presented on p 48.

New trends in modern policing

PHS has been granted funds from NFR for the project “New trends in modern policing” under the auspices of the *Strategic university college projects*, which will run from 2015–2019. “New trends in modern policing” has five sub-projects, and is presented in more detail on p. 34 and 57.

Wolf, wolf! Research on the police and other control agencies’ effort to combat the illegal hunting of predators/wolves

The Norwegian Institute for Nature Research and PHS have been granted funds from NFR for the project “Illegal hunting as a challenge to natural resource management and law enforcement: contested legitimacy and resistance”. The project is presented on p. 38.

Geographical analysis of crime Oslo and effects of targeted police action

PHS is taking part in the project “Spatial and Temporal Dynamics”, which is funded by NFR. The project is presented on p. 42 and 58.

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

PHS is a key partner in the newly established *Center for Research on Extremism: right-wing extremism, hate crime and political violence (C-REX)* at the

University of Oslo. The centre has been given funding by NFR for a 5-year period (2016-2021), with a possible extension of another 5 years.

C-REX gives PHS a part-time research fellow/post-doctoral position from 2017. PHS’ role in the collaboration is to develop research on police work in C-REX’s field of focus..

Fix the system and achieve unique institutional goals

The purpose of this project is to improve gender equality in the top research positions at PHS, and is presented in more detail on p. The project is funded by NFR and runs from 1.4.2015 to 31.3.2018.

Other externally funded projects

“How do Norwegian police train and exercise coercive force?”

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security funds this project, which has the objective to produce new and relevant knowledge about Norwegian policing in general, and the use of firearms in particular.

Evaluation of temporary arming of the police

POD, in collaboration with PHS, has funded an evaluation study on the temporary arming of police. The evaluation is the first part of a project on the arming of police, which is presented on p. 27.

Policing human trafficking: A mixed-methods study of the Norwegian Police’s fight against trafficking in human beings

The project looks at police operation in the field of human trafficking, and is funded by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, POD and PHS. See p. 32.

Right-wing extremism and conspiracy theories in Norway – trends and prevention strategies

PHS has been commissioned by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security to carry out a study on “Right-wing extremism and conspiracy theories in Norway – trends and prevention strategies”. See p. 34.

Perception of the police and police work among minority youth in the Nordic countries

This Nordic joint-project is funded by the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. The project compares the experiences that youth with ethnic backgrounds in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden have had with the police, and their perception of police work. The study is presented on p. 43.

Mapping the efficacy of human intelligence gathering techniques

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. The project is financially supported by the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group (HIG), which is a unit within the FBI. Prosjektet omtales på side 44.

Military aid to the police: a study of the legal framework conditions for military aid to the police, with a focus on questions relating to the conditions for such aid

The study is a legal dogma analysis of the legal framework conditions for military aid to the police, and is presented on p. 47. The study is funded by Oslo Police.

Legal rights for people with learning disabilities

The Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs funded this knowledge status which was carried out by researchers from Nordland Research Institute, NTNU Social Research, PHS and Norwegian Institute for Social Research. The project is presented on p. 48.

Knowledge status crime prevention

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security commis-

sioned a report on crime prevention from PHS. The work is presented on p. 49.

Terrorists' target selection process and practice

The project is a study of the targets selected by terrorists and the factors that influence their choice of physical targets in an operational context. The study is funded by the Norwegian Government Security and Service Organisation (DSS), and is presented on p. 51.

Young Nordic Police Research Network

In 2016, YNPRN was granted funds from the Scandinavian Research Council on Criminology to organise the annual seminar for young police scholars. (In 2017, the seminar will be held at PHS, and the theme for the seminar is methodological challenges in police research.) The network is presented in more detail on p. 58.



Strategic goal 5

Increasing the share of staff contributing to research and development

Research is conducted today in all departments of PHS. Senior lecturers on the undergraduate and post graduate programmes have 25% of their time allotted to research, but can apply to the R&D Committee to increase this percentage. Lecturers with no research time can also apply to the R&D Committee for time for R&D projects, or to do a PhD.

PHS has a separate research department, where staff have a greater proportion of their time allotted to research and are therefore not entitled to apply to the R&D Committee. The research department is responsible for PHS' masters programmes, and thus secures the link between masters degrees and research. This is in line with NFR's policy for higher education. With a focus on "Strategic university college projects", the Council wishes to help university colleges qualify as both research institutions and strategic players in areas where they have a particular responsibility.

Research and Development Committee

Research and development work shall be carried out at all times in the educational departments of PHS. All employees in permanent teaching positions have the right to a sabbatical every third year and an obligation to carry out R&D work every fifth year. Senior lecturer posts have had the right to 25% research time since 2012. The R&D Committee at PHS allo-

cates resources for one academic year at time, and in 2016 allocated resources equivalent to 7.05 man years. The bulk of funding was given to PhD projects. PHS has a stated objective to increase the share of staff with senior lecturer competence, and to increase the number of lecturers receiving R&D funds to attain higher qualifications.

In winter 2016, the R&D Committee gave funding to nine PhD projects and to one member of staff in support of a project application for a PhD programme. Four senior teaching fellows were also granted funding. The R&D Committee also committed resources to five different research projects. The PhD projects and research projects in this period cover a wide range of themes, but all share a focus on the police and policing, in some way or another.

The following groups provide support for staff at various stages of their career: a doctoral group for those working on their PhDs, a senior teaching fellow group for those working towards promotion, and an associate professor group for those wanting to become professors. In addition, a group for senior teaching fellows hoping to become professorial teaching fellows was established in 2016, in cooperation with the University College of Norwegian Correctional Service (KRUS). The first two groups are led by an associate professor/senior lecturer and meet regularly for academic discussion and peer guidance. The group for those aiming for professorship is led by Professor Liv Finstad (University of Oslo) and the group for those hoping to become professorial teaching fellows was led by Professorial Teaching Fellow Gerd Bjørke (University College Stord/Haugesund).

In spring 2016, the R&D Committee drew up guidelines for research groups and allocated resources to six newly established research groups (see below) for the academic year 2016-2017. Each research group is presented on the PHS website.

In 2016, the R&D Committee was comprised of Associate Professor Egil Olsvik, Senior Lecturer Jaishankar Ganapathy, Head of Division Per-Ludvik Kjendlie, Head of Division Haavard Reksten, Professor Paul Larsson, Head of Studies and Associate Professor Vanja Lundgren Sørli, Lecturer and PhD Candidate Geir Heivoll and Deputy Principal Tor Tanke Holm, who chairs the committee. The secretary was Advisor Ruth Bodil Haug.

Research groups at PHS

The R&D Committee granted funds to research groups for the first time in 2016!

All who applied for funding were given NOK 50 000 for the academic year 2016-2017. The goal is, first and foremost, that the newly established groups carry out their research across divisions and sections at PHS. In addition, several of the groups have a broad national and international contact network. At end-2016, the following research groups had been established:

Operative policing

The research group hopes to stimulate more interdisciplinary research with a direct focus on operative and tactical police work. Relevant research areas are stress, stress management, perception,

tactics, decision-making, simulators, sport, physical health, work demands and capacity analysis of operational personnel. The group is led by Asle M. Sandvik.

Police examination methods

The research group wants to stimulate and carry out research and the development of theory, strategies, facilitating methods and techniques that are used, or can be used, in intelligence, investigation and other police related examination, for example, staff functions or immigration control. The group is led by Ivar Fahsing.

Changing police methods

The purpose of the research group is to examine the increasing intermeshing of police methods that are used before and after a crime is committed. The research group intends to look at the practical and normative consequences of such shifts and the questions this raises. The goal is to contribute to theory development through discussion based on empirical knowledge. The group is led by Johanne Yttri Dahl.

Police reform

The research group will raise and examine questions about the development, design, implementation, and consequences of police reforms that are not addressed in other professional forums. Examples of key questions that have not yet been clarified are: “How are the role and responsibilities of the police changing in society?” “How can the police develop as preventative authority?” and “How

does upholding society’s democratic processes and preparedness affect the role of the police?” The group is led by Vanja Lundgren Sørli.

Police, justice and society

The goal of the research group is to strengthen and develop PHS research regarding the relationship between the police, justice, society and history, by means of a formalised cooperation between PHS researchers and relevant external bodies. The intention of the group is to improve the quality of research and teaching, and to increase publications about issues relating to society and values that of importance to the police. The research group will therefore focus on the police and police functions, and the police’s social responsibility as a pillar of a modern constitutional state. The group is led by Sverre Flaatten.

The police in a digital world

The police work in an increasingly complex and changing world, and the research group’s aim is to look at the consequences, effects, challenges and potential of digitalisation for the police service, especially in term of its social responsibility. The focus of the group will be knowledge that can contribute to the positive development of the police in an age when fundamental values, legal frameworks, national sovereignty and human rights are being challenged by global digital sensor and communication systems, artificial intelligence, big data and the ubiquitous internet. The group is led by Inger Marie Sunde.

Education, organisation and management

The research group carries out research and development work in relation to the police as an organisation and management tools that are both expressly desired (ideals, goals and values) and hidden (informal, culture and actual behaviour). The group wishes to increase the knowledge base of factors that influence police training and education, and actual work as employees and as managers. The group is led by Linda Hoel.⁹

Qualifying rounds at PHS

For several years, PHS has had the express goal to increase the share of academic staff with senior competency. A natural continuation of this strategy is therefore to increase the number of professors at PHS in general, and in particular, the number of female professors. The gender distribution of academic staff with research obligations at PHS follows the all-too-familiar pattern within the higher education sector, with an equal distribution at PhD and associate professor levels, which then becomes skewed at professor level.

In spring 2013, PHS therefore started to work on its first application to the NFR programme Gender balance in top academic positions and research leadership (BALANSE). The project group was made up of associate professor Brita Bjørkelo, senior consultant Kathrine Berg and head of division Haavard Reksten. The application was turned down, but as a result, three “professor qualification groups” were

⁹ <http://www.phs.no/forskning/forskergrupper/>

established in autumn 2014, which was one of the measures outlined in the application. Based on the BALANSE application in 2013 and the establishment of these professor qualification groups, a new application was submitted to NFR in autumn 2014. The project “Building competence to keep competence. Fix the system and achieve unique institutional goals” (FIKS) was accepted by BALANSE in February 2015. The project period runs until end-March 2018, and PHS has received funding from NFR. The purpose of the project is to improve gender equality in top positions (for example at professorship level) and to introduce measures for individual researchers, management development at PHS and knowledge development in the police service as a whole. (See also p. 26 and p. 63).

In 2016, the FIKS project group consisted of associate professor Brita Bjørkelo (coordinator), professor Liv Finstad, senior consultant Kathrine Berg, associate professor Nina Jon and assistant chief of police, Gisle Skoglund. Professor Annick Prieur from Aalborg University is also attached to the project. The project owner is Haavard Reksten. The steering group is led by the principal of PHS. In addition to qualification groups, the FIKS project includes arenas for knowledge exchange, the allocation of R&D time, full evaluations before and after, mapping the research system, local criteria for promotion to professor, management development programmes and courses in academic writing and research management, among other things.

Professor qualification group

The professor qualification groups are led by Liv Finstad, professor at the University of Oslo and professor II at PHS (from January 2015). The professor qualification groups at PHS are for associate professors/senior lecturers across all locations. A total of 19 associate professors now participate in these groups, and from autumn 2016, 4 associate professors from KRUS have also participated. The groups meet 3–4 times a year. The purpose of the groups is to provide support and motivation for participants in the qualifying round and to apply for academic promotion “at the right time”. The groups are also an arena for developing an academic profile and demonstrating the relevance of research activities to PHS and the police service. The groups are given advice on participants’ research and publication activities, on organising and prioritising individual activities, and assistance in writing applications for professorships when needed.

In addition, 1–2 joint seminars are organised for the qualification groups, some of which are only for participants in the groups, while others are open to those interested in PHS and the police service. An open one-day seminar was held on 1 September 2016 where *The Nordic Institute for Studies in Innovation, Research and Education* (NIFU) presented the findings of their study of the terms and conditions for qualifying for professorships and research management with a view to gender balance at PHS; a project that was initiated and funded by the FIKS project.

In order to get an idea of where participants in the groups stood in relation to achieving the project’s objective of more professors in general and more female professors in particular, all participants were invited to submit an updated description of their own work in autumn 2016. A total of eleven participants took advantage of this opportunity.

One of the other FIKS activities, to draw up supplementary conditions for promotion to professor at PHS, is expected to be completed in spring 2017. The supplementary conditions will take account of PHS’ goals and activities, but will also have a high level of legitimacy in other academic environments. This means that the ordinary competence criteria for promotion to professor must be fulfilled, at the same time that the supplementary conditions ensure that research at PHS must also be of practical relevance and translate into practice. The document is intended to be a guideline for both staff who are considering applying for promotion and the appraisers. Those who intend to apply will find practical advice on the general guidelines (*Regulations on employment and promotion in teaching and research posts*), as well as advice on how to present themselves in an application. And for the appraisers, the document may help to clarify the applicants’ understanding of the guidelines and therefore function as a kind of checklist when writing their appraisal.

Doctoral group

The doctoral group is one of four groups for staff in the qualifying rounds at PHS. All employees working

on PhD theses at PHS are part of the doctoral group, which totalled 16 people at end-2016.

The purpose of the doctoral group is to provide a learning arena that stimulates and supports people working on their PhD theses. This is done by means of text-based seminars and discussion on relevant topics such as problem statements/research questions, method, theory, the writing process and other challenges in connection with working towards a PhD. In addition to internal and mutual peer presentations, the group will also invite senior researchers to share their knowledge and competence, for example, through seminars for those in the final stages of a PhD.

The doctoral group had three meetings in 2016, all in Oslo. Some highlights include: a final seminar for Siv Runhovde (opponent: Joshua Phelps), and for Patrick Risan (opponent: Bjørn Barland), a first seminar for Kai Spurkland (with prepared remarks from Morten Holmboe and Birgitte Ellefsen), and for Steinar Vee Henriksen (prepared remarks from Heidi Fischer Bjelland), a methodology seminar on analysis (introduced by Elisabeth Myhre Lie), a lecture on writing cohesive text for article-based theses (by Joshua Phelps).

The doctoral group participants and their projects are presented as part of PHS research (see “Strategic goal 1”).

Jon Strype coordinated and led the doctoral group in 2016.

Two members of staff at PHS attained their PhD in 2016:

- Morten Holmboe: *Fengsel eller frihet: Om teori og praksis i norsk straffutmåling, særlig i grenselandet mellom fengsel og mildere reaksjoner*. Disputerte 12. februar 2016 ved Universitetet i Oslo. (See also p. 28 - 29).
- Ivar Fahsing: *The Making of an expert detective: Thinking and deciding in criminal investigations*. Disputerte 9. desember ved Göteborgs Universitet. (See also p. 40).

After PHS started the professor qualification groups in autumn 2014, there was also incentive to start a professorial teaching fellow qualification group. PHS has also set a goal to increase the number of senior teaching fellows at the college, as well as increasing the share of staff with PhDs. Although PHS has some senior teaching fellows, there are no professorial teaching fellows, so it was decided that a parallel qualification round should be established for this teaching group. The professorial teaching fellow qualification group is run by PHS and KRUS and, like the professor groups is composed of men and women with the aim to foster more professorial teaching fellows in general, but women in particular. In the period from May to December 2016, the group was led by professorial teaching fellow Gerd Bjørke, and held its first meeting in May, with two further meetings at the end of may and in October. Like the professor group, the professorial teaching fellow group has joint meetings. In 2016, the group comprised of two employees from PHS and two from KRUS.

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, drafts, ideas, etc., can be presented, with an opportunity for feedback. Seminars are also arranged for candidates who are about to submit an application for promotion to senior lecturer. Some of the meeting time is allocated to academic lectures. The intention behind the group is to foster a sense of shared purpose and an arena for those aiming for higher qualification.

Group members and their projects:

- Kjersti Eckblad: *From practical pedagogy to pedagogy in practice*.
- Ragnhild Holm: *Internet-based solutions*.
- Anne Kathrine Hagen: *Supervision and assessment*.
- Jon André Nilsen: *Investigation management*.
- Nils M. Leite: *Psychology and pedagogy*. Book project linked to “communication and conflict management”.
- Ole Ragnar Norheim Jenssen (from spring 2016): *What are the main motivations for physical exercise and activity among Norwegian police students?*
- Turid Lund Lydersen Lund (from autumn 2016): *Arena for critical reflection?*
- Charlotte Ryen Berg (from autumn 2016)
- Monica Lillevik (from autumn 2016)

Hugo Hansen and Fredrik Barth left the group following promotion in spring 2016 *Can criminology theory and analysis be of practical use?*

Kirsti Nymo (member from KRUS) has left the group. Vidar Skogvoll (KRUS) is a new external member.

The group had four meetings in 2016 – three two-day meetings and one one-day meeting. The meetings were held in Oslo and Bodø. In addition to the meetings, some members have received individual guidance between meetings. In May 2016, a final seminar was held for Hugo Hansen, and his opponents were Pål Lagestad and Tina Handegård.

Strategic goal 6

Formalising internships to ensure knowledge exchange

Professor Nick Fyfe, director of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) and professor at the University of Dundee, was a guest researcher in PHS’ research department from 7 March to 15 April 2016. Fyfe is a guest researcher in the “New Trends in Modern Policing” project, and shared his competence and research on the police and police methods.

Two seminars were arranged during his visit. At meeting on 16 March, Fyfe presented findings of the ongoing evaluation of police reform in Scotland, where ninety separate forces are being merged into one. SIPR is responsible for evaluating the reform.

This involves looking at the extent to which the reform has achieved the three strategic goals: (i) to improve local services despite budget cuts, (ii) to increase access to experts, and (iii) to strengthen ties with the local community. Lessons for any future reforms should also be indentified, as should implications for the judicial system in general and public services. The evaluation combines quantitative surveys, interviews with key people, and geographical and thematic case studies. The second seminar was held on 30 March, and had the title “Policing Organised Crime”. PhD candidates Annette Vestby (PHS), Siv R. Runhovde (PHS) and Anders Stenström (Department of Criminology at the University of Stockholm) presented their projects, as well as senior researcher Synnøve Jahnsen (PHS) and Nick Fyfe. Fyfe also presented findings from the evaluation of the Scottish police reform at the PHS research conference in September 2016.

Helene O. I. Gundhus and Kira Vrist Rønn are currently working with Fyfe, editing a book titled *Moral issues in intelligence-led policing*. A number of the participants at the kick-off seminar for “New Trends in Modern Policing” on 17-18 August 2015 are contributors to the book, which will be published in August 2017.

Synnøve Jahnsen was also a guest researcher from November 2015 to March 2016. The aim of her study trip was to develop new academic contacts and to gather in data for the sub-project: *Prevention of organised crime: fighting MC crime*. Jahnsen’s project is one of the sub-projects in “New Trends in Modern Policing”. As a guest researcher, she was connected

to the Corrections and Rehabilitation Research Center at Ryukoku University (Kyoto, Japan) and the Border Crossing Observatory at Monash University (Victoria, Australia). While at Monash, she took part in networking activities with partners from Oxford through “the Leverhulme Network Event: Impacts of Border Control/Policing”.

In addition to presenting her research work to colleagues at seminars at Monash and Ryukoku, Jahnsen also held lectures at the Australian National University (ANU) (Canberra, Australia), the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) (Canberra, Australia), New South Wales Crime Commission and the University of New South Wales (UNSW) (Sydney, Australia).

During her time as a guest researcher, Jahnsen made observations and interviewed representatives from the police in several Australian states (Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and South Australia) and their federal and national working partners, including Australian Federal Police (AFP), Australian Crime Commission (ACC), Australian Gangs Intelligence Coordination Centre (AGICC), Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) and Australian Taxation Office (ATO). She also visited the Japanese National Police Agency and National Police Academy in connection with her stay at Ryukoku University (Kyoto, Japan).

Reported publications

Academic monographs

- Barland, B. (2016). *Fortellinger om doping og kroppskultur*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Bjørge, T. (2016). *Preventing crime: A holistic approach*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan UK.
- Fredriksen, S. & Myhrer, T.-G. (2016). *Politirett i et nøtteskall*. Oslo: Gyldendal Juridisk.
- Hemmingby, C. & Bjørge, T. (2016). *The Dynamics of a terrorist targeting process: Anders B. Breivik and the 22 July attacks in Norway*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Pivot.
- Holmboe, M. (2016). *Fengsel eller frihet: Om teori og praksis i norsk straffutmåling, særlig i grenselandet mellom fengsel og mildere reaksjoner*. Oslo: Gyldendal Norsk Forlag.
- Holmboe, M. (2016). *Konfliktrådsloven: Kommentartutgave*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

- Myhrer, T.-G. (2016). *Våpeninstruks for politiet: Kommentartutgave*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.
- Sunde, I. M. (2016). *Datakriminalitet*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.

Academic anthology

- Helleve, I., Almås, A. G. & Bjørkelo, B. (Red.). (2016). *Den digitale lærergenerasjonen: Utfordringer og muligheter*. Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.
- Larsson, P., Granér, R., & Gundhus, H. O. I. (Red.). (2016). *Polisvetenskap: En introduktion*. Lund: Studentlitteratur.
- Mevik, K. E., Lillevik, O. G. & Edvardsen, O. (Red.). (2016). *Vold mot barn: Teoretiske, juridiske og praktiske tilnærminger*. Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.

Oxburgh, G.E., Myklebust, T., Grant, T. & Milne, R. (Red.). (2016). *Communication in investigative and legal contexts: Integrated approaches from psychology, linguistics and law enforcement*. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.

Walsh, D., Oxburgh, G.E., Redlich, A. D. & Myklebust, T. (Red.). (2016). *International developments and practices in investigative interviewing and interrogation. Volume 1: Victims and witnesses*. Abingdon: Routledge.

Walsh, D., Oxburgh, G.E., Redlich, A. D. & Myklebust, T. (Red.). (2016). *International developments and practices in investigative interviewing and interrogation. Volume 2: Suspects*. Abingdon: Routledge.

Academic chapters

Bjørger, T., de Graaf, B., van der Heide, L., Hemmingby, C. & Weggemans, D. (2016). Performing justice, coping with trauma: The trial of Anders Breivik, 2012. I B. de Graaf & A. P. Schmid (Red.), *Terrorists on trial: Introducing a performative perspective* (s. 457-502). Leiden: Leiden University Press.

Bjørkelo, B. (2016). Etik, sosiale medier og lærerutdanning. I I. Helleve, A.G. Almås & B. Bjørkelo (Red.), *Den digitale lærergenerasjonen: Utfordringer og muligheter* (s. 218-238). Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.

Bjørkelo, B. (2016). Ethiske dilemma knyttet til teknologibruk I I. Helleve, A.G. Almås & B. Bjørkelo (Red.), *Den digitale lærergenerasjonen: Utfordringer og muligheter* (s. 183-197). Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.

Edvardsen, O. & Berg, C. R. (2016). Politiets møte med barn: Første fase i etterforskning. I K. Mevik, O.G. Lillevik & O. Edvardsen (Red.), *Vold mot barn: Teoretiske, juridiske og praktiske tilnærminger* (s. 135-152). Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.

Fahsing, I. A., Jakobsen, K. K. & Öhrn, H. J. (2016). Investigative interviewing of suspects in Scandinavia. I D. Walsh, G.E. Oxburgh, A.D. Redlich & T. Myklebust (Red.), *International developments and practices in investigative interviewing and interrogation. Volume 2: Suspects* (s. 180-192). Abingdon: Routledge.

Grant, T. D., Tayler, J., Oxburgh, G. E. & Myklebust, T. (2016). Exploring types and functions of questions in police interviews. I G.E. Oxburgh, T. Myklebust, T. Grant & R. Milne (Red.), *Communication in investigative and legal contexts: Integrated approaches from psychology, linguistics and law enforcement* (s. 15-38). Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.

Gundhus, H. O. I. (2016). Förebyggande polisarbete - mellan kriminalitetskontroll och trygghet. I P. Larsson, R. Granér & H.O.I. Gundhus (Red.), *Polisvetenskap: En introduktion* (s. 189-220). Lund: Studentlitteratur.

Gundhus, H. O. I. & Franko, K. (2016). Global policing and mobility: Identity, territory, sovereignty. I B. Bradford, B. Jauregui, I. Loader & J. Steinberg (Red.), *Sage handbook of global policing* (s. 497-514). London: Sage Publications.

Gundhus, H. O. I., Larsson, P. & Granér, R. (2016). Framtidens polis? I P. Larsson, R. Granér & H.O.I. Gundhus (Red.), *Polisvetenskap: En introduktion* (s. 301-334). Lund: Studentlitteratur.

Jakobsen, K. K., Fahsing, I. A. & Hjelmsäter, E. R. af (2016). Investigative interviewing in Scandinavia: witnesses and victims. I D. Walsh, G.E. Oxburgh, A.D. Redlich & T. Myklebust (Red.), *International developments and practices in investigative interviewing and interrogation Volume 1: Victims and witnesses* (s. 199-208). Abingdon: Routledge.

La Rooy, D. J., Heydon, G., Korkman, J. & Myklebust, T. (2016). Interviewing child witnesses. I G.E. Oxburgh, T. Myklebust, T. Grant & R. Milne (Red.), *Communication in investigative and legal contexts: Integrated approaches from psychology, linguistics and law enforcement* (s. 57-78). Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.

Larsson, P. (2016). Scary monsters: The bikers: A moral panic? I P. C. van Duyne et al. (Red.), *Narrative on organised crime in Europe: Criminals, corrupters & policy* (s. 405-428). AH Oisterwijk: Wolf Legal Publishers.

Larsson, P. (2016). "The Big Scare": Bikers and the construction of organized crime in Norway. I G. A. Antonopoulos (Red.), *Illegal entrepreneurship, organized crime and social Control: Essays in honor of Professor Dick Hobbs* (s. 205-217). Cham: Springer.

Mevik, K. E. & Edvardsen, O. (2016). Barns rett til beskyttelse og medbestemmelse: Med utgangspunkt i Barnekonvensjonen. I K.E. Mevik, O.G. Lillevik & O. Edvardsen (Red.), *Vold mot barn: Teoretiske, juridiske og praktiske tilnærminger* (s. 52-67). Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.

Myhrer, T.-G. & Anderberg, A. (2016). Polisrätten - samhällsskydd och rättssäkerhet. I P. Larsson, R. Granér & H.O.I. Gundhus (Red.), *Polisvetenskap: En introduktion* (s. 81-112). Lund: Studentlitteratur.

Nyzell, S. & Larsson, P. (2016). Skandinavisk polis-historia. I P. Larsson, R. Granér & H.O.I. Gundhus (Red.), *Polisvetenskap: En introduktion* (s. 31-51). Lund: Studentlitteratur.

Oxburgh, G. E., Fahsing, I. A., Haworth, K. & Blair, J. P. (2016). Interviewing suspected offenders. I G.E. Oxburgh, T. Myklebust, T. Grant & R. Milne (Red.), *Communication in investigative and legal contexts: Integrated approaches from psychology, linguistics and law enforcement* (s. 135-157). Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.

Academic articles in journals

Aas, G. (2016). Theory or practice? Perspectives on police education and police work. *European journal of policing studies*. Downloaded from <http://www.maklu-online.eu/en/tijdschrift/ejps/online-first/online-first/theory-or-practice-perspectives-police-education-a/>

Bjelland, H. F. (2016). Identifying human trafficking in Norway: A register-based study of cases, outcomes and police practices. *European Journal of Criminology*. doi:10.1177/1477370816677619

Bjørger, T. (2016). Counter-terrorism as crime prevention: A holistic approach. *Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression*, 8(1), 25-44. doi: 10.1080/19434472.2015.1108352

- Bjørkelo, B. (2016). Whistleblowing: Antecedents and consequences. *Psychologia Społeczna*, 11(3), 267-283. doi: 10.7366/1896180020163803
- Dahl, J. Y. & Lomell, H. M. (2016) En god og en dårlig nyhet: Om DNAs effekt på oppklaringsprosenten i vinningsaker. *Nordisk politiforskning*, 3(1), 9-28. doi: 10.18261/issn.1894-8693-2016-01-03
- D’Cruz, P. & Bjørkelo, B. (2016). Sociocultural dynamics in whistleblowing: insights from India. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Business Administration*, 8(2), 143-162. doi: 10.1108/APJBA-07-2015-0061
- Fredriksen, S. (2016). Polititjenestepersoners og privatpersoners adgang til å benytte straffeprosessuelle tvangsmidler. *Tidsskrift for strafferett*, 16(1), 8-34. doi: 10.18261/issn.0809-9537-2016-01-02
- Granhag, P.A., Oleszkiewicz, S., & Kleinman, S. (2016). Eliciting information from small cells of sources. *Journal of Policing, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism*, 11(2), 143-162. doi: 10.1080/18335330.2016.1215507
- Gundhus, H.O. I (2016). Å målstyre skjønnsutøvelse: Profesjonalisering av politiets utlendingskontroll. *Sosiologi i dag*, 46(1), 54-81. Downloaded from <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2391370>
- Hagsand, A.V., Roos af Hjelmsäter, E., Granhag, P. A., Fahlke, C. & Gordh, A. S. (2016). Witnesses stumbling down memory lane: The effects of alcohol intoxication, retention interval, and repeated interviewing. *Memory*, (1), 1-13. doi: 10.1080/09658211.2016.1191652
- Hoel, L. A. & Christensen, E. (2016). Hvorfor velger politistudentene å bli politi?: Om verdier, idealer og et trygt samfunn. *Nordisk politiforskning*, 3(1), 29-52. doi: 10.18261/issn.1894-8693-2016-01-04
- Holmboe, M. (2016). En opplyst samtale: Om rettsvitenskapens oppgaver i kriminalpolitikken. *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Kriminalvidenskap*, 103(2), 154-181. Downloaded from <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2414522>
- Holmboe, M. (2016). Fengsel eller frihet: Noe om reaksjonsvalg i norsk strafferett. *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Kriminalvidenskap*, 103(1), 4-35. Downloaded from <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2391006>
- Holmboe, M. (2016). Reelt og informert samtykke til ungdomsstraff og ungdomsoppfølging. *Tidsskrift for strafferett*, 16(3), 215-237. doi: 10.18261/issn.0809-9537-2016-03-01
- Jakobsen, K. K., Langballe, Å. & Schultz, J.-H. (2016). Trauma-exposed young victims: possibilities and constraints for providing trauma support within the investigative interview. *Psychology, Crime and Law*. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2016.1269903
- Kääriäinen, J., Isotalus, P. & Thomassen, G. (2016). Does public criticism erode trust in the police? The case of Jari Aarnio in the Finnish news media and its effects on the public’s attitudes towards the police. *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention*, 17(1), 70-85. doi: 10.1080/14043858.2016.1144315
- Leirvik, M. S. (2016). «Medaljens bakside»: Omkostninger av etnisk kapital for utdanning. *Tidsskrift for samfunnsforskning*, 56(2), 167-198. doi: 10.18261/issn.1504-291X-2016-02-03
- Luke, T.J., Hartwig, M., Joseph, E., Brimbal, L., Chan, G., Dawson, E., Jordan, S., Donovan, P. & Granhag, P.A. (2016). Training in the strategic use of evidence technique: Improving deception detection accuracy of American law enforcement officers. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*, 31(4), 270-278. doi: 10.1007/s11896-015-9187-0
- Luke, T. J., Hartwig, M., Shamash, B. & Granhag, P. A. (2016). Countermeasures against the Strategic Use of Evidence technique: Effects on suspects’ strategies. *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling*, 13(2), 131-147. doi: 10.1002/jip.1448
- Mac Giolla, E., Granhag, P. A., & Ask, K. (2016). Task-related spontaneous thought: A novel direction in the study of true and false intentions. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*. doi:10.1016/j.jarmac.2016.04.010
- May, L. & Granhag, P.A. (2016). Using the Scharff-technique to elicit information: How to effectively establish the “illusion of knowing it all”? *European Journal of Psychology Applied to Legal Context*, 8(2), 79-85. doi: 10.1016/j.ejpal.2016.02.001
- Phelps, J. M., Strype, J., Bellu, S. L., Lahlou, S. & Aandal, J. (2016). Experiential learning and simulation-based training in norwegian police education: Examining body-worn video as a tool to encourage reflection. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*. doi: 10.1093/police/paw014
- Risan, P., Binder, P.-E. & Milne, R. (2016). Regulating and coping with distress during police interviews of traumatized victims. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*, 8(6), 736-744. doi: 10.1037/tra0000119
- Risan, P., Binder, P.-E., & Milne, R. (2016). Emotional intelligence in police interviews: Approach, training and the usefulness of the concept. *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, 16(05), 410-424. doi:10.1080/15228932.2016.1234143
- Runhovde, S. R. (2016). Taking the path of least resistance? Decision-making in police investigations of illegal wildlife trade. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, 1-16. doi: paw026v1-paw026
- Skardhamar, T. Fekjær, S. B. & Pedersen, W. (2016). *If it works there, will it work here? The effect of multi-component responsible beverage service (RBS) programme on violence in Oslo. Alcohol and drug dependence*, 169, 128-133. doi: 10.1016/j.drugalc-dep.2016.10.019
- Sooniste, T., Granhag, P.A., & Strömwall, L.A. (2016). Training police investigators to interview to detect false intentions. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*. doi: 10.1007/s11896-016-9206-9
- Tekin, S., Granhag, P. A., Strömwall, L. A. & Vrij, A. (2016). How to make perpetrators in denial disclose more information about their crimes. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 22(6), 561-580.
- Tekin, S., Granhag, P. A., Strömwall, L. A. & Vrij, A. (2016). Police officers’ use of evidence to elicit admissions in a fictitious criminal case. *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling*, 14(1), 60-73. doi: 10.1002/jip.1463.
- Thomassen, G. & Kääriäinen, J. (2016). System satisfaction, contact satisfaction, and trust in the police: A study of Norway. *European Journal of Policing Studies*, 3(4), 437-454.
- Vernham, Z., Granhag, P. A. & Mac Giolla, E. (2016). Detecting deception within small groups: A literature review. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 7. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2016.01012
- Willen, R. M., Granhag, P. A. & Strömwall, L. A. (2016). Factors affecting two types of memory specificity: Particularization of episodes and details. *PLoS ONE*. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0166469

Textbooks

Fredriksen, S. (2016). *Lovbrudd, skyld og straff: Hovedlinjer i alminnelig strafferett*. Oslo: Gyldendal Juridisk.

Myhrer, T.-G., Holmboe, M. & Spurkland, K. (2016). *Andenæs' Norsk straffeprosess: Ajourføringshefte*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

Thiis-Evensen, C. & Fredriksen, S. (2016). *Oppgavesamling i juridiske fag for Politihøgskolen*. Oslo: Gyldendal Juridisk.

Academic / popular science articles in books and journals

Jon, N. (2016). Transforming cowboy masculinity into appropriate masculinity. I A. Kinnunen (Red.), *NSfK's 58. Research Seminar: New challenges in criminology: Can old theories be used to explain or understand new crimes?* (s. 383-389). Bifröst: Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology.

Myklebust, T., Oxburgh, G. E., Grant, T. D. & Milne, R. (2016). Communication in forensic contexts: Future directions and conclusions. I G.E. Oxburgh, T. Myklebust, T. Grant & R. Milne (Red.), *Communication in investigative and legal contexts: Integrated approaches from psychology, linguistics and law enforcement* (s. 359-366). Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.

Myklebust, T., Oxburgh, G. E., Walsh, D. & Redlich, A. D. (2016). Conclusion: Interview practice for victims and witnesses - realising our potential. I D. Walsh,

G.E. Oxburgh, A.D. Redlich & T. Myklebust (Red.), *International developments and practices in investigative interviewing and interrogation. Volume 1: Victims and witnesses* (s. 299-303). Abingdon: Routledge.

Sunde, I. M. (2016). A new thing under the sun? Crime in the digitized society. I A. Kinnunen (Red.), *NSfK's 58. Research Seminar: New challenges in criminology: Can old theories be used to explain or understand new crimes?* (s. 60-79). Bifröst: Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology.

Walsh, D., Redlich, A. D., Oxburgh, G. E. & Myklebust, T. (2016). Conclusion: Interviews and interrogations of suspects - obtaining the truth, not just confession. I D. Walsh, G.E. Oxburgh, A.D. Redlich & T. Myklebust (Red.), *International developments and practices in investigative interviewing and interrogation. Volume 2: Suspects* (s. 267-270). Abingdon: Routledge.

Helleve, I., Almås, A. G. & Bjørkelo, B. (2016). Innledning. I I. Helleve, A.G. Almås & B. Bjørkelo (Red.), *Den digitale lærergenerasjonen: Utfordringer og muligheter* (s. 16-23). Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.

Larsson, P., Gundhus, H. O. I. & Granér, R. (2016). Polisvetenskap: En introduktion. I P. Larsson, R. Granér & H.O.I. Gundhus (Red.), *Polisvetenskap: En introduktion* (s. 15-29). Lund: Studentlitteratur.

Mevik, K. E., Lillevik, O. G. & Edvardsen, O. (2016). Innledning. I K.E. Mevik, O.G. Lillevik & O. Edvardsen (Red.), *Vold mot barn: Teoretiske, juridiske og praktiske tilnærminger* (s. 13-16). Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.

Oxburgh, G., Myklebust, T., Grant, T. D. & Milne, R. (2016). Communication in investigative and legal settings: Introduction and contexts. I G.E.

Oxburgh, T. Myklebust, T. Grant & R. Milne (Red.), *Communication in investigative and legal contexts: Integrated approaches from psychology, linguistics and law enforcement* (s. 1-13). Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.

Oxburgh, G. E., Myklebust, T., Redlich, A. D. & Walsh, D. (2016). Introduction: Interview practices for victims and witnesses: Realising our potential. I D. Walsh, G.E. Oxburgh, A.D. Redlich & T. Myklebust (Red.), *International developments and practices in investigative interviewing and interrogation. Volume 1: Victims and witnesses* (s. 1-13). Abingdon: Routledge.

Redlich, A. D., Walsh, D., Oxburgh, G. E. & Myklebust, T. (2016). Introduction: International developments in practice for suspects of crime. I D. Walsh, G.E. Oxburgh, A.D. Redlich & T. Myklebust (Red.), *International developments and practices in investigative interviewing and interrogation. Volume 2: Suspects* (s. 1-3). Abingdon: Routledge.

Academic / popular science articles

Bjørkelo, B. & Dahl, O. (2016). Om ordbruk om og i offentlig ledelse i møte med digital læring. *Lensmannsbladet – Politilederen*, 119(5), 28-29. Downloaded from https://www.politilederen.no/dokumenter/Politilederen/Politilederen_5_2016_web.pdf

Bjørkelo, B. (2016). Leder. *Nordisk politiforskning*, 3(1), 5-6. doi: 10.18261/issn.1894-8693-2016-01-01

Bjørkelo, B. (2016). Leder. *Nordisk politiforskning*, 3(2), 95. doi: 10.18261/issn.1894-8693-2016-02-01

Fahsing, I. A. (2016). Straffeprosess i de blindes rike?. *Politiforum*, 107(12), 42-43. Downloaded from http://politiforum.no/Straffeprosess+i+de+blindes+rike%3F.d25-T2R-jWZ_.ips

Glomseth, R. (2016). Hvordan styrkes ledelseskompetansen i politiet? *Lensmannsbladet – Politilederen*, 119(1), 22-24. Downloaded from http://www.politilederen.no/dokumenter/Politilederen/Politilederen%201_2016_web.pdf

Holmboe, M. (2016). Utmåling og gjennomføring av straff: Utvalgte artikler fra tre festskrifter. *Tidsskrift for strafferett*, 16(4), 317-320. doi: 10.18261/issn.0809-9537-2016-04-01

Holmboe, M. (2016). Ytring: Om «samfunnsnyttige oppgaver» i ungdomsplaner. Behov for reform? *Tidsskrift for strafferett*, 16(1), 3-7. Downloaded from <https://brage.bibsys.no/xmlui/handle/11250/2386413>

Holmboe, M. (2016). Ytring: Bøtesoning – fører den til ny kriminalitet? *Tidsskrift for strafferett*, 16(2), 127-130. doi: 10.18261/issn.0809-9537-2016-02-01

Runhovde, S. R. (2016). Ingen vet hvor mange CITES-saker politiet har etterforsket. *Miljøkrim: tidsskrift for miljøkriminalitet*, (2), 14-16. Downloaded from <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2427319>

Winnæss, P. & Helland, H. (2016). «Engasjement for andre»: Noen kommentarer til Linda Hoel og Erik Christensens artikkel. *Nordisk politiforskning*, 3(2), 197-204. doi: 10.18261/issn.1894-8693-2016-02-07

Chronicles, editorials, etc.

- Bøyese, E. W. (2016, 26. mai). En rusfri skole vil jeg kjempe for, men jeg vil ikke at min kamp skal gå på bekostning av vårt viktige prinsipp: «Målet helliger ikke middelet». *Sandefjords Blad*. Downloaded from <http://redir.opoint.com/?key=gTHEFIFvEolw-43YQ0uvm>
- Filstad, C., Karp, T., Glomseth, R. & Dahl, T. (2016, 28. desember). Farlige halvsannheter som fasit i politiet. *Dagbladet.no*. Downloaded from <http://www.dagbladet.no/kultur/farlige-halvsannheter-som-fasit-i-politiet/66574914>
- Franko, K. & Gundhus, H. O. I. (2016, 25. april). *Human rights and the (in)humanity at EU's borders*. Downloaded from: <http://blog.oup.com/2016/04/human-rights-inhumanity-eu-borders/>
- Franko, K. & Gundhus, H.O.I. (2016, 2. februar). *Divided loyalties: Frontex and police culture at EU's external borders*. Downloaded from <https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/research-subject-groups/centre-criminology/centreborder-criminologies/blog/2016/02/divided-loyalties>
- Glomseth, R. (2016, 31. januar). Norsk politi har høy tillit. *VG-Nett*. Downloaded from http://pluss.vg.no/2016/01/30/2295/2295_23606251
- Glomseth, R. & Bjørkelo, B. (2016, 27. mai). Toppledelse i politiet. *Ukeavisen ledelse*. Downloaded from <http://redir.opoint.com/?key=YIduguyriBbaaIMfy3oj>
- Glomseth, R., Karp, T., Filstad, C. & Dahl, T. (2016, 21. august). Hva gjør egentlig politiledere? *Aftenposten.no*. Downloaded from <http://www.aftenposten.no/>

[meninger/debatt/Hva-gjor-egentlig-politiledere-602542b.html](http://www.aftenposten.no/meninger/debatt/Hva-gjor-egentlig-politiledere-602542b.html)

- Holmboe, M. (2016, 2. november). Uklart om politikk og rett. *Vårt land*.
- Hauslo, K. E. (2016, 28. september). Thoughts for reflection. *Linkedin*. Downloaded from <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/thoughts-reflection-knut-erik-hauslo>
- Jon, N. (2016, 7. februar). Kampen mot stereotypiene. *Aftenposten, morgenutgaven*.
- Larsson, P. (2016, 6. desember). Farvel til lensmannen. *Politiforum*. Downloaded from <http://www.politiforum.no/no/meninger/leserinnlegg/2016/Farvel+til+lensmannen.d25-T2RjW0v.ips>
- Lie, E. M. (2016, 27. juni). I dag jaget jeg en romkvinne. *Aftenposten*. Downloaded from <http://www.aftenposten.no/meninger/debatt/I-dag-jaget-jeg-en-romkvinne--Elisabeth-Myhre-Lie-585140b.html>
- Olsvik, E. H. (2016, 17. februar). Om politiemblemets symbolikk: Pynt eller plikt? *Politiforum*. Downloaded from <http://www.politiforum.no/no/meninger/leserinnlegg/2016/m+politiemblemets+symbolikk%3A+Pynt+eller+plikt%3F.d25-T2JbYW6.ips>
- Rachlew, A. A. & Fahsing, I. A. (2016, 26. august). Taushet i politiavhør kan bli brukt mot deg. *Aftenposten.no*. Downloaded from <http://www.aftenposten.no/meninger/debatt/Taushet-i-politiavhor-kan-bli-brukt-mot-deg--Asbjorn-Rachlew-og-Ivar-Fahsing-602959b.html>
- Spurkland, K. (2016, 25. februar). Odins soldater driver i strid med politiloven. *Aftenposten*. Downloaded

from <http://www.aftenposten.no/meninger/kronikker/Kronikk-Odins-soldater-driver-i-strid-med-politiloven--Kai-Spurkland-8369952.html>

Spurkland, K. (2016, 20. mai). Søndagsåpne butikker er ingen sak for politiet. *Dagsavisen - Nye Meninger*. Downloaded from <http://www.dagsavisen.no/nye-meninger/s%C3%B8ndags%C3%A5pne-butikker-er-ingen-sak-for-politiet-1.727451>

Sunde, I. M. (2016, 9. desember). Pedofili er et blindspor. *Morgenbladet*. Downloaded from <https://morgenbladet.no/ideer/2016/12/pedofili-er-et-blindspor>

Reports / Theses

PH.D theses

Fahsing, I. A. (2016). *The Making of an expert detective: Thinking and deciding in criminal investigations* (Doktorgradsavhandling, Göteborgs Universitet), Göteborg.

Holmboe, M. (2016). *Fengsel eller frihet: Om teori og praksis i norsk straffutmåling, særlig i grenselandet mellom fengsel og mildere reaksjoner* (Doktorgradsavhandling, Universitetet i Oslo), Oslo.

Master dissertations

Berg, C.R. & Lillevik, M. (2016). *En vei å gå: En studie av politileders erfaring* (Master i praktisk kunnskap, Nord Universitet).

Hansen, K.-H. (2016). *Blockhashing as a forensic method* (The degree of M.Sc. in Forensic Computing and Cyber Crime Investigation, University College Dublin). Downloaded from <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2424177>

Randa, A. F. K. (2016). *Silkehanske og knyttneve: En kvalitativ studie av polititjenestepersoners møter med voldsutsatte barn* (Masteroppgave, Høgskolen i Molde). Downloaded from <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2393253>

Reports

Barth, F. (2016). *Å beherske juridisk metode: Rapport fra et forskningsbasert utviklingsarbeid*. Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Downloaded from <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2394057>

Larsen, N. M. L. (2016). *Hvordan knytte politirelevant forskningsprosjekt til emnet vitenskapsteori og forskningsmetode i undervisningssammenheng: Rapport*. Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Downloaded from <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2429791>

Olsen, T., Kermit, P., Rønning, H., Hustad, J. H. & Eriksen, J. (2016). *Kunnskapsstatus: Rettssikkerhet for personer med utviklingshemming*. (NF-rapport nr. 4/2016). Bodø: Nordlandsforskning. Downloaded from <http://www.nordlandsforskning.no/publikasjoner/kunnskapsstatus-rettssikkerhet-for-personer-med-utviklingshemming-article3299-152.html>

Vestby, A. & Bjelland, H. F. (2016). *Intervjuundersøkelse blant deltakere i etterforsknings- og ressursgruppen i Op Mile*. Romerike Politidistrikt.



Conference papers and academic presentations

Barland, B. (2016, mai). *Fortellinger om doping og kroppskultur: Kan kroppsovervåging gi alternative fortellinger?* Fagseminar Gym og Gymnos, Oslo.

Barland, B. (2016, juni). *Doping: Et problem i kriminalomsorgen?* Konferanse KRUS, Lillestrøm.

Bjørger, T. (2016, mars). *Counter-Terrorism as crime prevention.* Konferanse for politiutdanningsinstitusjoner i Europa, Roma.

Bjørger, T. (2016, september). *Introduction to the project "Recruitment, education and careers in the police: A European longitudinal study" (RECPOL)*, Chair of two RECPOL panels. CEPOL Research & Science Conference, Budapest.

Bjørger, T. (2016, oktober). *Police officers in the making: Findings from a longitudinal study of recruitment and education of police students in seven European countries (RECPOL)*. CEPOL Research & Science Conference, Budapest.

Bjørger, T. (2016, oktober). *Preventing crime: A holistic approach.* Workshop on the Role of Psychological Assessment in the Prevention of Crime, Tbilisi.

Bjørger, T. (2016, oktober). *Strategies for preventing terrorism.* Workshop on the Role of Psychological Assessment in the Prevention of Crime, Tbilisi.

Bjørkelo, B. (2016, juni). *How do we choose in ethical dilemmas? Research on social media and ethics in professions.* Graduate School of Human Interaction and Growth (GHIG) 10th annual seminar and 10 year anniversary conference, Universitetet i Bergen.

Bjørkelo, B. (2016, september). *Når offentlig ansatte varsler.* Partnerforums frokostseminar, Oslo.

Bjørkelo, B. (2016, september). *To develop police research through gender balance, the FIX project.* 6th Nordic Police Research Seminar, Oslo.

Bjørkelo, B. & Eriksen, B. (2016, november). *Varsling – utfordring i skjæringspunktet mellom juss og psykologi.* Representantskapsmøte, Tønsberg.

Eckblad, K. (2016, mai). *Politi-»mester» på godt og vondt: Danning og utdanning - Mellom klassiske idealer og ytre relevans*. Nasjonalt nettverk for universitet- og høyskolepedagogikk, Stavanger.

Ellefsen, B. (2016, september). *Reform on community policing viewed from a historical perspective*. 6th Nordic Police Research Seminar, Oslo.

Franko, K. & Gundhus, H. O. I. (2016, 2. februar). *Divided loyalties: Frontex and police culture at EU's external borders*. Downloaded from: <https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/research-subject-groups/centre-criminology/centreborder-criminologies/blog/2016/02/divided-loyalties>

Franko, K. & Gundhus, H. O.I. (2016, november). *Den risikable profilering*. NID-dagen, Nasjonalt ID-senter, Oslo.

Ganapathy, J. (2016, mai og oktober). *Kulturforståelse, mangfold og kommunikasjon*. UNE: Utlendingsnemda, Oslo.

Ganapathy, J. (2016, juni). *Cultural awareness, diversity & communication*. HiOA Summer School, Oslo.

Ganapathy, J. (2016, august og oktober). *Cultural awareness, diversity & communication*. HiOA, Oslo.

Ganapathy, J. (2016, september). *Cultural awareness & communication*. Politihøgskolen, Stavern.

Ganapathy, J. (2016, oktober). *Snakk om tillit*. Konferanse om radikaliserings og ekstremisme, Høgskolen på Lillehammer.

Ganapathy, J. & Damkås, T. (2016, oktober). *Community based policing and post-conflict police reform*. CEPOL Research & Science Conference, Budapest.

Glomseth, R. (2016, mars). *Kriseledelse*. NTNU, Ålesund.

Glomseth, R. (2016, mai). *Om boka Politiledelse*. Asker og Bærum politistasjon, Sandvika.

Glomseth, R. (2016, mai). *Presentasjon av nordisk master i politiutdanning*. Ledarskap inom polisen - Forskare möter praktiker, Linneuniversitetet.

Glomseth, R. (2016, august). *How to transform a new policing policy into improved practices?* The 27th annual meeting of the International Police Executive Symposium, Washington.

Glomseth, R. (2016, september). *Politireformen*. Brumunddal Rotary, Brumunddal.

Glomseth, R. (2016, september). *Å være leder i endrings- og overgangstider*. Hamar bispedømme, Hamar.

Glomseth, R. (2017, oktober). *Arbeid med masteroppgave og akademisk skriving*. NTNU, Ålesund.

Glomseth, R. (2016, desember). *Endring og endringsledelse i politiet*. Samling for praksisansvarlige i Øst og Sør Øst politidistrikt, Stavern.

Glomseth, R. & Karp, T. (2016, mai). *Leder- og lederutvikling for ledere i Trøndelag politidistrikt*. Trøndelag politidistrikt, Selbu.

Gundhus, H. O.I. (2016, januar). *Politiets møte med et globalisert samfunn*. Foredrag for Oslo Politidistrikt, Seksjon for organisert kriminalitet.

Gundhus, H. O.I. (2016, januar). *Politiets møte med et globalisert samfunn*. Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

Gundhus, H. O. I. (2016, februar). *Border policing in the new frontiers of the global north*. Monash University, Melbourne.

Gundhus, H. O. I. (2016, mai). *Politimetoder i endring*. Instituttseminar Kriminologiska Institutionen, Stockholms Universitet.

Gundhus, H. O.I. (2016, april). *Utvisning som straff*. Juss-buss seminar, Oslo.

Gundhus, H. O.I. & Franko, K. (2016, mai). *Politiets arbeid med tvangsreturer*. Foredrag for Justis- og Beredskapsdepartementet, Oslo.

Gundhus, H. O.I. & Franko, K. (2016, juni). *Straff som utvisning*. Foredrag for UDI, Område for utvisning, Oslo.

Heivoll, G. (2016, januar). *Fra «oppdagelse» til «etterforskning»: Overgangen fra tradisjon til legalisme i forståelsen av den offentlige strafforfølgningens startfase*. Seminar for strafferett- og prosessjurister, Nord Universitet.

Heivoll, G. (2016, februar). «... to Interesser der staa mod hindanden». *Forståelsen av Grunnloven § 102 i spenningen mellom justis og politi*. *Rettslige overgangsformer og juridisk offentlighet: politi- og kriminalrett i nordisk rettsutvikling, ca. 1850-1950*. Forum for politi, rett og historie, Universitetet i Oslo.

Hemmingby, C. (2016, februar). *Etterretning - håndverk eller vitenskap?*. Gjesteforelesning på kurs, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

Hemmingby, C. (2016, april). *Militant islamists targeting Europe: Operational developments and the threat assessment challenge for critical business and*

infrastructure protection. Security and Counter Terrorism Expo, London.

Hemmingby, C. (2016, juni). *Militant islamists and targeting preferences in Europe*. Faglig foredrag for britiske myndigheter, London.

Hemmingby, C. (2016, juni). *Om terrorister og målutvelgelse*. Gjesteforedrag for sikkerhetsmyndigheter, Oslo.

Hemmingby, C. (2016, september). *Targeting preferences of militant islamists in Europe and implications for threat assessments*. Counterterrorism and Intelligence seminar, Oslo.

Hemmingby, C. (2016, november). *Terrorismens utvikling i Europa*. Foredrag for Oslo politidistrikt.

Hemmingby, C. (2016, november). *The targeting preferences of militant islamists in Europe*. Society of Terrorism Research 2016, Haag.

Hoel, L. A. (2016, november). *Analytisk tilnærming i eget forskningsarbeid*. Senter for praktisk kunnskap, Nord Universitet.

Hoel, L. A. & Bjørkelo, B. (2016, september). *Is that good-enough policing? A study of ethical grey area cases; From the unfortunate to the improper*. 6th Nordic Police Research Seminar, Oslo.

Holm, R. (2016, september). *Hvordan opplever studentene læringsutbyttet på Lederkandidatstudiet ved Politihøgskolen?* 6th Nordic Police Research Seminar, Oslo.

Holmboe, M. (2016, januar). *Ungdomsstraff og ungdomsoppfølging. Samtykke til hva? Om orientering for reaksjonsfastsettelsen og om hva en ungdom-*

- splan kan inneholde. Fagmøte Oslo politidistrikt, Manglerud.
- Holmboe, M. (2016, februar). *Rettsvitenskapens oppgaver i kriminalpolitikken*. Prøveforelesning for ph.d.-graden. Universitetet i Oslo.
- Holmboe, M. (2016, april). *Ungdomsstraff og ungdomsoppfølging. Samtykke til hva? Om orientering for reaksjonsfastsettelsen og om hva en ungdomsplan kan inneholde*. Fagmøte Oslo politidistrikt, Sandvika.
- Holmboe, M. (2016, mai). *Samtykke til ungdomsstraff og ungdomsoppfølging: Om orientering for reaksjonsfastsettelsen og om hva en ungdomsplan kan inneholde*. Erfaringskonferanse for Kriminalomsorgen og Konfliktrådene, Lillestrøm.
- Holmboe, M. (2016, juni). *Prevensjon og gjengjeldelse: Teori og praksis i norsk straffutmåling*. Paper presentert på Faget i fokus-konferansen, Lillestrøm.
- Holmboe, M. (2016, juni). *Forpliktet til akademisk frihet*. Fagmøte Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Holmboe, M. (2016, oktober). *Nytt og gammelt i ny konfliktrådslov: Megling*. Meglersamling, Kristiansand.
- Holmboe, M. (2016, november). *Brudd på vilkår for ungdomsstraff og ungdomsoppfølging: En oversikt over regelverket og noen eksempler fra rettspraksis*. Erfaringskonferanse om ungdomsstraff og ungdomsoppfølging, Gardermoen.
- Holmboe, M. (2016, november). *Rettspraksis om ungdomsstraff og ungdomsoppfølging ved reaksjonsfastsettelsen: En gjennomgang av praksis siden 2014*. Erfaringskonferanse om ungdomsstraff og ungdomsoppfølging, Gardermoen.
- Holmboe, M. (2016, november). *Valg av straffereaksjon i en human strafferettspleie*. Konferansen Traumer og kvalitet, Bergen.
- Holmboe, M. (2016, desember). *Samtykke til ungdomsstraff og ungdomsoppfølging, og konsekvensene ved brudd*. Samarbeidsseminar, Bergen.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2016, januar). *New trends in modern policing: Preventing organized crime*. Foredrag for OMCGs.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2016, januar). *New trends in modern policing. Subproject 2: Preventing organized crime: Policing outlaw motorbiker gangs*. Ryukoku University, Kyoto.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2016, februar). *Aussie at Heart and Banned for life: Border crossing policing strategies employed against members of Outlaw Motorcycle Clubs in Australia*. Leverhulme Network Event. Monash University, Melbourne.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2016, mars). *New trends in modern policing: Preventing organized crime, policing outlaw motorcycle clubs*. Monash University, Clayton.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2016, mars). *New trends in modern policing: Preventing organized crime, policing outlaw motorcycle clubs*. Researcher seminar, Australian National University.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2016 mars) *Death by a thousand paper cuts: Australian approaches to OMCGs*. New Trends in Modern Policing Seminar on Policing Organised Crime, Oslo.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2016, mars). *New trends in modern policing: Subproject 2: Preventing organized crime: Policing outlaw motorcycle gangs*. Australian Crime Commission, Canberra.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2016, mars). *What can condoms tell us about Nordic prostitution policies?* Gendered Violence Research Network seminar, Sydney.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2016, mars/april). *Institutional practices in the prevention and counteraction of trafficking of humans*. Partnership for Successful Institutional Practices for the Prevention of Human Trafficking and Labor Exploitation of Youth at Risk, Borovets.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2016, oktober). *Trafficking as wicked problem: Crimes of the labour market in Norway*. NSfK working group meeting, Helsinki.
- Jon, N., Berg, K. & Bjørkelo, B. (2016, september). *Fix the system and achieve unique institutional goals: The FIX project*. The 9th European Conference on Gender Equality in Higher Education, Paris.
- Johannessen, S. O. & Glomseth, R. (2016, mai). *Presentation av norsk antologi om polisens ledarskap*. Ledarskap inom polisen - Forskare möter praktiker, Linneuniversitetet.
- Johannessen, S. O., Larsson, P. & Mortvedt, O. M. (2016, september). *Framtidens politi: Nærpoliti eller militært politi?* Oslo Dokumentarkino, Oslo.
- Larsson, P. (2016, januar). *Politimetoder og narkotika*. KROM, Oslo.
- Larsson, P. (2016, mars). *Kunsten å selge inn sentralisering som en nærpolitireform*. Høgskolen i Hedmark, Rena.
- Larsson, P. (2016, mai). *Politiet møter praktiker*. Polisutbildningen, Linneuniversitetet, Växjö.
- Larsson, P. (2016, juni). *Det kommer snart hit: Noen trekk ved kriminalitetsutviklingen i Norge og Sverige*. Skan-kontroll, Oslo.
- Larsson, P. (2016, november). *Illegal jakt på ulv i Norge*. Symposium om illegal jakt på varg, Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet.
- Larsson, P. (2016, november). *On the art of selling centralization as a local police reform*. Seminar for praktikere i etterkant av Scottish International Policing Conference 2016, Dundee.
- Larsson, P. (2016, november). *Kriminalpolitikken fra ekspertvelde til populisme*. FOKO-seminar, Sundvolden.
- Larsson, P. (2016, desember). *Politi, politikk og narkotika*. Gravøl for tidsskriftet Rus og samfunn, Oslo.
- Mevik, K. & Edvardsen, O. (2016, mai). *Barns rett til medbestemmelse og beskyttelse under og etter avdekking av vold i hjemmet: Med FN's barnekonvensjon som ramme*. Nordiska konferensen om barnmishandel och omsorgssvikt, Stockholm.
- Myklebust, T. (2016, mars). *Practitioners and academics: The way forward*. The International section at the Norwegian Police University College: Presentation for representatives from Bundesministerium für Inneres Abteilung, Oslo.
- Myklebust, T. (2016, juni). *The two parallel legal systems obtaining children's testimonies: "Examination-in-chief" / "adversarial package", and the 'Nordic model'*. The investigative Interviewing Research Group Annual Conference 2016, Oslo.
- Myklebust, T. (2016, september). *Leadership in action: Selvledelse og personlig utviklingsaspekter*. BI, Oslo.

- Myklebust, T. (2016, november). *Senior investigating officer's development programme in Norway*. Northumbria Police Department, Newcastle.
- Myklebust, T. & Gardner, C. (juni). *A comparison of Australia and Norway in the way we conduct the investigative interviews of children*. Presentasjon for Statens Barnehus i Bergen.
- Myklebust, T. & Snortheimsmoen, A. (2016, april). *Timeline and perspectives on the terrorist attacks 22nd July 2011*. International week at the Norwegian Police University College, Oslo.
- Myklebust, T. & Snortheimsmoen, A. (2016, juni). *The terrorist attacks 22nd July 2011 implications for the police service and on society: Presentations for representatives from the Police Academy in Niedersachsen*. NPUC, International Unit, Oslo.
- Myklebust, T. & Snortheimsmoen, A. (2016, oktober). *The terrorist attacks 22nd July 2011: Presentations for representatives from the Police Academy*. NPUC, International Unit, Oslo.
- Nørstebø, A. & Nilsen, A. D. (2016, november). *Eksamensformer med bruk av video*. Workshop om digital vurdering i høyere utdanning, Oslo.
- Paulsen, J. E. (2016, mars). *Flipped classroom*. Forum for nettbasert læring, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Paulsen, J. E. (2016, mai). *Policing as a values-based practice: Prospects and challenges*. Value, Context and Narrative in Medical Epistemology and Health Care Practice, Oxford.
- Paulsen, J. E. (2016, juni). *Etiske perspektiver på utviklingen av politimetoder og -teknologi*. Politihøgskolens Forskningskonferanse 2016, Oslo.
- Paulsen, J. E. (2016, september). *Etikk i helse-sammenheng*. Høgskolen i Oslo og Akershus, Oslo.
- Paulsen, J. E. (2016 november). *Etikk i bekymrings-samtalen*. Sertifiseringskurs for politibetjenter POD, Oslo.
- Paulsen, J. E. (2016, desember). *Handlekraft uten dømmekraft? Om verdimelessig kvalitetssikring av politiarbeid*. Politidirektoratet, Oslo.
- Paulsen, J. E. (2016, april). *Yrkesetikk*. Temadag for politistudentene, Vestfinnmark politidistrikt, Alta.
- Paulsen, J. E. & Simensen, T. K. (2016, oktober). *Digital læring - fjas eller fager fremtid? Bli Inspirert!* Pedagogisk fagdag, Oslo.
- Risan, P. (2016, juni). *Regulating and coping with distress during police interviews of traumatized victims*. iIIRG Annual Conference, London.
- Risan, P. (2016, november). *Politiavhør av traumatiserte personer: Et klinisk perspektiv*. Agoraseminar 2016, Oslo.
- Runhovde, S. R. (2016, september). *Just passing through? Illegal ivory trade in Uganda*. The 11th Annual WCO Picard Conference, Manila.
- Sandvik, A. M. & Hansen, A. L. (2016, juni). *Adult attachment, psychological distress and resiliency in prison inmates: A Norwegian prison study*. 16th International Conference of Forensic Mental Health Services, New York.
- Skardhamar, T., Hart, R., Fekjær, S. B. & Pedersen, W. (2016, september). *Changes in night-time economy and the concentration of violent events*. 16th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology, Münster.
- Soknes, B. K. & Holmboe, M. (2016, november). *Taushetsplikt et hinder for samarbeid?* Konferansen Sårbare mennesker i sårbare systemer, Hell.
- Solhjell, R. (2016, oktober). *Kongo for dummies*. Folkeopplysningen, Oslo.
- Sunde, I. M. (2016, april). *Bitcoin and blockchain from a policing perspective*. Jon Bing Memorial Seminar. UiO, Oslo.
- Sunde, I. M. (2016, april). *Forutseende politi*. PKF-konferansen 2016, Gardermoen.
- Sunde, I. M. (2016, april). *Anders Behring Breivik: Soningssak: Krenkelse av EMK art. 3*. Nordisk Workshop i Strafferett, Sydlandsk Universitet Odense.
- Sunde, I. M. (2016, mai). *A new thing under the sun? Crime in the digitized society*. NSFK's 58. Research Seminar, Bifröst.
- Sunde, I. M. (2016, juni). *Forutseende politi: Dataanalyse som en tjeneste i smart politi*. Politihøgskolens Forskningskonferanse 2016, Oslo.
- Sunde, I. M. (2016, november). *Det er noe på nettet vi ikke liker*. NORID-seminaret «Det er noe på nettet vi ikke liker», Oslo.
- Vestby, A. & Bjelland, H. F. (2016, september). *Negotiating organizational boundaries: A case study of a multi-agency investigation*. 16th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology, Münster.
- Vestby, A. & Bjelland, H. F. (2016, september). *Negotiating organizational boundaries: A case study of a multi-agency investigation in Norway*. 6th Nordic Police Research Seminar, Oslo.



POLITIHØGSKOLEN

Slemdalsveien 5
Postboks 5027, Majorstuen
0301 Oslo
Tlf: 23 19 99 00
Faks: 23 19 99 01
www.phs.no