

Research at the Norwegian Police University College

2017



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2017 was the first year in the new strategic period 2017-2021. Four major areas are emphasized as being special focus areas in the new strategy:

- Educating a knowledgeable police service
- Educating a police service that are in the forefront with regard to developments in society and criminality
- Educating a police that prevent and fight crime in a digitalized society
- Be a leading environment within police research



In 2016 The Norwegian Police University College (PHS) had a “record year” in achieving publication points – primarily because of the high number of published monographs. We were therefore prepared for a solid downturn in 2017, but see that the number of scientific publications has continued to increase (even though the publication points have slightly decreased). 2017 was also a good year for Doctoral Degrees – four throughout the year.

2017 also experienced a high number of articles and chapters from PHS forming joint publications – which is a positive development because it shows that staff at PHS are collaborating broadly with colleagues at other institutions of education and research at home and abroad. Due to the new calcula-

tion model, this also has a positive effect on the publication points attained.

The past number of years PHS has had strong focus on the development of applications to the Norwegian Research Council and the EU’s Framework Programme. At the end of 2017 PHS participated in five projects financed by the Research Council, one financed by the EU and one by EFTA funding. In addition, there are eleven projects either completely or partly financed by funds from other external sources, and seven projects are being financed by PHS and a collaborating partner.

“Changing Police Methods” is the largest ongoing research project and is being funded by the Norwegian Research Council. In the project various relevant cases are being charted and analysed to examine trends in modern policing. The purpose of the project is to examine the increasing intertwinement of police methods used prior to a crime occurring (proactive policing) and police measures after a crime has occurred (reactive policing). The introductory article this

year deals with this exciting project.

The research groups at PHS are now well established. Part of the aim of these groups is that they will strengthen the academic environment at the college throughout the various departments and locations. After their establishment in 2016 several of the groups now have concrete projects in progress. This is good news!

Special thanks to our academic staff who contribute to making PHS an exciting and academically thriving workplace. Relevant research and knowledge development is decisive for the Norwegian police and the Department of Justice. This is of particular importance during the current times of change. PHS will contribute towards ensuring that the police work knowledge based at all levels and in all types of assignments. This is being facilitated by providing research-based knowledge in many channels, through the Bachelor studies and the Further Educations course.

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Changing Police Methods

The project “Changing Police Methods” has been ongoing since 2015. The ambition behind the project is to pick up changes in the police use of methods and to contribute to new knowledge about the quality of policing and the police’s role in society. The Norwegian Research Council has granted funding for the project as part of the programme, *Strategic University College Programme which runs until 2021*.

When we started the project, the aim was to explore the increasing intertwinement of police methods being used prior to a crime occurring (proactive policing) and police measures after the crime has occurred (reactive policing). Traditionally, crime prevention

and investigation have been separate police methods, both in teaching and in practice, and research in these two areas has mostly taken place within different disciplines. Innovative police methods are being explored as in-depth studies of different strategies/methods – such as evidence-based policing, intelligence-led policing, hot-spot policing, problem-oriented policing and locally oriented policing (Buckley, 2014; Knutsson & Tompson, 2017; Scott, Eck, Knutsson & Goldstein 2017; Ratcliffe, 201; Weisburd & Braga, 2006). Within investigation there is a long tradition of researching themes such as legal aspects, communication and conversation techniques, decision

support, organisation, tactical investigation and police interviews (see amongst others Bjerknes & Fahsing, 2018; Fahsing, 2016; Fahsing & Ask, 2016; Oxburgh, Myklebust, Grant & Milne, 2016; Walsh, Oxburgh, Redlich & Myklebust, 2016). Specialisation in the various subject areas has provided many central and important research contributions which support research-based teaching and practical training. Nevertheless there is little empirical research internationally and in Norway which looks at how different legal rules and methods are used accumulatively and/or in a compensatory manner with the goal of attaining a police service that is as efficient and fair as

possible – using the least necessary amount of force.

Intelligence

The background for the project is the fact that there is no systematic empirical research into how crime prevention, intelligence and investigation are practically used to prevent and combat crime and disorder. Policing measures are seldom used separately; different methods are often used as a toolbox to stop, hinder, prevent and/or investigate crimes. Crime prevention police use, for example, coercive measures in investigation for preventing youth crime (Holmboe, 2017). Examining methods taken from investigation may be the basis of resolutions made within investigation and administrative law, for example, confiscation of authorisations and permissions. The goal of the intelligence doctrine – which has a central position in the Community Policing Reform – is improved knowledge-based crime control, where the police intervene earlier in the process to prevent harm and the escalation of serious occurrences.

Despite this, research into police methods has gone into more depth within the separate methods than assuming that they are used together. Crime prevention policing has traditionally focused on what happens prior to investigation (Justisog politidepartementet, 1998). In addition, crime prevention was often perceived to be a more generally integrated part of the criminal justice procedures. The crime prevention term is now being used to an increasing extent in a more general sense and is being linked to instruments used in criminal justice (see, for example, Bjørge, 2015, 2016), where all the links in the criminal justice chain will have a preventive effect: arrest, prosecution and sentence/punishment. However, there is little empirical research which supports the collectively preventive and individually preventive effect of punishment. Nevertheless, the criminal law process is based on it having a certain preventive effect.

The criminal law process and administrative regulation

Holistic models mention criminal law as a reason for combatting

crime along with situational and socially oriented crime prevention. The argument is that combatting and preventing crime are two sides of the same story. Deterrence, aversion and incapacitation are mechanisms which are being discussed on the same level as reducing recruitment, normative barriers and protecting vulnerable targets. It is here that collaboration with other partners comes in – this will be explained further below in connection with the Lime case. Cooperation between different public authorities and disciplines in various complex criminal fields can indeed lead to potential coordination challenges throughout.

When we applied for funding, we had selected a series of cases which were to be charted and analysed in order to explore trends in modern policing. One project looks at the policing of economic and organised crime. Annette Vestby is examining in her Doctoral Thesis how the organisation of the police and how definitions of crime affect the use of policing strategies and collaboration – both internally and with other control organs and supervisory bodies such as the Tax Authorities, the Norwegian Food

Safety Authority and the National Authority for Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime. Heidi Fischer Bjelland is exploring how the police work in the field of Trafficking of Human Beings, in particular how the police identify, uncover, prevent and investigate in connection with forced labour and how they collaborate with other authorities and academic disciplines. Focus is given to how the field is defined, understood and legitimised by means of new success criteria. In the project “Trends in policing of cross-border crime for profit” Johanne Yttri Dahl looks at how the use of more concealed methods and undercover policing challenges the traditional, local and reactive police approach to crime of volume in Norway. The project will provide knowledge of how traditional investigation is changing and using more proactive intelligence measures in cases where potential criminals and crime are changing character.

Paul Larsson has long been interested in how concealed methods and control of communication promotes and prevents good policing, which he also looks at in connection

with illegal wolf hunting (Larsson, 2018). Another project led by Paul Larsson explores motorcycle gangs in a historical perspective and the use of dialogue and regulation versus the use of criminal proceedings.

Synnøve Jahnsen examines in a comparative perspective the strategies of different countries with regard to MC crime, where the expulsion of dangerous persons, use of preventive and “soft methods” stand in juxtaposition to the traditional reactive and repressive approaches

Gundhus is examining the significance of the intelligence doctrine for the Community Policing Reform and for the risk management of different sets of public. Both high-level national intelligence projects as well as the knowledge-driven patrols at police district level are being followed and researched. The focus of the Community Policing Reform on professionalism, specialisation, digitalisation and new work methods as well as knowledge-driven processes and intelligence are core elements in this project, which seeks to uncover new phenomena arising at the point where proactive and reactive policing intersects.

Intelligence and multi-agency collaboration

The sub-projects have two things in common: Firstly, how the use of intelligence data is placed into frameworks and processes in both functional units and geographical policing units. The other common feature is that the use of policing methods is a response to a perceived need for improvement and they will support new police goals. It is not necessarily conviction and the number of days sentenced that are success criteria. Logics of regulation and cooperation are being applied to an increasing extent, where administrative regulations, not criminal law, are being used to prevent crime. The goal of the police is to reduce damage by deterring and stopping crime, having a heavy impact, implementing forced returns of foreign nationals who commit crime, hindering the possibility of committing crime and reducing profit/gains. A good example of this is police handling of economic crime which has to be identified and prioritized in order to be uncovered (Korsell, 2015). Other examples of measures within administrative law for

preventing crime and accidents are withdrawal of permission such as driving licenses, weapon certificates and passports, etc. (Police Directorate, 2017). Increased attention placed on work-related crime, illegal immigration, terrorism and cybercrime have contributed to new practices used by the police in combatting and preventing crime.

The expectation of the police being in the forefront and working both proactively and reactively against crime – such as economic crime, work-related crime, cross-border crime for profit and trafficking of human beings – has opened doors for academic development within intelligence work and the use of more concealed methods. In order to be able to prevent and stop ongoing crime, it is a prerequisite that the police gain knowledge about crime that is being planned and is ongoing. In that connection intelligence work, proactive investigation, crime analyses, surveillance and provocation are of great significance. The question is how to use research-based knowledge within such a framework. What tensions arise between the academic and political aspects when the police are to be

more knowledge-driven outside the framework of investigation and the prosecution authorities?

Coordination challenges

The police are to an increasing extent entering collaboration projects with external partners, including other control and supervisory bodies. One of the clearest arguments for such investigations by the various public authorities are the opportunities this provides for information sharing. Criminal networks are constantly increasing their area of activity – both in relation to the crime practiced and with regard to which lines of business they are targeted at – and they are continuously getting better at adapting to the controls of the authorities. In order to be able to combat crime exercised by such networks, collaboration between the authorities is necessary. Such collaboration increases the opportunity to crack down on a greater amount of the crime than if one public body had to deal with the case on its own.

One example of such collaboration between public authorities is the investigation of the Lime case, where the police, the Social Security Office and the tax authori-

ties gathered with the common goal of stopping the activities of the Lime network. The list of crimes included, amongst others, human trafficking, violation of the Immigration Act, swindling social benefits, tax evasion and breach of the Working Environment Act. The establishment of the cross-authority investigation group provided members of the group with good opportunities to pursue both the specific goals of the public authority in question as well as to contribute to the group's common, overall goals. By having access to an "extended toolbox" – including the possibility of imposing separate or joint sanctions – the investigation group experienced both increased efficiency in the investigation and the discovery of crimes which probably would not otherwise have been uncovered.

At the same time as collaboration can be an effective means for combatting complex crimes that affect many sectors of the economy, coordination between organisations will also bring up some important questions regarding the relationship between efficiency and privacy laws. The investigation groups involving several state

organisations have great potential power and there are good reasons for having rules connected to, for example, sharing of information and the duty of confidentiality. Cooperation between the public authorities therefore raises questions about the scope of the state and the possibilities which various authorities have for investigating and pursuing certain crimes.

Increasing complexity and uncertainty

Throughout the course of the project it has become apparent that changing policing methods are to a great extent connected to the expansion of new areas in which the police can have success and where new reasons for policing have arisen. Preparedness, security and identity searches have become more important since the 2000s. We also see the development of new areas for policing such as migration-related crime, labour market crime and cybercrime. These are areas which do not naturally stand out as being relevant in criminal statistics. The “magic” to be found in criminal statistics thus loses its impact with regard to prioritizing, and the police need to use

other tools to uncover and reduce crime (Korsell, 2015).

Policing methods are changing, and the eradication of traditional boundaries between various methods does not simply consist of implementing neutral techniques, but can be linked to the understanding of the police role in society. Since the 1980s the control of migration has got an increasingly symbolic and political function, which has moved immigration controls away from the administrative domain and over to the area of criminal law. The project has therefore dealt with the issue of policing increasingly being influenced by measures connected to administrative law in order to combat and prevent law – a fact which also is expressed in political documents (Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet, 2017a; Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet, 2017b). A normative challenge is that police checks are becoming more targeted towards foreign nationals at the same time as simultaneous use of policing methods creates more room for discretion and randomness in legal practice. Selection of cases is completely dependent on resources and priorities as well as which cri-

minal areas are to be prioritized.

Establishing identity is also becoming more important, and various forms of risk management and knowledge-based, statistical profiling affect police relations with the public and checks of various groups. In particular, when categorizing into cases and public groups based on charting and statistics, it is important to be observant with regard to group divisions based on skewed samples, past cases, how easily cases can be prosecuted as well as other prejudices and possibly over-policing of certain groups. Even if management policy emphasizes the production of statistical steering data and intelligence products of a strategic kind, the police are focused on knowledge that will create a foundation for taking operative and tactical decisions regarding personal checks, identity and security.

Risk management and the need for identity checks will also involve storage of insecure information as well as informal exchange of personal data, which again can create challenges connected to the rule of law. Since the police registration of data outside the criminal case is becoming more important as a

support for decision making, it is becoming more important for researchers to follow research on police registers (Bjelland & Dahl, 2017). Unintended effects from the introduction of policing methods which are to reduce repressive control are a recurring theme within police research. Knowledge production and profiling will unavoidably affect how various groups of people are described and regarded, as well as affecting communication within the police and relations between the police and the public. How the management and use of personal data characterises and is characterised by how the police exercise discretion, and possibly contributes to forming new organizational identities, institutional logics and practices, is therefore especially interesting in such a connection.

Conclusion

Administrative and civil rules of law are being explicitly used to an increasing extent in crime prevention. This has a double effect; it increases capacity and efficiency by preventing cases from becoming criminal cases, but it reduces the guarantees of legal protection which a criminal definition provi-

des. As Lucia Zedner (2016, s.4) has observed, the state is continuously developing new coercive measures which have the potential of invading the protection provided through criminal proceedings. This is being done by applying civil and administrative instruments which to a greater extent conceal aspects of punishment:

States have been quick to claim that if a coercive measure or detention regime is *for* prevention or regulation or administrative convenience it is not, by definition, punishment. Yet this privileging of purpose does not mitigate the pains imposed by coercive measures, so to re-label measures as non-punitive is often nothing less than a cynical subversion of the criminal process and its human rights protections.

The question we are posing is how the accumulated filtering of policing methods affects the societal mandate of the police, its social function and grounding. Which coordination problems arise in collaboration between public authorities and academic disciplines? How do the special units interact with regard to the police districts? How is the selection of cases affected by the fact that we have a National Authority for the Investigation and Prosecution of Economic

and Environmental Crime? And what effect does the Community Policing Reform's new digital working processes have on the police's relationship with inhabitants and the less commonly used term "public"? There are many questions that arise, and the least we can do is to shed light on them and discuss them by conducting research into police practice.

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Oppdrag:
Morgendagens
samfunn

Politiets samfunnsoppdrag
- hva utfordrer og hva er løsningen

Presentations

PHS Research Conference 2017

The PHS Research Conference in 2017 had the title: “Assignment: Tomorrow’s Society – the Societal Task of the Police – Challenges and Solutions?”

The conference was introduced with two lectures about the development leading towards **the societal task of the police** today. The first lecture was held by Frank Aarebrot (University of Bergen) who lectured on *The Violence Monopoly of the State – quo vadis?* As a basis for answering the question “Where we are going?” he gave an historical overview from the time when the protective and pea-

ce-preserving use of force was in the form of a contractual relationship between the prince and the army he had engaged for the task. With the growth of stronger and larger state formations, this became the task of a professional and state police force. Aarebrot maintained that the state alone has not single-handedly carried out use of force, not even in the course of the 150 years when Norway has had a police organisation of a certain dimension. Both Customs and Excise and the Norwegian Armed Forces have had tasks in this area. With regard to which direction we are heading, one of the questions raised by Aarebrot was whether we are able to maintain a standardised

police education with a relatively large emphasis on physical capabilities, given the future challenges with cybercrime, amongst others, becoming a significant element. He concluded partly where he had begun; by stating that the use of force is about to disappear and is partly being re-established as a contractual relationship – with regard to the exercise of law. Protection today is to an increasing extent no longer based on police actions, but on agreements with insurance companies and security services. The professor received a solid applause when he was thanked for his thought-provoking contribution, and little did anyone know that, before the summer was

over, the voice of this enthusiastic and provocative presenter would be silent for ever.

Assistant Professor Brigitte Ellefsen (PHS) explained in her lecture *Police (politics): The societal task of the police in an historical perspective* about the growth of the police as we know it today. From its tiny start in the 1600 -1700s with the comprehensive tasks which at that time belonged to the police, via the growth of the police as a primary power authority and also later as a fighter of crime. During her lecture she also showed what have been the most important issues in the police's societal tasks through these times and what the legitimizing values were in each period.

After these introductory descriptions the focus of the conference went over to where we are heading – “the challenges” and “the solutions”. With regard to the **challenges**, the presenters concentrated mainly on two problems: (i) Both with regard to amount and type, the demand for police services is larger than the police can cover, and (ii) New threats present the police with new challenges such as cybercrime and an undefined terror threat.

Both Professor Barry Loveday (university of Portsmouth) and Ph.D. candidate Mette Volquartzten (the Faculty of Law, University of Copenhagen) discussed expectations relating to policing services. In his lecture, *The Shape of things to come: Police organisational structures and the new profile of crime in England and Wales*, Loveday emphasized that the police in England and Wales have increasingly been burdened with tasks which more correctly belong to the health services – they are handling people with primarily mental illness. In the lecture, *Can private security services help the police?* Voldquartzten considered whether society has developed in such a way that the police are expected to offer protection and solve problems which previously were not police tasks. Professor Inger Maria Sunde (PHS) held a lecture on *The Societal Task of the Police in a Digitalised Society* and discussed challenges connected to crime committed both on the internet and with the help of the internet. Loveday also touched on this topic, and mentioned that a significant amount of cybercrime is not being reported to the police, which means that the

decrease in criminal statistics paints an incorrect picture. Sunde dwelt upon to which extent such actions should be criminalised since crime also creates an expectation that violations of the law will be pursued. Loveday also took up the special challenges connected to undefined terrorism – a problem area which is discussed by Secretary General Arne Røksund in his contribution *The Norwegian Armed Forces' assistance to the police*, and by Ph.D. Kai Spurkland's presentation *War and Peace and that kind of thing*.

Regarding **solutions** to the challenges, the presenters at the conference divided themselves into four main subject areas: investigation, management, education and competence, as well as being required to share police task-solving.

In the lecture *Obligated to academic freedom: Research, criticism and quality* Associate Professor Morten Holmboe (PHS) looked at the contents of academic freedom – both its significance for contributing to a correct description of reality, and for developing new, and perhaps “undesired” and provoking, proposals for solutions.

Not surprisingly, several of the conference's lecture contributions were aimed police management. Christin Thea Wathne, head of research (The Institute for Work Research) discussed her research on *performance management in the police*. She presented a survey of to which extent different groups in the police believe that New Public Management has led to better policing, to officers being more motivated, and whether the focus on numbers as a management parameter has led to a "tampering of numbers". Professor Paul Larsson (PHS) talked about *Police and Politics. Can the police prioritise or are they being "prioritized"?* He discussed whether the police both had the capacity and opportunity to organize their tasks according to the analyses showing where the challenges are to be found, or whether that are becoming the object of more opportunistic political steering. Associate Professor Rune Glomseth (PHS) talked about a project *What is police management in practice?* In this project a number of leaders are being followed in practice. There is not one single type of police management, and management of the police

does not distinguish itself fundamentally from that of other organizations. However, what does appear to characterize police leadership is that problems and challenges are dealt with as they turn up (incident management).

Education and competence as a prerequisite for solving future challenges was also in focus. Otto Peterson (Researcher II/Ph.D. Candidate, PHS) looked at the theme *Are we educating a police service that is capable of solving its societal task?* He presented a survey about recruiting and educating a police service that carries out its tasks according to legal frameworks, is balanced in its execution of authority and is in accordance with general management objectives (hierarchical management). Thomas Schou Roer (Danish Police College) looked at *Specialization in investigation?* and at which qualities a good investigator is required to have in order to meet the challenges of today's society. Police Lawyer/Ph.D. Candidate Jul Fredrik Kaltenborn introduced *Big Data – advantages and disadvantages at the investigative stage?* He discussed which tools and which competence is necessary to handle the challenge that large

amounts of electronic data represent. He also looked at the opportunity to use big data when presenting evidence in court about what knowledge a criminal possesses, and thereby also contribute to supporting the requirement of subjective guilt. The digital competence of the police was also a main theme in Inger Maria Sunde's previously mentioned presentation.

The final element in the section dealing with solutions was connected to the need for sharing police tasks. This was discussed by several of the contributors when talking about the topic of education, in particular the possibility of future challenges involving (some) of the policing tasks being solved by other professions than those with education from PHS and Law. Future challenges can also signal the fact that the police need assistance from other public authorities – such as the armed forces – as Spurkland discussed in his presentation, or that certain policing tasks are left to the security services, as Volquartzén discussed.

The conference ended with Tor-Geir Myhrer's contribution where he summarised *Heading forwards when the current position*

is uncertain (or wrong). Gathering together the main points brought up at the conference, he reflected about whether the main steering documents for the future police (primarily the Police Analysis (White Paper 2013:9)) had sufficiently accurate insight into where the police are currently positioned. This is a prerequisite for being able to answer the question “Quo vadis?” introduced by Frank Aarebrot.

PHS as national academic coordinator.

In 2016 the *Action Plan for lifting the field of Investigation* (Police Directorate, 2016) was introduced. One important measure that was passed later that year was the establishment of an administrative and developmental apparatus for criminal cases. Its goal is to maintain and support a knowledge-based and standardized development of the field of investigation.

This apparatus is now being set up, and is being constructed as an overall quality system for developing and implementing national procedures and stan-

dards. The system will have three levels: academic authority (the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Police Directorate), academic administrators (Special Units or police districts) and academic circles (representatives from various competence areas within the police service). In addition, a new role of academic coordinator is being defined. This will be placed with PHS, and the function is currently being drawn up.

The tasks which accompany the role of academic coordinator include, amongst others, coordinating, supporting and assuring the quality of the work carried out by the academic circles by developing and updating national academic guidelines and other support documents. The position involves receiving and coordinating input regarding improvements – including systematic experiential learning, practical work environment and prosecuting authorities – and will contribute to bringing about change in education and training.

The police have a long tradition as an experience-based occupation, but in the establishment of a national system for academic development there is also a clear expectati-

on that several types of knowledge must lay the grounds for practice. Knowledge-based policing presupposes that practice also rests on knowledge from research. This is supported by amongst others the White Paper 2009:12 (p.185):

Knowledge-based policing is described in the Norwegian police as systematic and methodical gathering of relevant information and knowledge which is analysed with the purpose of taking strategic and operative decisions about crime prevention and measures to combat crime. Within knowledge-based policing there is an expectation that the police will actively relate to and apply other types of knowledge than their own experience-based knowledge.

Everything developed in the new system is being drawn up according to a set method to meet the demand for quality and verification. The academic coordinator will make sure that this method is being followed and will also have special responsibility for knowledge searches being carried out systematically to ensure a broad, updated and scientific knowledge base for those guidelines that form the foundation of police operations.

From knowledge to action

Another main part of the role of academic coordinator involves informing about research-based knowledge in a way that can contribute to change, development and improvement in the field of practice. To succeed with this, research has to be interpreted, adapted and presented in a way that makes it understandable, relevant and applicable for the target group. This process is often called *knowledge translation*.

A main part of this term includes awareness of the fact that knowledge from a research context is not necessarily easily transferrable to a practical context. This awareness has gradually increased as knowledge-based practice has established itself as theory and a way of working within various sectors. It has become apparent that looking for research, evaluating and placing it side by side is not sufficient. In order to have success knowledge translation, research groups and those working in the field of practice need to cooperate so that research can be adapted, implemented and applied in the actual context.

One strategy of conveying information – what is to be conveyed, to whom, how and through which channels – is decisive for turning research into practice. The library at PHS has years of experience, including active use of social media and its own blog on the police intranet “The Source”. In the new system for academic administration KO:DE will form a natural channel for reaching those employed in the police. In addition, the fact that PHS have the role of academic coordinator ensures that new knowledge and national guidelines will be integrated into the education and training.

PHS welcomes a national system for academic development and looks forward to contributing to this. The plan is to have established the new function during the course of 2018.

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Further development of Police Science and increase of share of externally financed research

In connection with the new strategic period 2017-2021 Nina Skarpenes, the Principal of the Norwegian Police University College, made the following introduction:

Strategy 2017-2021 shall create a framework, give a direction and set the ambition level for PHS. The strategy involves long-term planning and will contribute to the processes we are developing, challenging and lifting each other up so that we together emerge as a college that provides education and research of high quality and relevance for the police and society.¹

The new strategy lays the path for a high level of ambition at PHS in the years to come. The strategy is built around an important need for change as a result of the changes in

society and the type of criminality. Based on this, changes are also required at PHS so that the college will be able to solve its societal task and provide education programmes and research of high quality and relevance for society.

Four main areas stand out as important focal points in the new strategy:

1. Educating a knowledgeable police service
2. Educating a police service that are in the forefront with regard to developments in society and criminality
3. Educating a police that prevent and fight crime in a digitalized society
4. **Be a leading environment within police research**

In this publication we will focus on the area **Be a leading environment within police research**, which is defined in the strategy with the following goals:

- Further develop Police Science
- Be a clear and active knowledge provider in academia and in the police/judiciary and participate actively in social debate.
- Increase and maintain the share of academic staff with research competence.
- Increase the share of externally financed research.

Even though the focus of this publication is to present police research and development work in 2017, it is important to be aware of

¹ Politihøgskolen[2016]. *Strategi 2017-2021*. Oslo: Politihøgskolen

the fact that this work actively contributes to other main areas of PHS activity during the period 2017-2021 (see points 1-3).

When staff at the college use their R&D resources to develop new teaching methods and/or programmes, they actively contribute to educating a knowledgeable police service both at Bachelor and Master level as well as within further education. Some of these projects also result in conference contributions, lectures and articles.

Some of the research at PHS deals directly with changes in societal and criminal developments – such as research into changing police methods, immigration, challenges in an increasingly digitalized society or the carrying of firearms, to mention a few. Knowledge developed through these projects can again be used for educating a police service that is more capable of combatting new forms of crime and meeting other challenges.

Increasing national and international Research and Development

Researchers at PHS are strongly

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

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

The European Association of Psychology and Law (EAPL)

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

The European Police College (CEPOL) – Europol and Eurojust

This is an EU organization in which the Norwegian Police University College is an official partner. CEPOL develops and promotes knowledge and education for European police within a variety of subject and crime areas, including police management, investigative methods, organized crime, cyber-crime and economic crime. CEPOL, Europol and Eurojust arrange a series of conferences and academic seminars, as well as publish research journals and other academic journals.

European Police Research Institute Collaboration (EPIC)

EPIC is a consortium with partners from different countries: Police Academy of the Netherlands, Scottish Institute for Policing Research & University of Dundee (UK), University College Ghent (Belgium), Cardiff University School of Social Sciences (UK), Norwegian Police University College, Uppsala University (Sweden), Police College of Finland, Linnaeus University (Sweden), Manchester Business School (UK). The consortium contributes

to building bridges between policy and police practice on the one hand and scientific knowledge and research on the other.

Academic Group for Work and Organisational Psychology at the Institute of Psychology, University of Oslo

The Research Department at PHS is collaborating in the project “Police as an Organisation” with academic staff from Work and Organisational Psychology at the Psychological Institute at the University of Oslo. The project has been ongoing since 2009 and has focused on factors of organizational psychology in police investigation. This joint project has resulted in several scientific articles and Master theses at the Institute.

International Investigative Interviewing Research Group (iIIRG)

iIIRG is an international network for practitioners and academics who have interviewing and interviewing methodology as their academic field. The network was founded in 2007 by Trond Myklebust (PHS) and Gavin Oxburgh (Newcastle University) and has

today approximately 450 members from over 25 countries. iIIRG arranges an annual conference and publishes a peer-reviewed journal *Investigative Interviewing: Research and practice* (II-RP). Several institutions take part through formalized collaboration in the form of iIIRG, such as Newcastle University (England), PHS (Norway), The Centre of Forensic Linguistics (Aston University, England) and the University of Derby (England). Several other institutions use iIIRG for academic development, for example the International Court of Human Rights in the Hague (ICC), the United Nations’ Development Programme (UNDP), and the Kids Internet Safety Alliance (KINSA, Canada). These institutions have educated field operators (interviewers) through the academic expertise provided by iIIRG. iIIRG is also represented on the steering committee of the UN’s “Anti-Torture Initiative” and “The Association for the Prevention of Torture”, led by Juan E. Mendez (previously the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment).

The International Police Executive Symposium (IPES)

IPES is the annual symposium for the research journal *Police, Practice and Research*, which publishes international research on all police-related topics ranging from patrol activity to top management.

The annual symposium reinforces the interdisciplinary and intercultural development of policing as a subject area by acting as a gathering point for researchers and practitioners. PHS is represented regularly at the annual symposium.

The Faculty of Law at the University of Oslo

PHS collaborates with several units at the Faculty of Law: the Institute of Criminology and Sociology of Law, the Institute of Public Law and the Norwegian Research Center for Computers and Law.

The Institute for Criminology and Sociology of Law (IKRS) at the University of Oslo: The Institute is an important partner for collaboration on Police Science with staff conducting police research. Three of the professors are directly linked to PHS. Professor Emerita Liv Finstad is Professor II at PHS

and leads the group qualifying for professorship until January 2018. Professor Heidi Mork Lomell is connected to the externally financed project “Taking surveillance apart” as Professor II PHS. Professor Helene Gundhus is connected to the externally financed project “New Trends in Modern Policing” as Professor II PHS.

The Department of Public and International Law (IOR) has several researchers working on important questions related to criminal law and criminal procedures which are of significance for PHS. In 2017 the Institute and PHS arranged a Nordic workshop on criminal law at PHS’ department in Stavern. Research Fellow Ingvild Bruce is participating in the PHS research group “Police in a digitalized society”.

“The research group for studies of punishment, criminal law and the execution of punishment” at the Faculty of Law has members both from IKRS and IOR. The group is led by Professor Johan Boucht at IOR and Professor Thomas Ugelvik at IKRS. The group also has participants from PHS; Professor Inger Marie Sunde, Associate Professor Morten Holmboe and Research Fellow Jeanette W. Hegna.

The research group collaborates with local, national and international institutions, including PHS. The group comprises researchers with various backgrounds in criminal law, criminal procedure, administrative law, criminology, legal sociology, ethics and international human rights. Research is done on criminal law and practice, the legitimacy of punishment, the daily sociology of punishment, punishment and globalization processes and different forms of punishment. The research field is at the cutting edge between law and sociology.

The Norwegian Research Center for Computers and Law is another major partner collaborating with PHS through the research project SIGNAL led by the Center. The collaboration involves mentoring of research fellows within the field of cybercrime, participating and contributing to conferences and workshops.

Consortium for Research on Terrorism and International Crime

The consortium is collaboration between major Norwegian research groups whose area is terrorism and

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

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

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

Pär-Anders Granhag (University of Gothenburg, Professor II PHS).

Nordic Police Research Network

This network has its origin in the educational programmes of the Nordic countries, and is an active network of police researchers. The network's goal is to stimulate police research in the Nordic countries by means of regular publications of newsletters (approx. 10 times a year), and by arranging a Nordic police research conference every second year. Up to now there is no secretariat to organize meetings and the network. The meetings started off with having around 10-12 participants to today having parallel sessions, often with more than 100 participants from the Nordic countries, mostly Norway and Sweden. They cover research from extremely varied academic areas where the common denominator is police research. Besides strengthening research, the major goal behind these seminars is to ensure that the research is channeled to practitioners and leaders working in this field. The seminars are intended to provide a meeting point for researchers and practitioners.

Police Science is an academic area in rapid development, and research-based knowledge is channeled through this network. The network is also open to students, and information about new academic work done by students in the form of Master theses may also be distributed through the network's newsletter.

Norwegian University of Life Sciences

PHS is responsible for one of eleven work packages connected to the EU H2020- financed project "Community-Based Policing and Post Conflict Police Reform" (ICT4COP). The project is coordinated by the Institute for International Environmental and Development Studies (NORAGRIC) at the Faculty for Landscape and Society at the university. The project is based on 11 focus countries in Latin America, South-East Asia, Africa and South Asia, and focuses on the themes of youth, gender, technology and police training. PHS has the main responsibility for the working group in police training. Fifteen different institutions are participating in the project, ten of which are located in Europe and

five are in Asia, Africa and Central America..

NTNU in Gjøvik

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

Police Experts Network (PEN)

PEN is a large international network consisting of over fifty police experts gathered on a volun-

tary basis to give advice to researchers involved in the EU project ICT4COP. The intention is to gather practical experience and knowledge from the police and academic knowledge from researchers. Members of PEN provide advice during the research process and are responsible for distributing new knowledge back to their respective institutions. PEN has members from large parts of the world and is administered by Tor Damkås at PHS.

New trends in modern policing

The project leader for the network is Helene O. I. Gundhus (Professor II, PHS). The project team consists of Professor Paul Larsson, Associate Professor Johanne Yttri Dahl, and Research Fellows Heidi Fischer Bjelland and Annette Vestby. As part of the network building, Professor Nicholas Fyfe, Director of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR), will be guest lecturer at PHS for a three-month period. Other collaborating partners are Linnaeus University, the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention and the University of Oslo.

PHS, School of Psychology (Newcastle University) & the Institute of Psychology (UiO)

PHS has entered an agreement (MOU) on collaboration within research and teaching at the two respective institutions. The three collaborating partners will contribute to each other's Master's programme and collaborate on the projects "The police as an Organisation" and "A Comparative Study of the Police Organisation in Norway, Scotland & England" (For more information about the projects, see page: 43 and 41).

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

A research group at PHS is leading the European Research Network RECPOL which examines recruitment, education and careers in the police. With the help of a questionnaire, police students in seven European countries (Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Scotland, Belgium and Catalonia) are followed throughout three or four phases: at the start of their education, the end of their education, and

three and (possibly) six years into their careers to see how education and practical experience affect their attitudes, values and views about policing and society throughout the four phases. Recently police training colleges in Hungary and Georgia have also joined RECPOL.

Research unit for Criminal, Legal and Investigative Psychology (CLIP)

CLIP is a research group at the Psychological Institution (University of Gothenburg) focusing on legal psychology. Research into this field involves taking knowledge of psychology which is of importance in the judicial system and turning it into practice. Legal psychology can contribute to making police investigation more effective and taking care of legal rights, as well as ensuring that the assessment of evidence by the courts is more objective and fair.

Most of us wish for a judicial system that is modern, efficient, and humane and which maintains legal rights. To fulfil these requirements, a lot has to be in place. An important piece of the jigsaw is to have relevant research into legal

psychology at a high scientific level. Therefore it is positive that the subject of legal psychology is growing rapidly worldwide.

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

PHS is a collaborative partner with the University of Oslo, the Center for Studies of Holocaust and Religious Minorities, the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, the Peace Research Institute Oslo and the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment in C-Rex. In addition to these Norwegian partners, there are also the following international partners: Handa Center for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence (CSTPV); St. Andrews University (Scotland); Institute of Security and Global Affairs and Center for Terrorism and Counter-terrorism, Leiden University (The Netherlands); Institut für interdisziplinäre Konflikt- und Gewaltforschung (IKG), University of Bielefeld (Germany).

C-REX finances half a Post-Doctorate post at PHS connected to the policing of extremism and hate crime.

Young Nordic Police Research Network

The network's aim is to gather young researchers in the area of police and policing for annual seminars with themes concerning issues of police or policing that are particularly relevant for Nordic countries, and/or issues that are interesting for contrasting Nordic practices with other countries' practices. We want to inspire Nordic researchers to learn about the Nordic similarities and differences, which in turn may lead to improve the understanding of policing in the home country of the participants. In 2017 the annual network seminar was hosted by the Norwegian Police University College (PHS).

Research projects in 2017

In this section we wish to highlight ongoing research projects which both contribute to developing Police science as a separate discipline and to strengthen occupational research. The projects are presented alphabetically after the title of the project under each sub-heading. Staff from PHS are not listed with the name of the institution.

External research funding is a prerequisite to continue to be able to strengthen police research at PHS. The college has therefore in the past number of years had special focus on drawing up applications to the Norwegian Research Council and the EU's Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, amongst others. The amount of externally financed projects has increased, and to further strengthen this work a research advisor was employed in autumn 2017.

The projects are presented according to the source of financing except for Ph.D. projects described in more detail in the chapter about the Ph.D. (from p. 61).

For complete references with DOI/links – see “Reported Publications” (from p. 32).



Projects financed with EU/EFTA funding

Community based Policing and Post Conflict Police Reform (ICT4COP)

Tor Damkås, Jaishankar Ganapathy, Magnus Seierstad, Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik, Pernille Erichsen Skjevraak & Alf H. Næsje

PHS is one of 10 organisations from Norway, Germany, England, Poland and Ireland that make up the research consortium behind ICT4COP. The project is fully financed by the EU through Horizon 2020 and stretches over a 5-year period from 2015.

The goal of the project is to improve the safety of people living in post-conflict areas. How can sustainable and trust-based relations be developed between society and the police? The project will also examine how information- and communication-technology can be developed and utilized to strengthen these relations.

The project is organised according to the following work packages (tasks):

- 3 work packages with responsibility for coordination and technical aspects: “WP1 Mana-

gement and Coordination of the Project”, “WP 2 Community-Based Policing in Comparison”, “WP 11 Dissemination and Exploitation of Results”.

- 4 thematic work packages: “WP 3 Technology Development”, “WP 4 Police Training and Education”, “WP 5 Youth Issues”, “WP 6 Gender Issues”.
- 4 geographical work packages: “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 South-East Europe” (Bosnia Herzegovina, Kosovo and Serbia).

Work package 4 “Police, training and education” (WP 4) led by PHS. One of the goals of this work package is to gather training material connected to Community Policing from the project’s 11 focus countries in the EU, the UN and other partners, and to make the material available for all of the researchers on the project through a database established by PHS. A reference group, PEN, has also been established with approx-

imately 45 international police experts who all have practical experience and knowledge from this subject area. The police experts will assist by advising on how to identify and assess “best practice” and point out potential areas for improvement in the gathered material. In collaboration with Bochum University in Germany, PHS will develop an e-learning module in “Community-oriented policing” (COP) by June 2020. Jaishankar Ganapathy is a participant in WP8. The group will study experiences of COP in Afghanistan and Pakistan to see whether improved communication and interaction between the police and the local community can contribute to better security for the inhabitants by means of improved efficiency and accountability on the part of the police.

Publications 2017:

Ganapathy, J. & Damkås, T. (2017). Pathways to understanding community-oriented policing in post-conflict societies. European police and science research bulletin, Summer 2017,(16). Strengthening law enforcement responses to

Strengthening law enforcement responses to Transnational Organized Crime in the context of the migrant crisis

Heidi Fischer Bjelland, Johanne Yttri Dahl & Paul Larsson

The project is a bilateral collaboration between PHS and the Center for the Study of Democracy (Bulgaria). The project deals with cross-border organized crime with special focus on trafficking and smuggling of human beings. Its goal is to improve and strengthen work in combatting transnational organized crime as well as contribute to an exchange of competence between Norway and Bulgaria. The project is financed with EFTA funding and is connected to Norwegian Financial Mechanisms 2009-2014. Project duration: February 2017– November 2017.

Publication and presentation 2017:

Stoynova, N., Bezlov, T., Dahl, J. Y. & Bjelland, H. F. (2017). *Cross-border organised crime: Bulgaria and Norway in the context of the migrant crisis*. Sofia: Center for the Study of Democracy.

Bjelland, H. F., Dahl, J. Y. & Larsson, P. (2017, November). *Policing*

human trafficking and human smuggling in Norway. Paper presented at Center for the Study of Democracy, Sofia, Bulgaria. Prosjekter finansiert av Norges forskningsråd

Building competence for keeping competence/Fix the system and achieve unique institutional goals

Tina Luther Handegård (project leader), Brita Bjørkelo, Liv Finstad (UiO/ professor II, PHS), Nina Jon, Kathrine Berg & Knut Evensen

The project is aimed at employees in senior lecturer positions, their leaders and the R&D committee. All staff at PHS in an Associate Professor position have the opportunity to participate in the group qualifying for professorship. Currently there are three qualifying groups set up. In addition, PHS and the Norwegian Prison Services Education Centre have set up a group for senior lecturers qualifying to become Reader (Docent).

The main goals of the project are:

- To increase the number of professors generally and in particular the number of female

professors. At least three female professors in the course of three years.

- In the long term: To strengthen Police Science as an academic discipline through permanent gender balance in academic positions and research leadership. Gender equality contributes to raising quality in higher education and research. Research-based knowledge will in turn contribute to the unique national responsibility which PHS has for providing knowledge-based leadership in the police.

Sub-goals:

- To conduct a research-based mapping and analysis of what promotes and prevents opportunities for qualifying to top positions in academia and research.
- Draw up local criteria for promotion to professorship
- Continue the work with the groups qualifying for professorship, led by an external professor- Distribute and grant time for Research and Development which promotes the strategic goal of the project to have at least three female professors

- To increase the knowledge and skills of leaders in connection with knowledge leadership

The project period runs from 1 April 2015 to 1 April 2018.

Presentations 2017:

Bjørkelo, B. (2017, 28 April). PHS's BALANSE-project. *Forskningsrådet.no*.

Handegård, T. (2017, June). *Velkommen til forskningslederprogrammet*. Presentation at Seminar 1: Research Leadership Programme, PHS, Kongsvinger.

Handegård, T. (2017, August). *Refleksjoner rundt FIKS-prosjektets betydning for PHS: Har prosjektet opplevd motstand, kritikk eller antifeminisme?* Presentation at the Norwegian Research Council's Balanse Seminar, Lysaker.

Computational Forensics for Large-Scale Fraud Detection (ArsForensica)

Katrin Franke (project leader NTNU i Gjøvik), Jul Fredrik Kaltenborn & Inger Marie Sunde

The project is financing a total of 7 Research Fellows, amongst others, Jul Fredrik Kaltenborn from PHS. The project examines the use of

different types of artificial intelligence in the analysis of big data, with the goal of uncovering, preventing and investigating economic crime. Kaltenborn's project illuminates legal aspects related to such use of big data. He is on the Ph.D. programme at the Law Faculty of the University of Oslo, and is in addition following a project arranged by NTNU in Gjøvik. Inger Marie Sunde is his mentor.

In 2017 work also started with an article which is planned to be published in an international journal at the end of 2018. The article deals with the integration of police use of artificial intelligence with legal principles, and is a collaboration between Katrin Franke and Inger Marie Sunde.

The project is financed by The Norwegian research Council's IKT-Pluss.

Publications and presentations 2017:

Sunde, I. M. (2017). Cybercrime law. I A. Årnes (Ed.), *Digital forensics* (p. 51-116). Hoboken: Wiley.

Sunde, I. M. (2017, mai). *Cybercrime Prevention and Cybercrime Investigation: What is the*

Difference from a Rule of Law Perspective? Presentation at the Cyber Symposium 2017: Digital Resilience, Litteraturhuset, Oslo.

Sunde, I. M. (2017, October). *Presentation of the book project (Digital forensics) and the chapter Cybercrime law*. Book presentation, The Norwegian Research Centre for Computers and Law, University of Oslo.

Illegal hunting as a challenge to natural resource management and law enforcement: Contested legitimacy and resistance / Police efforts against illegal wolf hunting

Paul Larsson, Olve Krange (NINA) & Ketil Skogen (NINA)

The project deals with the efforts of the police and the National Nature Supervisory Board in preventing illegal wolf hunting. This is based on studies of cases and interviews involving local police investigators, the National Authority for the Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime, and contact persons in the Nature Supervisory Board responsible for predatory animals – so far 14 people. How are “hopeless cases”

investigated? “Hopeless cases” are cases where there are few traces, tips of varying quality, interviews that do not function, and a lack of carcasses and other technical evidence. In such cases the public are often of little help because they believe that police efforts are being prioritized in the wrong way. The police themselves are also divided in their view about how serious these crimes are.

Publications and lectures 2017:

Larsson, P. (2017). *Regulating illegal wolf hunting in Norway*. I A. Kinnunen (Red.), NSfK’s 59. Research Seminar (s. 202-207). Glumslöv: Örenäs Slott, Sweden.

Larsson, P. (2017, May). *Regulating illegal wolf hunting in Norway*. Presentation at NSfK’s 59. Research Seminar, Örenäs Slott, Glumslöv, Sweden.

Larsson, P. (2017, June). *On the hunt: Organised crime and wire-tapping*. Presentation at New Trends-meeting for Scottish police educators, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Larsson, P. (2017, June). *On the hunt: The use of modern surveillance techniques in policing illegal hunting of wolves*. Presentation at

the International Symposium on Society and Resource Management (ISSRM), Umeå, Sweden.

Larsson, P. (2017, November). *Regulating illegal hunting of wolves*. Presentation at Scandulv-konferanse, Örsundsbro, Sweden.

New trends in modern policing

Helene O. I. Gundhus (project leader UiO / professor II, PHS), Paul Larsson, Johanne Yttri Dahl, Annette Vestby, Synnøve Økland Jahnsen & Heidi Fischer Bjelland

PHS has been granted funds by the Norwegian Research Council 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 and analyse various relevant cases to explore trends in modern policing. The aim of the project is to examine the increasing intertwinement of police methods used before a criminal offence takes place, so-called proactive policing, and police measures after the criminal offence occurs, so-called reactive policing. Traditionally crime pre-

vention and investigation have been two separated police methods. Today it is expected that the police are one step ahead and working both proactively and reactively against a variety of criminal offences, such as economic crime, work market crime, crime for profit, and trafficking of human beings. This requires that the police have knowledge about crime as it is being planned and carried out. In this connection intelligence, proactive investigation, crime analyses, surveillance and provocation are of great significance. The project will explore dilemmas and questions arising from the use of new police methods, the new role of the police in society and the blurring of differences between proactive and reactive police method. The focus of the Community Policing Reform on professionalism, specialization, new working methods, knowledge-driven processes and intelligence is examined by looking at ongoing projects. Based on carefully selected cases, the project will develop knowledge about areas of policing where there has been little research done, both in Norway and internationally. The

project will thus contribute to new empirical knowledge and theory development, which is of importance for the education of a highly qualified police service.

Six sub-projects:

1) Trends in policing cross-border crime for profit

Johanne Yttri Dahl

The goal of the project is to examine how the police are working to combat cross-border crime for profit, and how changes in the relationship between crime prevention, intelligence and investigation are visible in this area.

Publications and presentations 2017:

Bjelland, H. F. & Dahl, J. Y. (2017) Exploring criminal investigation practices: The Benefits of analysing police-generated investigation data. *European Journal of Policing Studies*, 5(2), 5-23.

Dahl, J.Y. (2017). Hvorfor bruke kompass når vi har GPS? – Politiets sikring av biologiske spor (DNA-bevis) og fingeravtrykk. *Retfærd*, 40(3/4), 28-50.

Stoynova, N., Bezlov, T., Dahl, J. Y. & Bjelland, H. F. (2017). *Cross-border organised crime: Bulgaria*

and Norway in the context of the migrant crisis. Sofia: Center for the Study of Democracy.

Bjelland, H. F., Dahl, J. Y. & Larsson, P. (2017, november). *Policing human trafficking and human smuggling in Norway*.

Presentasjon på Center for the Study of Democracy, Sofia, Bulgaria.

Dahl, J. Y. (2017, juni). *Policing mobile property offenders in Norway*. Presentasjon på Joint SIPR – Norwegian Police University College seminar, Dundee, Skottland.

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

Annette Vestby

What do the supervisory bodies' institutional configurations of organised and economic crime look like? How do these affect the choice of cases and procedures? Data gathering in the form of interviews and observation is carried out by selected special units, police districts and other public authorities. The project is a Ph.D. project (see p. 70 for more information about the project as well as publications and presentations).



3) Preventing organised crime: Combatting MC crime

Synnøve Økland Jahnsen

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

Which administrative and legal regulations can be applied in combatting this type of crime?

Which different constellations of collaboration are being formed?

The project is based on data gathered in several countries, mostly states in Australia, and has an international and comparative perspective

Publications 2017:

Jahnsen, S. Ø. & Skilbrei, M.-L. (2017). Leaving no stone unturned: The borders and orders of transnational prostitution. *British Journal of Criminology*, 58(2), 255-272.

4) Police methods: From the concealed to dialogue-based police strategies

Paul Larsson

The project examines the police use of methods in a broad sense – from how the police use concealed methods and communication control to prevent and combat crime,

to conflict- and dialogue-based police strategies. The project is based on data about police handling of motorbike gangs and the illegal hunting of wolves.

Publications and presentations 2017:

Larsson, P. (2017). Reguleringen av illegal ulvejakt i Norge. I A. Kinnunen (Red.), *NSfK's 59. Research Seminar* (s. 202-207). Glumslöv: Örenäs Slott.

Larsson, P. (2017, mai). *Reguleringen av illegal ulvejakt i Norge*. Presentasjon på NSfK's 59. Research Seminar, Örenäs Slott, Glumslöv, Sverige.

Larsson, P. (2017, juni). *On the hunt: Organised crime and wiretapping*. Presentasjon på New Trends-møte for skotske politiutdannere, Edinburgh, Skottland.

Larsson, P. (2017, juni). *On the hunt: The use of modern surveillance techniques in policing illegal hunting of wolves*. Presentasjon på International Symposium on Society and Resource Management (ISSRM), Umeå, Sverige.

Larsson, P. (2017, november). *Regulating illegal hunting of wolves*. Presentasjon på

Scandulv-konferanse, Örsundsbro, Sverige.

5) Changing policing methods: Police risk management and the public

Helene O. I. Gundhus

What are the consequences for the role of the police in society when security, transnational cooperation and intelligence are becoming an increasingly more important part of everyday policing? The purpose of the project is to examine new technology and work methods within the police. The project looks especially at how intelligence, crime prevention and investigation affect police priorities, risk handling and relations with the public.

The project is based on data such as interviews, focus groups, observations and questionnaires. Gundhus is collaborating with Christin Wathne at the Work Research Institute (AFI), Niri Talberg at FAFO and Pia Jansen at the Armed Forces' Intelligence College. Publications and presentations 2017:

Gundhus, H.O.I. (2017). Discretion as an obstacle: Police culture, change and governance in a

- Norwegian context. *Policing*, 11(3), 258–272.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. (2017, March). *Discretion as an obstacle*. Presentation at Ethnographic Perspectives on Policing and Experiences of Policing in a Context of Administrative Change, Workshop, Aarhus, Denmark.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. (2017, June). *Migration security and intelligence*. Presentation at Policing Organised and Cyber Crime: research and practitioner perspectives, Seminar at Scottish police college, Kincardine, Scotland.
- Gundhus, H.O.I. (2017, August). *Politimetoder i endring*. Presentation at Uni Resarch Rokkansenteret, Bergen.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. (2017, September). *Formidling av politiforskning*. Presentation at Police Science – FIKS project Oslo.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. (2017, September). *Transnational policing and intelligence: Negotiations of risks*. Presentasjon på Human trafficking and human smuggling in Norway and Bulgaria, Seminar, Sofia, Bulgaria.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. (2017, September). *Rhetorics and practice of policing borders*. Presentation at Migration Research at IKRS and PRIO, University of Oslo.
- Gundhus, H.O.I. (2017, October). *Transnational policing and intelligence: Negotiations of risks*. Presentation at Seminar on human trafficking and human smuggling in Norway and Bulgaria, PHS, Oslo.
- 6) Policing THB: A mixed-methods study of the Norwegian police’s combatting of trafficking of human beings**
- Heidi Fischer Bjelland*
- The project examines police efforts to combat THB. Its purpose is to examine how the Norwegian police deal with the global phenomenon of trafficking in human beings, and which challenges this constantly changing field of crime are creating at local police level. The project is a Ph.D. project (see p. 64 for more information about the project’s publications and presentations).
- Security in Internet Governance and Networks: Analyzing the Law (SIGNAL)**
- Inger Marie Sunde*
- The project is led by Professor Lee Bygrave from the Research Center for Computers and the Law (The Faculty of Law, University of Oslo). The project has three Research Fellows, one of which is Luca Tosoni who is writing about privacy rights in the field of cybercrime. Tosoni is also on the Ph.D. programme at the Law Faculty. The project is financed by the Norwegian Research Council’s IKTPluss. On 16 – 17 October the first annual SIGNAL symposium was held on the theme *Legal Challenges in Cybersecurity: Freedom To vs Freedom From*. There was a great number of overseas participants attending the symposium. A closed session was held at the Law Faculty of Oslo University and an open session (full day) was held at Hotel Bristol (Oslo).
- Presentation 2017:
- Sunde, I. M. (2017, oktober). *Why Treat Crime as Cybercrime?: A Critical Look at Cybercrime Law*. Presentasjon på Legal Challenges in Cybersecurity: Freedom To vs Freedom From: 1st Signal symposium, Oslo.

Projects financed by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security

In addition to the projects mentioned below, there is also the Ph.D. project “Policing human trafficking: A mixed-methods study of the Norwegian Police’s fight against trafficking in human beings” (Heidi Fischer Bjelland), partly financed by the Police Directorate and partly by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.

Definition of the term Parallel Society

Marit Egge & Randi Solhjell

The project is commissioned by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and its purpose is to gather different perceptions of what parallel society is, and if possible come up with a definition which can lay a foundation when the theme is discussed. The report will be sent to the Ministry for comments and input at the beginning of 2018 and is intended to be completed by March 2018.

The project is financed by the Ministry with two work-months.

Right-wing extremism and conspiracy theories in Norway: Development features and preventive strategies

Tore Bjørge (professor, C-REX / professor II, PHS) (project leader), Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik, Birgitte Haanshus, Terje Emberland & Cora Alexa Døving

PHS has been commissioned by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security to conduct a survey about “Right-wing extremism and conspiracy theories in Norway – development features and preventive strategies”. The project is a collaboration with the Center for Holocaust studies and religious minorities (C-REX) at the University of Oslo. The project consists of four sub-projects:

- a. “Development and scope of right-wing extremism in Norway”. (Tore Bjørge & Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik, PHS & C-REX).
- b. “The extreme right’s activities on the Internet and social media”. (Birgitte Haanshus, C-REX and PHS).
- c. “The significance of conspiracy theories within right-wing extremism”. (Cora Alexa Døv-

ing & Terje Emberland, Holocaust Center).

- d. “Prevention of right-wing extremism and hate crime: Some perspectives and experiences of the police” (Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik & Tore Bjørge, PHS & C-REX).

The project started up in winter 2016, but was significantly delayed because of lengthy processes in obtaining the necessary permissions. The accumulated report is planned to be finished in spring 2018.

Knowledge status in the crime prevention field

Siv Rebekka Runhovde

The project looks at the research-based status of knowledge in the field of crime prevention and intends to provide an overview of measures having a direct or indirect preventive effect. Its goal is to illuminate the most important challenges in crime prevention work among the various sectors, to point at areas where efforts are lacking and where there are gaps in knowledge. The overview is limited to Norwegian research from 2000 until today.

The project had a 6-month duration and was completed in February 2018.

Projects financed by the Police Directorate (POD)/ and the Norwegian Police Security Service (PST)

Firearms project – part 1

Bjørn Barland, Julie Høvik, Tor-Geir Myhrer, Pernille Skjevraak & Gunnar Thomassen

In this two-part project police experiences connected to the temporary arming of the Norwegian police in the period from November 2014 to February 2016 are examined, as well as police and public attitudes to the question of whether the Norwegian police generally should be armed when on duty

The first part of the project – evaluation of the temporary period of arming – was commissioned and financed by the Police Directorate. It started up in autumn 2016 and was finished in February 2017. Associate professor Bjørn Barland was project leader for this part of the project.

The main research questions in the project have been about wheth-

er and to which extent arming:

1. Affected contact with the public.
2. Affected risk communication.
3. Affected how the police solved tasks tactically.
4. Affected the amount of undesired incidents connected to weapon handling.

The data for this part of the project is taken from in-depth interviews with police staff at different levels (Task force personnel, Task Commanders and Head of Operations) from four police districts and one special unit – approx.. 30 people in total. In addition, documents have been analysed and data has been gathered and systemised from reports from the police districts to the Police Directorate. Publications and poster presentation 2017:

Barland, B., Høvik, J., Myhrer, T.-G. & Thomassen, G. (2017). “Som før, men tryggere”: Politiets vurdering av 14 måneders midlertidig bevæpning (PHS Forskning 2017: 3). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

Barland, B., Thomassen, G., Myhrer, T.-G., Høvik, J. & Strype, J. (2017, September). *Just another TOOL in the Box:*

Attitudes in the Norwegian police towards permanent arming of police officers. Presentation at The European Society of Criminology, Cardiff, Wales. Andre del av prosjektet er forankret internt i avdelingen og finansiert av PHS.

The second part of the project is internal within the department and funded by PHS. Professor Tor-Geir Myhrer is leading this sub-project. (see p. 43).

Threats and threatening incidents aimed at politicians: a questionnaire of Members of Parliament and government representatives

Tore Bjørge (C-REX/ professor II, PHS) & Emilie Silkoset (C-REX)

Top politicians are an exposed group – both with regard to agitation and harassment, as well as serious threats and violence. PST has the main responsibility for maintaining the security of persons of authority, and requires a systematic charting of the amount and type of undesired incidents that Norwegian politicians have been exposed to. PHS has for the second time been commissioned by

PST to carry out a questionnaire to find out about threats and threatening incidents experienced by Members of Parliament and government representatives. The first time was in 2013 (at the end of the parliamentary period), and the questionnaire is now being repeated in spring 2017 (at the end of the parliamentary period).



This will provide a unique opportunity to carry out comparative analyses. The main themes discussed in the report deal with politicians' exposure to different forms of undesired incidents, various factors which have an impact on who is exposed, the politicians' perception

of who is behind the incidents and which consequences this has on private life and political activity. Publications 2017:

Bjørgero, T. & Silkoset, E. (2017).

Trusler og trusselhendelser: En spørreundersøkelse blant stortingsrepresentanter og regjeringsmedlemmer (PHS Forskning 2017: 5). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

Projects financed by Nordforsk

Police Detectives on the TOR-network (A Study on Tensions Between Privacy and Crime Fighting)

Morten Holmboe, Jeanette Westlund Hegna & Inger Marie Sunde

PHS is participating in a project financed by Nordforsk about police investigation of the so-called TOR network (part of the Dark Web). The main problem area is the tension between privacy and other human rights on one hand and regard to efficient investigation and prevention of criminal acts on the other hand. The fundamental idea is to compare daily policing with the demands relating to securing evidence and legal rights.

The project is headed by Profes-

sor Wouter Stol (Open University) and has participants from the United Kingdom, Sweden and the Netherlands in addition to Norway. The Norwegian part of the project is headed by Morten Holmboe. The project grants funding to a Ph.D. candidate, Jeanette W. Hegna (for more about her project see p. 64). The mentors are Holmboe and Professor Johan Boucht (Institute of Public Law, University of Oslo). Presentations 2017:

Hegna, J. W. (2017, November).

Police practices on the TOR-network. Presentasjon på Policing Crime on the Darkweb, University in Leeuwarden, Leeuwarden, Nederland.

Hegna, J. W. (2017, November).

Police practices on the TOR-network: Some legal questions to be addressed. Presentasjon for representanter fra forskningsprosjektet "PDTOR, University in Leeuwarden, Leeuwarden, Nederland.

Taking Surveillance Apart

Heidi Mork Lomell (UiO / professor II, PHS) & Guro Flinterud

The project will chart legal frameworks that exist and are develop-

ping in Norway, Finland and the United Kingdom relating to police intelligence and investigation activity on the Internet. It will further identify how the parties in the debate about surveillance articulate and justify their positions. As a third point of entry the project will study people's behavior on the Internet, which perceptions they have of risk, which expectations they have of privacy and protection and their perceptions regarding police surveillance on the Internet. 2017 was used to recruit researchers, hold a start-up meeting and gather data. The project will last for three years and started up on 1 May 2017. Financed by Nordforsk.

Projects financed by other external collaborating partners

Experiences of policing among ethnic minority youth in the Nordic countries)

Randi Solhjell & Gunnar Thomassen

The project is financed by the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology and PHS, and is a collaboration between Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway. It is

a qualitative study about ethnic minority youth's encounters and experiences with police in the Nordic countries. The results of the study will be published in four international journals in 2018. In addition, the results were communicated nationally in 2017. The project ends in April 2018.

Presentations 2017:

Solhjell, R. (2017, April). *Etnisk minoritetsungdom og deres erfaring med politiet*. Presentation of research results for Grorud district, Oslo.

Solhjell, R. (2017, December). *Oppfattelse av politiet og politiets arbeid blant minoritetsungdom i Norden*. Ungdom, rus og ekstremisme, Bærum og Asker kommune.

The 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 part-

nerships between preparedness institutions and companies. The project elaborates on the operational crisis management of joint emergency operations, including various parts of the preparedness system and resources from several countries.

This international research collaboration is lead from Nord University and includes the following institutions:

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

MARPART was completed in 2017. The collaboration was funded by Nord University.

Publications and presentations 2017:

Hoel, L. & Barland, B. (2017). *Major changes sneak up on you, silently, as if on cat's paws: Evaluation of the Staff and Leadership Development Programme at the Norwegian Police University College (PHS)* (PHS Forskning 2017: 4). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

Myhrer, T.-G. (2017, august). *Policing the Arctic Ocean: Possibilities and responsibilities*. Presentasjon på The 24th Nordic Academy of Management Conference, Trac 7: Emergency management, Nord Universitet, Bodø.

Barland, B. (2017, August). *Training and education of the Norwegian Police Incident Management Staff*. Presentasjon på The 24th Nordic Academy of Management Conference, Trac 7: Emergency management, Nord University, Bodø.

Barland, B. & Hoel, L. (2017, august). *Training and education of the Norwegian Police Incident Management Staff*. Presentasjon på The 7th MARPART Conference, Nuuk, Grønland.

Mapping the efficacy of human intelligence gathering techniques

Pär Anders Granhag (University of Gothenburg/ professor II, PHS) & 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 non-existent. The present project sets off to test the comparative effectiveness of different HUMINT gathering techniques, with a particular focus on the so-called Scharff technique. A further aim is to suggest a novel set of measures to be used for assessing the efficacy of HUMINT gathering techniques. The project is funded by the FBI unit High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group (HIG). Publications 2017:

Oleszkiewicz, S., Granhag, P. A. & Kleinman, S. M. (2017). Eliciting information from human sources: Training handlers in the Scharff technique. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 22(2), 400-419.

Oleszkiewicz, S., Granhag, P. A. & Kleinman, S. M. (2017).

Gathering human intelligence via repeated interviewing: Further empirical tests of the Scharff technique. *Psychology, Crime and Law*, 23(7), 666-681.

The Strategic Use of Evidence (SUE) technique and how to elicit admission from (guilty) suspects

Pär Anders Granhag (Göteborgs universitet / professor II, PHS)

Research on interviewing suspects has by tradition focused on 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*. Publication 2017:

May, L., Granhag, P. A. & Tekin, S. (2017). Interviewing suspects in

denial: On how different evidence disclosure modes affect the elicitation of new critical information. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 8. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2017.011154

Who does not become a terrorist, and why?

Tore Bjørge (C-REX / professor II, PHS) & Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik (PHS & C-REX)

Tore Bjørge and Ingvild M. Gjelsvik are partners in the large international project “Who Does Not Become a Terrorist, and Why?: Towards an Empirically Grounded Understanding of Individual Motivation in Terrorism”. 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 partially funded by the US Department of Defense through The Minerva Research Initiative. The plan is to publish the project as an anthology in the end; the contribution to the project so far has been published as a working paper (see below).

Bjørge 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 contraproductive in furthering their cause. Based on the cases from the various countries the study will analyze the factors that prevent radicalized individuals from becoming terrorists from a comparative perspective. 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 into the neglected phenomenon of interrupted radicalization, and to what extent prevention efforts have worked in these cases.

Publications 2017:

Bjørge, T. & Gjelsvik, I. M. (2017). *Right-Wing extremists and anti-Islam activists in Norway: Constraints against violence* (C-REX Working Paper Series no. 3/2017). Oslo: C-REX.

Projects financed by PHS and various collaborating partners

A Comparative study of the Police Organisation in Norway, Scotland & England

Trond Myklebust (project leader), Cato Bjørkli (PSI), Nicholas Fyfe (SIPR) & Gavin Oxburgh (Newcastle University)

Based on police reforms carried out in Scotland, England and Norway, PHS has entered a joint project between the Research Department (PHS), Institute of Psychology (University of Oslo), The Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) & Newcastle University to compare work carried out and reflections of the police in connection with these reforms. The project is financed by PHS, SIPR and Newcastle University.

Ethics, social media and teacher training

Brita Bjørkelo, Ingrid Helleve (UiB) & Aslaug Grov Almås (Høgskulen på Vestlandet)

In the project longitudinal data has been gathered from teacher training students from all over Norway at three specific points of time about the ethical aspects regarding the use of social media. The questions deal with, amongst others, private Facebook usage compared to developing professional usage – and what can be included – seen from an ethical and relational standpoint. The further focus will be conference contributions, analyses and writing articles.

The project group published an e-book in 2017:

Helleve, I., Almås, A. G. & Bjørkelo, B. (2017). *Den digitale lærergenerasjonen: Utfordringer og muligheter*. Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.

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

Torbjørn Skardhamar (UiO/PHS), Silje Bringsrud Fekjær (HiOA) & Willy Pedersen (UiO)

PHS is participating in the project “Spatial distributions of crime in Oslo – local effects of interventions”, where 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 the new 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. The project was previously financed by the Norwegian research Council, but is now funded internally.

Publications 2017:

Pedersen, W., Skardhamar, T. & Fekjær, S. B. (2017, 9. March). Utelivsvolden fortsetter. *Aftenposten*.

Skardhamar, T. & Pedersen, W. (2017, 10. March. Har ikke lykkes

med å redusere utelivsvolden i Oslo sentrum. *Aftenposten*.

How to discriminate between true and false alibis

Pär Anders Granhag (University of Gothenburg/ professor II, PHS) & Marthe Lefsaaker Sakrisvold

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 identifying 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. The project is funded by the University of Gothenburg and the Norwegian Police University College (PHS).
Publication 2017:
Sakrisvold, M. L., Granhag, P. A. & Mac Giolla, E. (2017). Partners

under pressure: Examining the consistency of true and false alibi statements. *Behavioral sciences & the law*, 35(1), 75-90.

Personality, stress effect, information gathering and situational awareness in police operative simulator training

Asle M. Sandvik, Espen S. Gjevestad, Einar Aabrekk, Peter Øhman & Per-Ludvik Kjendlie

The project is a joint project with the Department of Psychosocial Science at the University of i Bergen and the Clinic for Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at Vestfold Hospital, where the objective is to increase knowledge about personality and its significance with regard to how stress is experienced, ability to gather information and formation of situational awareness during operative situations in the police. We also wish to look at how physical condition can affect stress mastery, perception and situational awareness.

The police as an organisation

Trond Myklebust (project leader) & Cato Bjørkli (PSI)

In collaboration with the academic group for Work- and Organisational Psychology (University of Oslo) the Research Department of PHS has initiated the project “The police as an organisation” (2018–2020). The project will illuminate which organisational and psychological factors inhibit and promote change in the police, mainly within the context of the Community Policing reform. The main goal of the project is to provide new knowledge about change within the police organization and create a knowledge base for the Norwegian police as an organization. The project is financed by: the Police Directorate, the University of Oslo and PHS. In 2017–2018 five Master’s students wrote their theses on this project.

Police leadership before and now: A question of leadership, attitudes and culture?

Brita Bjørkelo & Cathrine Filstad (BI / professor II, PHS)

The background to this project (headed by Bjørkelo) is that after 22.7.2011 PHS started work with the objective of increasing knowledge sharing between the

different parts of the organisation. Some of this work involves sharing and analyzing previous tasks delivered during our Further Education courses. Academic Assistant, Benedikte Årseth (BI/PHS), who is a Master student in Management and Organisational Psychology at BI, is working on an hourly basis for Brita Bjørkelo and Cathrine Filstad, gathering consent and scanning all previous leadership assignments which were kept after they were removed from the library’s collection in spring 2015.

Sheep in wolf’s clothes? The taming of the Soldiers of Odin in Norway

Tore Bjørgo (C-REX) & Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik (PHS)

In many parts of the world vigilante groups patrol the streets. These groups often claim that the police is either unable or unwilling to do what is needed to provide security for native citizens against alleged threats posed by criminal migrants, legitimising their activities by saying they will help the police in keeping the streets safe. One variety of this phenomenon, the group “Soldiers of Odin”, is the

fastest growing movement of this kind. The book chapter “Sheep in wolf’s clothes? The taming of the Soldiers of Odin in Norway” describes and discusses the rise and fall of the Norwegian Soldiers of Odin. The chapter is a part of the book *Vigilantism against Migrants and Minorities* edited by Tore Bjørgo (C-REX) and Miroslav Mareš (Masaryk University, Brno) that will be published by Routledge in spring 2019.

Projects financed by PHS

Firearms project – part 2

Bjørn Barland, Julie Høvik, Tor-Geir Myhrer, Pernille Skjevraak & Gunnar Thomassen

In this two-part project police experiences connected to the temporary arming of the Norwegian police in the period from November 2014 to February 2016 are examined, as well as police and public attitudes to the question of whether the Norwegian police generally should be armed when on duty

The first part of the project – evaluation of the temporary period of arming – was commissioned and financed by the Police Directorate

(see p. 36). The second part of the project is based internally within the department and financed by PHS. Professor Tor-Geir Myhrer heads the project.

The project consists of two questionnaires, one of which is aimed at police personnel and is conducted through a technical collaboration with the Norwegian Police Union. The reason for this is that this questionnaire is to a considerable extent a recycling of the questions drawn up by Professor Liv Finstad for the questionnaire which the Police Union conducted among its members in 2011. PHS wished to carry out its questionnaire in 2017 through the same channel and among the same group of respondents. The questionnaire was conducted in autumn 2017 and reveals police officers’ attitudes and views regarding the question of general armament today, and in addition provides a basis for looking at how it has developed in the period 2011–2017. The second questionnaire is aimed at the public and is conducted by Opinion with a representative selection of 1000 persons. This part was also carried out in autumn 2017.

Analysis of the data from the questionnaires started in late autumn 2017, and the main findings will be presented in a report in the “PHS Research” series in 2018.

Conformity through deviance

Bjørn Barland

In the project, modern body culture and doping are discussed against the background of Robert Merton’s theories, and it examines to which extent Merton’s theories about deviancy can explain the use of muscle building medicaments in modern-day body culture. The main question is whether the use of different medicaments can be understood as an attempt to live up to society’s demands for a perfect body.

Digital Hour (DDT)

Inger Marie Sunde

Digital Hour (DDT) is a research-based event to contribute to police development in a digitalized society. It is held 3-4 times per semester as a seminar for the college staff, students and police staff. The aim is to highlight the development taking place within digital communication technology, social

media, etc. and create awareness of opportunities and challenges in all areas of policing.

The projects in this part are financed by PHS through granting R&D time, allotted research time and through appointment to Professor II positions.

Acknowledgement and recognition – about validity and legitimacy in social phenomenological research

Egil Hove Olsvik

In his Dr.Phil. project Olsvik wishes to contribute to considerable strengthening of the theoretical basis for Investigation Studies and Interview Theory, as requested by the Director of Public Prosecutions. The project will facilitate nuances and specialisation within Investigation Studies. The aim is to develop a phenomenologically based methodology for Interview Theory, which in turn is indicative of the interviewer's methods and behaviour. The thesis concludes by formulating a set of norms for a new term for value-based interview practice, called VAP. The project is based on Edmund Husserl's (1859–1938) transcendental phenomeno-

logy, which is interpreted in a concrete, police context. The project also presents completely new knowledge based on the reading of unpublished, hand-written manuscripts stored in the Husserl archives in Leuven. New insights into Husserl's theory of ethics are also presented, which have been little known in Norway up to now despite Husserl being recognized as one of the most influential thinkers of the present day.

Investigation management

Terje Aaserud & Jon-André Nilsen

The project focuses on police investigation management (e-management) in criminal cases in the light of cooperation prosecution management. The project aims to examine management practice, focusing on quality and development, but will also look at what heads of investigation do, their framework conditions, and what being the head of a police investigation actually involves.

Key questions in the study are:

- What is the head of an investigation?
- What does the head of an investigation do?

- How is the practical knowledge of the head of an investigation developed and how is it applied?
- What significance do the study programmes offered by PHS have on the heads of investigation and their professional development?

During field studies, we followed seven heads of investigation in a “new” police district through a hermeneutic approach. The data has been gathered through interviews, observations, timesheets and joint seminars to test peer learning.

The project started in autumn 2015 and the field studies were carried out in 2016. The material was analysed and processed in 2017 and will be published in 2018.

Evaluation of the Staff and Leadership Development Programme

Linda Hoel, Bjørn Barland & Monica Lillevik

After the terror attack on Norway in 2011 incident management work was placed on the agenda and it was decided that all the

police districts should take part in the PHS programme. The Department for Further Education and Post-Graduate Studies at PHS was commissioned to chart, evaluate and recommend a new concept for incident management training. The new Staff and Leadership Development Programme was developed and set up 2014-2015. This project is an evaluation of the new programme, published in the “PHS Research” series both in Norwegian and English. In 2018 we wish to examine to what extent the concept of experiential learning is meaningful for those participating on the programme.

Publications 2017:

Hoel, L. & Barland, B. (2017). *Store endringer kommer på kattepoter: Evaluering av Stabs- og lederutviklingsprogrammet ved Politihøgskolen* (PHS Forskning 2017: 2). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

Hoel, L. & Barland, B. (2017). *Major changes sneak up on you, silently, as if on cat's paws: Evaluation of the Staff and Leadership Development Programme at the Norwegian Police University College (PHS)* (PHS Forskning 2017: 4). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

Field Training officers' attitudes on tutoring police students

Linda Hoel

The study investigates the Field Training Officers' (FTO) perspectives, values and attitudes regarding what is important to teach police students attending the in-field training in the second year (B2) of the higher police education in Norway. A FTO is usually an experienced officer who has developed explicit and implicit knowledge and skills on how to be a police officer over years. The study shows how the FTO facilitates and supports the police students' learning process in becoming a police officer. On the basis of the findings, discussion on how the purpose of in-field training supports the overall purpose of higher police education – which is to develop the students' knowledge of and undertake critical thinking about policing – is presented in an article on the study.

The article is under review at *European Journal of Police Studies*.

Preventive measures aimed at vulnerable youths

Tina Handegård & Charlotte Ryen Berg

The project is in its closing phase. An academic article based on data material is being published. A book chapter in an academic anthology *Barn og unge i midten* was published by Gyldendal Akademiske in February 2018.

Eyewitness Identification

Trond Myklebust (prosjektleder) & Ole Thomas Bjercknes

Bachelor students at PHS have throughout the years been told about the importance and advantages of eyewitness identification as a police method. In practice they have had this method demonstrated to them during their practical year working in the organisation if it has been a method used in one of the cases they have been working on. The result is that there is varied experience when the students return to the college for their final year.

As the photograph base and the system for setting up and implementing eyewitness identification is national and assigned to the separate police district in real cases, as an educational institution we have missed a resource for training and developing skills. In other

countries some universities have built up their own photograph base – with great success. These resources can be used for teaching and research with focus on witness psychology. Through the collaboration agreement (MOU) with the Institute of Psychology (University of Oslo) the Research Department has on an annual basis Master students involved in a project for Work- and Organisational Psychology (PSY4430-20 study points). Based on updated knowledge in the field, four of this year's AOP students planned and implemented a picture base with portrait pictures of volunteers among first-year students from PHS who wished to participate and contribute to the project.

From hidden violence to policy in practice – a focus on the growth of shelters in the 1970s - 1980s and its significance for current understanding of domestic violence.

Solgunn Eidheim

The study looks at negotiations which took place between women's shelters and the authorities during the course of the 1970s and '80s.

The negotiations were conducted at all levels and highlight the dilemmas and tensions that arise when the same organization creates policy and also promotes practical services.

The discussion of the negotiations is divided into two parts: in the first part the focus is aimed at the shelters and the welfare authorities. In the second part the focus is placed on negotiations between the shelters, the police and political authorities with the intention of getting public prosecution. The project also examines the significance these types of negotiations have had on how we understand victims and handle domestic violence today.

“Gender policing” og “crime policing”: a queer-theoretical analysis of LHBQT persons' experience of hate crime.

Henning Kaiser Klatran

These studies look into what kind of experience lesbians, homosexuals, bisexuals, transsexuals or queers (LHBQT) have in connection with hate crime. Hate crime is defined as criminal acts carried out against certain persons based

on their actual or assumed ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or mental or physical disability. The studies are based on 15 in-depth interviews with LHBQTs who believe that they have been exposed to different criminal acts where hate has been the motive.

In-depth interviews reveal to what extent the informants perceive the incident they have been exposed to as hate crime. The project also examines to which extent the informants have chosen whether or not to report the incident to the police, and what explanation they give for their choice of action. A central part of the studies relates to what kind of consequences their experience has on their feeling of security, gender expression, use of the public area, as well as their trust in the police.

By using an approach based on the queer theories of Michel Foucault, Judith Butler and Steven Seidman, the project attempts to show how hate crime towards this group cannot be purely understood as a breach of the law. On the contrary, it can be argued that hate crime against this group is an expression of

“gender policing”, in other words enforcement of heteronormative expectations with regard to gender, and how these sanctions act as a way of disciplining body and gender expression. It is a paradox that the police who are bearers of heteronormative values have the task of “crime policing”, in other words sanctioning “gender policing” in those cases where possible violation of the Criminal Code has occurred. It is the task of the police to combat crime and provide security within society. At the same time there may be an exaggerated belief in the police’s ability to combat hate crime against this group, and this may overshadow the true cause of this kind of hate crime which lies in society’s heteronormative structure.

Implementing the Nordic Barnahus Model: Characteristics and Local Adaptions

Trond Myklebust

The Research Department, with Trond Myklebust, is participating in a Nordic network of researchers who are examining the Nordic

model of using the barnehus (children’s centre) in cases where abuse/violence of children is suspected (and of adults with inhibited mental development). As part of NOVA’s research programme into violence financed by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, contributors from the Nordic countries have written an anthology. This gathers research from all the Nordic countries about the “barnahus” model, and illustrates how children who have been exposed to violence and abuse can be met in a better way. At the same time it also discusses questions about the potentially problematic sides of the model. Myklebust’s work with this project is financed by PHS.

Publications 2017:

Myklebust, T. (2017). The Nordic Model of handling children’s testimonies. I S. Johansson, K. Stefansen, E. Bakketeig & A. Kaldal (Ed.), *Collaborating against child abuse: Exploring the Nordic Barnahus model* (s. 97-119). Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Charting values in different types of policing

Jens Erik Paulsen

The project charts values of importance in different types of policing. The study is primarily based on nine interviews with experienced police officers whose main area of work is uniformed policing, crime prevention and investigation (three from each area). The purpose of the project is to use this insight for improving police education at all levels – both at Bachelor level and in further education studies.

Publications 2017:

Paulsen, J. E. (2017). Legitimitet, etikk og prosessrettferdighet. I J. Phelps, N. M. Larsen & M. Singh (Red.), *Kommunikasjon og konflikthåndtering i operativt politiarbeid: Sosialpsykologiske perspektiver* (s. 260-281). Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

Paulsen, J. E. & Frogner, P. (2017). Et normalvitenskapelig politiblikk. *Norsk sosiologisk tidsskrift*, 1(4), 301-316.

Charting and registering investigative interviews of children

Trond Myklebust

This annual survey of police practice connected to investigative interviews of children has been carried out since the scheme started in 1994. The data provides a quantitative overview of the investigative interviews of children carried out, and is used in a number of analyses, reports and academic articles. In the past number of years data has been gathered from Barnahus (Children's House), the Police Directorate and the Research Department at PHS. In order to coordinate the collection and registration of data, a work group was set up in 2017 under the Police Directorate to develop a single system of statistics that can cover all activities of the Barnahus.

The charting of Norwegian investigative interviews by PHS will continue.

Control of capital

Sverre Flaatten

The economic crisis in Europe has resulted in new EU regulatory and control measures – in Norway



often referred to as “EU’s financial package”. EU’s financial package is a hybrid regulatory and control system in which criminal law measures also apply. Through controls and publicity, the EU is attempting to establish a secure and predictable framework for the financial

sector – a framework which in turn will contribute to economic growth. The financial package has potentially great consequences for work in combatting economic crime. The project “Control av capital” examines what consequences the financial package has for the control of economic crime in society.

Lectures 2017:

Flaatten, S. (2017, november). *Om prosjektet Kontroll av kapital*. Foredrag på Institutt for kriminologi og rettsosologi, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.

Flaatten, S. (2017, november). *Om prosjektet Kontroll av kapital*. Foredrag på Institutt for offentlig rett, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.

Flaatten, S. (2017, desember). *Om prosjektet Kontroll av kapital*. Foredrag for Forskergruppa politi, rett og samfunn, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

Criminology in a nutshell

Paul Larsson

“Criminology in a nutshell” is a book project which will be published by Gyldendal in 2019. The book will provide basic knowledge

about perspectives and theories in criminology and will contribute to bringing the subject into the 21st century.

Learning Outcome on the Leadership Trainee Programme studiet

Ragnhild Holm

The project is based on empirical data from one of the Leadership programmes at the Department for Further Education and Post-Graduate Studies at PHS. It examines how students experience the learning outcome on the Leadership Trainee Programme. The case study looks at students' subjective learning outcome at seminars and on e-learning programmes. The results are presented in an article where the following research questions are discussed:

- How do students on the Leadership Trainee Programme experience the relationship between the organizing of the studies and their own learning outcome?
- How do students on the programme experience the relationship between study methods/forms of teaching on the programme and their own learning outcome?
- It is seen that teachers' accumulated technological, pedagogical and academic knowledge has an effect on learning outcome, and both structural adjustments and technological-pedagogical knowledge appear to contribute to raising the learning outcome.

Publications 2017: Holm, R. (2017). Hvordan opplever studentene læringsutbyttet på Lederkandidatstudiet ved Politihøgskolen? *Norsk Pedagogisk Tidsskrift*, 110(2), 131–143.

Diversity in education and the police service

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

The project consists of three sub-projects. Part 1 focuses on study environment and diversity, part 2 looks at ethnic diversity among uniformed police officers, and part 3 examines diversity, work environment and career development among qualified police

officers. Egge and Ganapathy are responsible for part 1, Leirvik for part 2, and Bjørkelo and Bye for part 3. The project is a collaboration between the University of Bergen and several departments at PHS – the Research Department, the Department of Bachelor Studies, and the Department of Further Education and Post-Graduate Studies.

In part 1 the data has been gathered and is now being analysed – the PHS report will be completed in spring 2018. In part 2 most of the data collection is completed. Writing and analysis will be carried out in 2017 – 2018. In part 3 the data has been gathered and digitalised so that analysis and writing will also take place in 2017 – 2018.

Methodical, value-based evaluation of policing

Jens Erik Paulsen

The objective of this study is to draw up an appropriate methodology for value-based policing. The method has been tried out and developed in the Occupational Ethics study programme at PHS in Oslo. Paulsen has previously participated in the project at two workshops in international networks (in

2015 and 2016). The first conference contribution and publication is planned in summer 2018.

NTNU in Gjøvik

Inger Marie Sunde

The police have established a collaboration within investigation of cybercrime with the Center for Cyber and Information Security (CCIS) at NTNU in Gjøvik. This collaboration involves separate research projects, with Professor Sunde as contact person.

The collaboration also involves an experiential Master's program for data security and cybercrime. The target group for the programme are public sector employees in the Nordic countries that work with the investigation of cybercrime.

Public openness and freedom of speech in the Nordic countries

Sverre Flaatten & Geir Heivoll

In 2017 Heivoll and Flaatten published the book *Legal transitions*. The editioned version is the end product of work started up in 2016 and is part of the project "Public openness and freedom of speech in the Nordic countries" - which is a collaboration between

the Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Theology (University of Oslo), the National Library and the Governmental Archives, and is connected to a Nordic research network. The researchers represent many different academic disciplines, such as History, Law, Theology, the History of Ideas, Politics and Literature. The group's objective is to contribute to new knowledge about the historical conditions leading to various types of public openness in the Nordic countries after 1815. Publications 2017:

Heivoll, G. & Flaatten, S. (2017).

Rettslige overgangsformer: Politio- og kriminalrett i nordisk rettsutvikling. Oslo: Dreyers forlag, Akademisk Publiserings.

The police and the public

Marit Egge, Jon Strype & Gunnar Thomassen

The project started up with a split purpose. Firstly, it aimed to examine how people's attitudes towards the police have been affected by police efforts in connection with the acts of terrorism in 2011 and, in addition, to examine the concept of trust in greater depth.

After start-up in 2011 data was gathered through a total of five questionnaires. There were also two more limited collections of data linked to the survey's key questions, the last one being in December 2014. This has made it possible to build up a database about the relationship between the police and the public over time, which is especially interesting because it coincides with great changes within the police organization. The survey is designed in such a way as to make it possible to compare citizen surveys carried out by the police with surveys about attitudes to the police in the European Social Survey 2010.

One of the themes dealt with is the public's attitude towards combatting terror. This has been measured at three different point of time (2012, 2014 and 2017). Data from the part of the project involving the public "Carrying firearms or not: a research-based foundation for decision-making about the arming of the Norwegian police" is used in the 2017 survey. The data has been analysed and will be published in 2018.

Publications 2017:

Thomassen, G. (2017). Når politiet møter publikum: En analyse av

kontakterfaring og tillit til politiet. *Nordisk politiforskning*, 4(1), 29-44.

The police as an organisation of learning

Linda Hoel & Bjørn Barland

The study is based on data from an evaluation of the Staff and Management Development Programme (Hoel & Barland, 2017). This project examines how leaders at different levels (Chief of Police, Chief of Staff, and Head of Operations) comprehend the concept of experiential learning, and the findings are discussed in the light of Dewey's theory of experiential learning. Furthermore, conditions in the police organization for experiential learning will be discussed.

Article with the preliminary title "A lesson to learn? A study of how various police leaders understand the concept of 'learning from experiences'" is being developed.

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 developmental work. The research looks at themes ranging from expectations of reasonable police efficiency with regard to preventive and investigative methods, to ensuring that these methods do not infringe fundamental rights and adhere to legal requirements. The interdisciplinary research group "Police in a digital world" has been established to stimulate research in this area. The research group has members from PHS, the Law Faculty and the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Oslo, as well as from NTNU.

In 2017 a research group started up work on an anthology looking at the police's social tasks in the light of digitalisation. Publication is expected at the end of 2018.

Police students' moral perception

Jens Erik Paulsen & Jon Strype

The purpose of this project is to examine how (and possibly in which way) police students' moral perception changes during the course of their "practical year" (B2). For this purpose permission was sought and granted to make use of a questionnaire which was

previously used by Moralfoundations.org under the leadership of Professor Jonathan Haidt (New York University).

The questionnaire has been translated to Norwegian and is being tried out. The first pilot study has been carried out. Currently the instrument and the design of the study are being revised. This study is being carried out (with regard to Paulsen) as an extension of the project "Charting the moral challenges of police students during the practical year". Publications 2017:

Paulsen, J. E. & Enoksen, L. M. (2017). Hvilke moralske utfordringer opplever norske politistudenter i praksisåret? *Etikk i praksis*(2), 95-110.

Paulsen, J. E. (2017). Moralpolitiet. *Norsk filosofisk tidsskrift*, 52(3), 130-141.

Professional development through socialisation and experience (longitudinal study)

Linda Hoel & Erik Christensen (Nord university)

The project discusses "How do police students experience in-field training? Study with a special

focus on students' experience of the role of their police tutor".

Currently an article is being written with the preliminary title "It became so easy: Police students' experiences of development under the wing and protection of the tutor".

Reforms in the police

*Paul Larsson &
Vanja Lundgren Sørli*

This project is an anthology about police reforms. The book will contain contributions covering reforms in Norway, Scotland, England, Denmark and Sweden. The book discusses different aspects of reforms from an historical perspective, reforms in other public bodies, and the more organizational aspects of the ongoing police reform in Norway.

The book will be published in 2018 by Cappelen Damm.

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

*Tore Bjørge, Gunnar Thomassen,
Marie Louiza Damen &
Pål Winnæss*

By means of questionnaires, this study follows police students through three phases: when they start police education, when they finish their education, and three years into their career. This makes it possible to understand how police students' attitudes, values and views of the police profession are formed through education and professional encounters. The study is being carried out in several European countries with different police education systems, and in many professional education programmes in Norway. The study will provide unique opportunities for comparative analyses, and several articles have already been published. An anthology edited by Tore Bjørge with contributors from a number of European countries will be published in 2018. Publications 2017:

Bjørge, T. (2017). Recruitment, education and careers in the police: A European longitudinal study. I D. Nogala, J. Fehérváry, H.-G. Jaschke & M. Boer (Eds.), *European police science and research bulletin: Police science and practice in Europe* (p. 271-275). Luxembourg: European Union

Agency for Law Enforcement Training.

Shutting down the open drugs scene in Bergen: Police action

Evy Frantzen

The study is based on fieldwork with police patrols in Bergen connected to closing down Nygårdsparken and the subsequent relocation of the drugs scene. The main focus has been to study the working methods, the ethical perspectives in the police officers' communication and their treatment of particularly worn-down drug addicts, and also more generally of street people.

Story telling in the Police

Bjørn Barland

The project is an ethnographical analysis of how story telling constitutes how the police perceive carrying firearms. The project examines to which extent "story telling" is important in the police for creating consensus around difficult political cases. The project aims at analyzing which stories form a basis for the police having changing their wish for being permanently armed since 2011.

Strategies for crime prevention: a comprehensive model

Tore Bjørgo

The project is based on a general model with nine preventive mechanisms: building moral barriers, reducing recruitment, deterring, preventing, incapacitating, and protecting vulnerable targets, reducing profits, reducing damage and rehabilitation. Books which were previously published are based on a study that applies the model to different types of crime – like terrorism, burglary, drunken driving, juvenile gangs and organised crime. Even if the preventive mechanisms are the same, there are completely different instruments that can be used to activate, for example, deterrence of these different types of crime. The project was finished in 2017.

Publications in 2017:

Bjørgo, T. (2017). Preventing organised crime originating from outlaw motorcycle clubs. *Trends in Organized Crime*, 1-39.

Student barometer PHS – a research-based discussion of student satisfaction and perceived learning outcome

*Jon Strype & Bjørn Ervik
(OsloMet, tidligere HiOA)*

In this project student data has been accessed for 2014, 2015 og 2016, and is now being prepared for analysis. An application is being sent to the National Research Data Institute (NSD) requesting access to the national data for 2016.

Publications 2017:

Strype, J. & Ervik, B. (2017). *Hva er viktigst for overordnet studenttilfredshet? Analyser av HiOA-studentenes svar i Studiebarometeret 2016* (HiOA-rapport 2017 nr. 7). Oslo: Høgskolen i Oslo og Akershus (OsloMet).

Universal Standards for Non-Coercive Interviewing and Procedural Safeguards

Trond Myklebust

In 2016 The United Nations' previous special reporter on torture, Juan E. Mendez presented his report to the UN General Assembly. This led to the beginning of a process to develop a universal

protocol on interviews, with focus on human rights. Through the iIRG network, the Research Department at PHS has contributed by providing academic input and an international overview of ongoing research as well as information about interviews and the training of interviewers. Through iIRG's role in the project steering group, there has been a wish that PHS will continue to provide academic contributions.

Lecture 2017:

Myklebust, T. (2017, oktober).

Information-led interviewing before and after the 2011 terrorist attacks in Norway. Presentasjon på The Immorality and ineffectiveness of Physical & Psychological Torture Conference, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, England.

Development of cases and practical exercises for learning

Terje Aaserud & Jon-André Nilsen

The material from project 1 ("Investigation management") offers several perspectives regarding both investigation management as a role and function, and how heads of investigation can

learn in order to develop their own competence and practice.

How do heads of investigation learn? This project looks more closely at how the use of cases and practical training exercises can stimulate and develop the learning process in the teaching of the Investigation Management programme. The goal is to develop a

case in investigation management that will stretch over several consecutive days. The exercise will be explained and described from a didactical and pedagogical perspective so that the final academic product can also function as a more general framework for different types of training cases within investigation and investigation

management. Our research findings from project 1 will be used to develop the “FRL-Investigation Management” programme (15 credits). This programme also forms a separate subject within the experiential Master’s programme in Investigation at PHS.



Increase and retain the proportion of academic staff with research competence

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 may apply to the R&D committee to increase this percentage. University college lecturers without research time may apply to the committee for time to undertake R&D projects, or to do a Ph.D.

The Police University College also has its own Research Department where staff have a larger proportion of time allocated to research and are therefore not entitled to apply to the R&D committee. The Research Department is responsible for the Master programmes at PHS, and thus

secures the link between Master degrees and research.

PHS also has its own strategic goal to improve the framework conditions for academic staff. Facilitation through the FIKS project (see p. 29) and the qualifying groups (see p. 60) are a part of this. A separate Research Management Programme was carried out in 2017 where a focus on framework conditions was included. Moreover, the R&D committee has this theme as a separate focus area in its meetings.

R&D committee

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

various educational departments within PHS. All staff in teaching positions are entitled to R&D every third year and are obliged to conduct R&D every 5th year. Since 2012 staff in Senior Lecturer posts have been entitled to 25% R&D.

The R&D committee at PHS allocates resources for one academic year at a time, and in 2017 it allocated resources corresponding to 8.01 man years. The vast proportion of funding was allocated to Senior Lecturer qualification and Ph.D. projects. It is a declared goal to increase the proportion of staff with Senior Lecturer competence, and a number of university college

lecturers have been granted R&D with the purpose of attaining higher qualifications.

In the winter of 2017 the R&D committee granted resources for 6 Ph.D. projects and to one member of staff in support of a project application for the Ph.D. programme. The R&D committee also granted resources to nine members of staff qualifying to become Senior Lecturers. In addition resources were granted to eight different research projects. During this period a wide range of themes was covered both in PH.D. and research projects, all of them having police or policing as a common focus.

The following groups provide support for staff at various stages of their career: a doctoral group for those working on their PH.Ds, 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 teaching Senior Lecturers wishing to promote to professorial teaching fellows (docent) was extended in cooperation with KRUS (Norwegian University College of Correctio-

nal Service) (Read more about these groups from p. 61).

The R&D Committee granted resources for the academic year 2017–2018 to two newly established research groups in addition to the six groups that were set up in 2016 (more about these below). Each research group is presented on the PHS webpage.

In 2017 the R&D Committee consisted of Professor Paul Larsen, Associate Professor Tina Luther Handegård, Associate Professor Steinar Fredriksen, Senior Lecturer Hugo Hansen, Assistant Professor and Research Fellow Kristina Kepinska Jakobsen, Director of Studies and Associate Professor Vanja Lundgren Sørli, Head of Department Per-Ludvik Kjendlie, Head of Department Haavard Rekten and Vice Principal Tor Tanke Holm who heads the committee. Ruth Bodil Haug, advisor, is the secretary of the committee.

Research groups

The research groups at PHS were established in 2016 and are now well underway. Part of the purpose of the groups is to strengthen the

academic environment at PHS throughout the various departments and locations. Several of the groups are now working on concrete projects.

Police Reform

Group led by Associate Professor Vanja Lundgren Sørli

The research group will raise and examine questions about the development, design, implementation and consequences of police reforms that are not addressed in other academic fora. The research groups will examine, for instance, the following key questions in connection with the Community Policing Reform: How the relationship between the legislative and the police executive authority is affected and consolidated, about local policing, and about the knowledge base of the police, and society's (the public/media) ability to check the police?

Police examination methods

Group led by Associate Professor Egil H. Olsvik

This research group focuses in particular on basic research in connection with police examination met-

hods in order to ensure increased transparency and methodological development in a somewhat closed problem area. The methodological perspective ranges from phenomenological philosophy to practical policing, and emphasizes the theoretical, psychological and ethical dimensions in policing examination methods. The purpose of the research is to further develop theory and practice connected to investigation strategies, interview methods, decision making, mental factors that have effect, treatment of informants, quality dimensions, standardizing and professionalizing, occupational ethics, miscarriage of justice, and human rights, amongst others.

In 2017 the group worked on an anthology – to be published in 2018 – in which contributions from a series of subjects and disciplines have been collected, ranging from philosophy, literature, psychology, law to more concrete policing perspectives. The group has also started work on an application to the SAMRISK project under the Norwegian Research Council.

The group's members represent two locations (Stavern and Oslo) and thus bind the subject of Invest-

igation in the Bachelor studies with the Further Education programme in Investigation. The group also has external collaborating partners including the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights (University of Oslo).

The police in a digital world

Group led by professor

Inger Marie Sunde

The goal of this research group is to pick up what kind of consequences, effects, challenges and opportunities digitalization poses for the police and its societal tasks. It has been set up in order to stimulate research into this area. The group is made up of members of different disciplines from PHS, the Law Faculty and the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Oslo and NTNU.

In 2017 the research group started work on an anthology which discusses the societal tasks of the police in view of digitalization. Publication is planned at the end of 2018.

Changing police methods

Group led by Associate Professor

Johanne Yttri Dahl

The purpose of this research group is to examine the increasing intertwinement of police methods that are used before and after a crime has been committed.

Traditionally, crime prevention and investigation have been separate policing methods. Today it is expected that the police are upfront and work both proactively and reactively against different types of crimes, such as economic crime, violence and threats in connection with political and religious events, and volume crime. This requires that the police have knowledge about public disorder and potential crime as it is being planned and carried out. In this connection intelligence, proactive investigation, crime analyses, surveillance and provocation are of great significance.

Innovative policing methods are often researched in the form of in-depth studies of various strategies/methods (for example, intelligence-led policing, problem-oriented policing, locally oriented policing). The erasing of divisions between traditional police methods has not received the attention it deserves in police research. Therefore, a new conceptual and theo-

retical framework for understanding this kind of rotation in policing is required. The objective of the research group is to uncover new phenomena which occur at the intersection between the proactive and reactive policing.

Police registers (PolReg)

Group led by Associate Professor Johanne Yttri Dahl

The objective of this research group is to develop the potential for using data from the police's own registers for research purposes.

The police have a set of registers – such as STRASAK, BL, eDNA, PO, Indicia, AFIS and AGENT – which contain data representing an exciting and relatively unused source for research. Data from these registers can contribute to opening “black boxes”, in other words, areas where systemized knowledge is missing, and thus can contribute to gaining important insight into police practices which is decisive for the development of organizational leadership and knowledge production. The further development of the usage potential

of data registers is an extension of the methodological pioneering in police science which several projects at PHS have already started.

The research group is a meeting-point for researchers and practitioners using police registers as data material in their work as well as researchers from different institutions. The group has members from PHS, the Central Bureau of Statistics, the University of Oslo, Oslo Metropolitan University, NIPH, Oslo Police District and the Police Directorate.

The research group facilitates interdisciplinary and inter-authority collaboration in an area that will contribute to knowledge and knowledge development of relevance to the police, Police Science and the political sector.

Operative policing

Group led by Asle M. Sandvik

The research group wishes to stimulate more interdisciplinary research directed at the operative and tactical work of the police. Topical research areas are stress, mastery of stress, perception, tactics, decision-making, similar training,

sports, physical condition and health as well as study requirements and an analysis of the capacity of operative personnel.

Police law and society

Group led by Sverre Flaatten

The objective of this research group is to strengthen and develop research at PHS at the crossroads of police, law, society and history. The research group focus their research on the police and policing tasks, and on the societal tasks of the police as a sustainable element within a democratic society.

In addition to regular meetings, the research group has particular areas of focus at certain times. In 2017 it was the police intelligence doctrine.

The Governmental White Paper 25 (2016-2017) “Humaniora in Norway documented a systematic under-usage of humanistic research in Norwegian public institutions and working life generally. The research group, Police, Law and Society, wishes to contribute actively to the use of humanistic oriented research in the police and police education”.

Education, organization and management

Group led by Associate Professor, Linda Hoel

The research group consists of members with different academic backgrounds from the police, management and academia, and disciplines such as psychology, sociology, social anthropolog, politics, pedagogics, criminology, professional practice, practical knowledge, occupational studies and economics. The research group operates on a general level and is not connected to a specific research project. The area of research comprises all public sectors and includes studies of national and international policing.

The research group conducts R&D on the police as a profession, the organization and how it is led. The group wishes to increase knowledge about factors affecting the actual work of the police – from education programmes for employees and leaders. This involves knowledge about police leadership in practice, diversity, learning, career path, cultural understanding, professional practice,

strategic competence development and transfer of this competence to new contexts. In 2017 the research group began the process of developing the research field of crisis management along with external collaborating partners. The vast number of projects organised by this group will contribute to knowledge which will provide concrete contributions to how the police can solve their societal tasks nationally and internationally.

Qualifying rounds at PHS

For several years, PHS has had the express goal of increasing the proportion of academic staff with Senior Lecturer competence. A natural continuation of this strategy is to increase the number of professors at PHS in general, and the number of female professors in particular. The gender distribution among academic staff with research duties follows the familiar pattern to be seen within the higher education sector, with an equal distribution at Ph.D. and Associate Professor levels, which then becomes skewed at Professor level. The proportion of staff at PHS in Senior

Lecturer positions varies a lot.

In spring 2013 PHS began its first application to the Norwegian Research Council's programme *Gender balance in academic top positions and research leadership* (BALANSE). The project group is led by Associate Professor Brita Bjørkelo, Senior Advisor Kathrine Berg and Head of the Research Department, Haavard Reksten. This application was rejected, but it resulted in three "professorship qualification groups" starting up in autumn 2014. This was one of the measures outlined in the application. Based on the BALANSE-application in 2013 and the establishment of these qualification groups, a new application was submitted to the Norwegian Research Council in autumn 2014. The project "Building competence to retain competence/ Fix the system and achieve unique institutional goals" (FIKS) was accepted by BALANSE in February 2015. The project period runs until the end of March 2018. The purpose of the project is to improve gender equality in top positions (for example, at professor level), and to introduce measures for individual researchers, mana-

gement development at PHS and knowledge development in the police service as a whole.

The project group for FIKS consisted in 2017 of Associate Professor, Tina Luther Handegård (head), Associate Professor Brita Bjørkelo, Professor Emerita Liv Finstad, Senior Advisor Kathrine Berg, Associate Professor Nina Jon, Police Inspector Gisle Skoglund (until spring 2017) and Director of Studies, Knut Evensen (from autumn 2017). Professor Annick Prieur at the University of Aalborg is a resource person on the project. Haavard Reksten is responsible for the project. The steering committee is formally headed by the Principal of PHS and was in practice led by the Vice Principal in 2017.

In addition to qualification groups, the FIKS project includes arenas for knowledge exchange, the allocation of R&D time, preliminary and final evaluations, mapping the research system, local criteria for promotion to professorship, management development programmes and courses in, for example, academic writing and research management.

Professor qualification group

Led by professor emerita at University of Oslo and professor II at PHS Liv Finstad

These groups consist of associate professors from all parts of the college. In total 123 associate professors participated in the group in 2017. Since 2016 four associate professors from KRUS have participated. Each group had four group seminars in 2017.

The goal for the professorship qualification groups is to provide support and motivation for the participants in their qualifying round and to apply for academic promotion “at the correct time”. The groups will also be an arena for developing an academic profile and clarifying how research activity can be relevant for PHS/KRUS and the police service/correctional services. In the groups advice shall be given to support the participants’ research and publication activities, advice on organising and prioritising individual activities, and assistance in writing applications for professorship when relevant.

In addition to the group meetings, 1-2 seminars are arranged every year. In 2017 there was a joint

seminar on 1 September where the theme was how police research can be channeled and applied to the police service, the theoretical perspective of Police Science and of knowledge-based policing, and how to live up to academia’s requirements of scientific standards in researching police practice. The joint seminar was open for others from PHS and KRUS who were interested, and collaborating partners and other staff in the police service and correctional services were also invited.

An important activity that was prioritized from the start of the FIKS project in 2015 was to make extensive regulations for promotion to professorship at PHS. This work was completed in spring 2017. These regulations take into account the purpose and activities of PHS and will at the same time have a high level of legitimacy within other scientific circles. This means that the ordinary competence criteria for promotion to professorship will be fulfilled at the same time as the extensive regulations take into consideration the fact that research at PHS shall also be of practical relevance and be channeled into the field of practice. The

regulations are a guidance both for staff who are considering to apply for promotion and for those evaluating this. Those who are considering to apply for promotion will find the general guidelines in concrete terms in *Regulations about employment and promotion in teaching and research posts*, together with some guidance on how to apply for promotion. For assessors, these regulations can clarify the applicant's understanding of the guidelines and function as a kind of checklist while assessing.

The doctorate group

*Led by associate professor
Jon Stype (PHS)*

The doctorate group is one of four groups for staff in the qualifying rounds at PHS. All employees working on Ph.D. theses at PHS are part of the doctoral group, which totaled 18 people at the end of 2017.

The purpose of the doctoral group is to provide a learning arena that stimulates and supports people working on their Ph.D. theses. This is done by means of text-based seminars and discussion about relevant topics such as problem state-

ments/research questions, methodology, theory, the writing process and other challenges in connection with working towards a Ph.D. 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 Ph.D.

The doctoral group has four meetings in 2017, all in Oslo. Several new participants in the group presented their project plans for discussion. Some highlights from themes covered during the year: Academic freedom (by Morten Holmboe), the review process in scientific journals (with Geir Aas), the span between practice, policing and theory (with Heidi Fischer Bjelland), and analysis and theoretical foundation (with Elisabeth Myhre Lie)

Ph.D. projects at PHS

The projects are presented alphabetically according to the Research Fellow's surname.

Creation and Evaluation of LDF Testbed Software (CELTS)

Ph.D. Candidate Ulf Bergum. Canterbury Christ Church University
Research questions:

- Is there a method of evaluating the effect of LDF tools on system RAM?
- Is it possible to recreate the state of RAM prior to a LDF examination?
- Is there a method to compare the performance of LDF tools in terms of accuracy and memory footprint?

Importance

- a. LDF research is important due to the increasing use of encryption and cloud technologies. This means that traditional forensic techniques are no longer t-for-purpose. This work seeks to explore the forensic deployment of LDF.
- b. Existing discussions centre on the forensic soundness of LDF techniques. In particular, it is difficult to align LDF with the "ACPO Good Practice Guide for Digital Evidence" and the "G8 Proposed Principles For The Procedures Relating To Digital Evidence". This research seeks

to provide a clear answer to how LDF can be performed in a forensically sound manner in line with law enforcement guidelines.

- c. Discussions around forensic soundness of the techniques, complexity and sophistication of the tools themselves make the area particularly rich in terms of further research. The research will also result in a substantial piece of software which will need to be thoroughly tested.

The project is funded by PHS through ordinary FoU-allocations.

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

Ph.D. Candidate Heidi Fischer Bjelland. Institute of Sociology and Social Geography, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Oslo.

The project will examine the work of the police in combatting THB. The aim of the project is to examine how the Norwegian police deal with the global phenomenon of human trafficking and what challenges this constantly changing

area of crime pose for the local police organisation. Using interview data and the police's internal investigation and prosecution data, the study looks at practices connected to identification, investigation and prosecution results in reported cases of human trafficking. 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.

The project is funded by PHD, the Department of Justice and Public Security and the Police Directorate.

Publications in 2017:

Bjelland, H. F. & Vestby, A. (2017). 'It's about using the full sanction catalogue': on boundary negotiations in a multi-agency organized crime investigation. *Policing & society*, 27(6), 655-670.

Bjelland, H. F. & Dahl, J. Y. (2017). Exploring Criminal Investigation Practices: The Benefits of Analysing Police-Generated Investigation Data. *European Journal of Policing Studies*, 5(2), 5-23.

Stoynova, N., Bezlov, T., Dahl, J. Y. & Bjelland, H. F. (2017). *Cross-border organised crime: Bulgaria and Norway in the context of the migrant crisis*. Sofia: Center for the Study of Democracy. Møte med barn som lever med vold i hjemmet. Politiets erfaringer i ordensoppdrag – en fenomenologisk studie

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

Ph.D. Candidate Oddbjørg Edvardsen. Ph.D.-programme in Professional Practice Studies, Nord University.

The project examines police officers' practice when encountering children who are exposed to domestic violence. It focuses, in particular, on what officers experience in practice, both with regard to the challenges they face, and what has been helpful for children living with domestic violence and serious neglect. The study aims to shed light on important qualities in police work, and its purpose is to define and develop practices even further.

Police politics. An analysis of Norwegian police reforms 1682–1866

Ph.D. Candidate Birgitte Ellefsen. Institute of Archaeology, History, Culture and Religion (AHKR), The Faculty of Arts, University of Bergen.

The project deals with the earliest historical development of the phenomenon of ‘police politics’. It discusses a selection of police reforms in the period 1682–1866, a period that starts with the establishment of the first office of the Chief of Police in Denmark-Norway and finishes with the reform in 1866 where the police were established as a public institution with the task of maintaining order and security and preventing and investigating crime. The research question is “What characterises the earliest formative development of the police in Norway, and what relationship was there between police and politics?”. The research question is examined by means of text analysis with a large number of sources (laws and instructions, government negotiations, newspapers, public investigations, political and scientific publications). Its

purpose is to examine the role of the police in the development of a liberal, democratic state based on the rule of law, and thus highlighting the connection between the police, the state and politics. Lectures in 2017:

Ellefsen, B. (2017, February).

Tidenes politireform? Nærpolitireformen i et historisk perspektiv. Presentation at *Politikere i utakt med folket?* Gardermoen.

Ellefsen, B. (2017, September).

Nærpolitireformen i et historisk perspektiv. Presentation at Forum for Social Debate, Oslo.

Ellefsen, B. (2017, September).

Nærpolitireformen i et historisk perspektiv. Presentation at Academic Seminar Oslo statsadvokatembeter, Oslo.

Ellefsen, B. (2017, June).

Samfunnsoppdraget i et historisk perspektiv. Presentation at PHS Research Conference 2017, Oslo.

Legitimacy and Trust: Police – Community Relations in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism

Ph.d. candidate Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik. Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Oslo.

This ph.d. project explores the role of the police and community-oriented policing in relation to preventing and countering violent extremism. Historically, states have to a large degree reacted to terrorism and violent extremism with “hard power” responses such as intelligence, surveillance, punitive measures and militarized interventions. This project will shed light on the more “soft” policing methods aiming at building trust and increasing the cooperation between citizens and the police. This will be done by comparing community-oriented policing approaches across a variation of policing contexts and state building processes with empirical data gathered from Somalia, Kenya and Norway.

The project is partly funded by the Norwegian Police University College (PHS) and partly funded

by the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) through the EU Horizon 2020 project “Community-Based Policing and Post-Conflict Police Reform” and the *Training for Peace Programme*.

Presentation 2017:

Gjelsvik, I. M. (2017, March). *Community policing and violent extremism*. Presentation at United Nations Police Officers Course (UNPOC), Nairobi.

Police detectives on the TOR-network (A Study on Tensions Between Privacy and Crime Fighting)

Ph.D. Candidate Jeanette Westlund Hegna. The Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.

Hegna’s Ph.D. project is a part of the project “Police Detectives on the TOR-network (A Study on Tensions Between Privacy and Crime Fighting)” (hereafter referred to as the research project). The research project is a collaboration between four different universities in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway (see p. 37 for information about the research project). TOR – an acronym for The

Onion Router – is an encryption tool that enables the user or a website to conceal their IP address which was developed by a voluntary organisation which claims that the purpose of encryption is to protect citizens’ rights to privacy and freedom of speech against ever-increasing state surveillance. It appears that TOR is also being used in connection with crime, and it is the work carried out by the police on the TOR network that will be evaluated in the research project. Police presence included both preventive activities and investigation of concrete punitive threats.

In order to prosecute a criminal act, it is imperative to find out where the crime has taken place and who has committed it. Anonymity of the IP address and website creates particular problems relating to assessing whether the crime has been committed on Norwegian territory and within Norwegian territorial jurisdiction or not. The purpose of the research project is to establish new knowledge about police investigation methods on the TOR network. In this connection Hegna’s thesis will consist of three articles which aim at evaluating the following three sub-questions:

How do the police read data when they investigate on the TOR network? To which extent do the rules about jurisdiction place limitations on police investigations on the anonymous TOR network?

How are the rules relating to jurisdiction on the TOR-network in other European countries, including the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Sweden?

The research project is financed by NordForsk.

Lectures in 2017:

Hegna, J. W. (2017, November). *Police practices on the TOR-network*. Presentation at Policing Crime on the Darkweb, University of Leeuwarden.

Hegna, J. W. (2017, November). *Police practices on the TOR-network: Some legal questions to be addressed*. Presented for representatives from the research project “PDTOR”, University of Leeuwarden.

Limitless criminal correction facilities? About prisoner treatment, collaboration between professional agencies and the participation of incarcerated drug addicts in Norwegian Anti-Drug Units

Ph.D. Candidate Janne H. I Helgesen. Institute for Criminology and Legal Sociology, The Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.

Ph.D. project exploring how the new drugs and crime policy is implemented practically in Norwegian prisons.

In the past 20 years an increasing number of rehabilitation measures have been introduced for drug addicts in European prisons. The measures have been explained through the need to do something about increased drug use and bigger health problems among prisoners, and to face a crime problem at the same time as demonstrating care. Incarcerated drug addicts in Norwegian prisons have acquired additional welfare this past number of decades, but despite that it was established at the beginning of the 2000s that they neither obtained the help they needed nor that they were entitled to. This contributed to the authorities wishing to

change prison drugs policy, and in the period 2007–2013 thirteen anti-drugs units were set up in Norwegian prisons. Here incarcerated drug addicts will be offered treatment and rehabilitation which can give them the experience of master and skills so that they obtain greater autonomy, authority and control over their own lives. The anti-drugs units have the goal of changing earlier treatment of incarcerated drug addicts, and new forms of organising and collaboration are important instruments. This is assumed to affect the work practice of prison officers, social workers and staff in the specialized health services, as well as the prisoners' experience and effect of incarceration.

The purpose of the project is to gain increased knowledge that can be used to create a better correlation between ideals and realities in drug- and crime policy. The findings are discussed in the light of political discourses about crime policy, organisational theory, theories about prisoner treatment, multi-agency/multi-disciplinary collaboration and user participation. Prosjektet er finansiert av PHS. Publications and lectures 2017:

Helgesen, J. H. I. (2017). Ny fangebehandling i norske fengsler?: Om innsatte rusbrukeres opplevelser av selvbestemmelse og medvirkning. *Tidsskrift for velferdsforskning*, 20(2), 100-116.

Helgesen, J. H. I. (2017, October). *En god rusmestringsenhet – hvordan får vi det til?* Presentation at Conference on Experience of Anti-Drugs Units, KRUS, Oslo. Om terroristers mål-seleksjonsprosess og praksis

Terrorists' target selection process and practice

Ph.D. Candidate Cato Hemmingby. UiS.

The project is a study of which targets terrorists attack and factors affecting terrorists' choice of physical targets in an operational context. The study consists of three main parts. A theoretical and methodical model is presented as an approach to the actual research question. Based on this approach, there is an analysis of Anders Behring Breivik and the attacks of 22 July, with special focus on the planning phase and decisions related to the actual targets. Finally there is an analysis of target preferences of militant Islamists operating in Western Europe.

The project is financed by the Ministry of Municipal Services and will be finished in 2018.

Publications 2017:

Hemmingby, C. (2017). Exploring the continuum of lethality: Militant islamists' targeting preferences in Europe. *Perspectives on Terrorism*, 11(5), 25-41.

Hemmingby, C. (2017, 16. juni). Nord-Irland er fastkjørt. *NRK Ytring*.

Hemmingby, C. (2017, 17. november). Bevæpningsdebatt på side-spor. *Politiforum*.

How do Norwegian police train and exercise coercive force?

Ph.D. Candidate Steinar Vee Henriksen. Ph.D.-program in Risk Management and Public Security, the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Stavanger.

The main goal of the project is to develop new and relevant knowledge about how the Norwegian police exercise coercive measures generally and in particular the use of firearms. It is also a goal that this knowledge will contribute to raising competence in operative policing programmes, and to a

more restricted use of coercive measures through relevant training. The thesis will be written in English to facilitate the sharing of information with police services internationally. The research question is "How do Norwegian police train and exercise coercive force?". The project will consist of three main parts. Part one will be a charting of the extent of police use of physical force and coercive measures. Part two will deal with the police use of firearms, and the final part will consist of a comparative study of education programmes for handling armed assignments conducted by the Norwegian police and those of a comparable country.

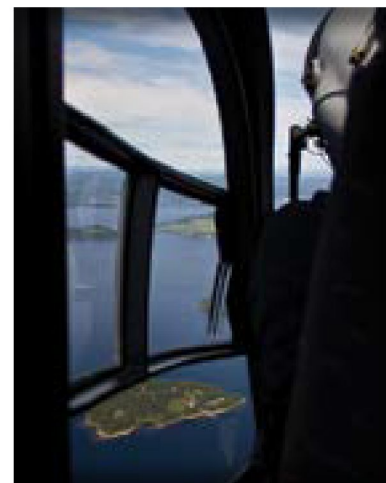
The Ministry of Justice and Public Security are financing the project.

Interviewing the traumatised

Ph.D. Candidate Kristina Kepinska Jakobsen. Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, The Faculty of Law, University of Oslo. The purpose of the project is to obtain knowledge that can lead to a better understanding of police procedures when interviewing people who have been

traumatised. 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 investigators 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.

The project finishes in spring 2019.

Analysing data-based police methods in the investigation of economic crime from a rule-of-law perspective

Ph.D. Candidate Jul Fredrik Kaltenborn, Department of Public Law, Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.

The purpose of the project is to examine whether current law regulates data-based police methods in a way that takes care of the citizens' fundamental rights and ensures effective investigation. The project is based on a legal dogma method.

The project is financed by the Norwegian Research Council and is part of a larger research project financed by NTNU in Gjøvik.

Lectures 2017:

Kaltenborn, J. F. (2017, January). *Analysis of computer-based methods to detect and investigate economic crime from a rule of law perspective*. Presented for NFR on their visit to Digital Forensics, NTNU i Gjøvik, Gjøvik.

Kaltenborn, J. F. (2017, February). *The Rule of law and criminal procedure*. Presentation at Gjøvik Testimon Seminar, NTNU i Gjøvik, Gjøvik.

Kaltenborn, J. F. (2017, juni). *Stordata: Fordeler og ulemper på etterforskningsstadiet?* Presentasjon på PHS' forskningskonferanse, PHS, Oslo.

Dialogue in the police as a preventive method

Ph.D.candidate Elisabeth Myhre Lie, Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, The Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.

The theme of the study is dialogue as a method in crime prevention work. Two models are examined closely: "police intervention conversation" and "the dialogue model of the dialogue police". Both models have dialogue as a main strategy for preventing crime.

The 'police intervention conversation' is a structured form of conversation which is used in police conversations with youth under 18 years of age who have committed crime. The "dialogue police" is a special group organised under the Section for Organised Crime in Oslo

police district. The mandate of the Dialogue Police is to prevent violence and vandalism in connection with demonstrations and at the same time protecting freedom of speech. The idea is to prevent violent demonstrations through dialogue and cooperation with those arranging the demonstrations.

These two models create a new framework for the police role and the police's relations with the public. In the guide for the "police intervention conversation" a police role is drawn up where mutual dialogue is emphasized. This reciprocity also covers the dialogue model used by the dialogue police. The new ideal is that crime prevention is no longer decided by the police alone, but is a result of a negotiation between the police and the public - both relating to what the problem is, and what the correct solutions are. "The dialogue" creates a common project within the police and the public. The goal is to study how the police's understanding of their role and occupational identity is affected by this new role, and how the public experience the police's wish for cooperation through dialogue.

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

Ph.D. Candidate Jenny Maria Lundgaard. Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.

The project studies the formation of knowledge and decision-making processes at the Police Command Centre. The project examines the role and the mandate of the Command Centre – both in its daily operations and as part of the police contingency systems. The most important questions raised in the project deal with how the interpretations of the Command Centre are formed and conditioned, decisions and assessments that are undertaken at the Centre, which role technology and other relations play, and what kind of knowledge is produced in the case of extraordinary events and crises, and how this is applied. The methodological basis for the study is an ethnography and data from fieldwork with Police Command Centres in three different districts in Norway. The project will be

finished in autumn/winter 2018 in the form of a monograph.

Lectures in 2017:

Lundgaard, J. M. (2017, April).

Uvisshetens puslespill: Kunnskapsarbeid og hendelsesstyrte praksiser ved politiets operasjonssentral. Presentation at the Contingency Conference, Høgskolen i Innlandet, Elverum.

Lundgaard, J. M. (2017, June).

Kunnskap ved krise: Om operasjonssentralens dannelse og anvendelse av kunnskap i det hendelsesstyrte politiarbeidet.

Presentation at Mid-way Assessment, Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.

Lundgaard, J. M. (2017, November).

Uvisshetens puslespill: Å gjøre vurderinger og ta beslutninger ved politiets operasjonssentral.

Presentation at workshop for research group “Changing police methods”, PHS, Oslo.

Honest and deceptive alibi witnesses: The strategies they use and the consistency of their stories

Ph.d. candidate Marthe Lefsaaker Sakrisvold. Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg.

The aim of the project is to contribute to the literature on alibi witnesses. We examine statement consistency, as well as the strategies that alibi witnesses use to convince interviewers of their innocence.

Together with other projects lead by professor Pär Anders Granhag, this project is annually presented for the FBI unit “High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group”. Publication 2017:

Sakrisvold, M. L., Granhag, P. A. & Mac Giolla, E. (2017). Partners under pressure: Examining the consistency of true and false alibi statements. *Behavioral sciences & the law*, 35(1), 75-90.

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

Ph.D. Candidate Per Håkon Sand. Ph.D.-programme in Law, Faculty of Law, University of Bergen.

Police authorities, the single police force and the police-educated profession are today being challenged by private parties outside the police and civilian personnel who have been given

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

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

The project will attempt to clarify the content in the internal statutory provisions applying to police monopoly and limited police authority, and explain the framework for various types of civilian policing. Furthermore, the project will conduct surveys about the scope and the types of civilian policing and limited police authority in Norway. The surveys will clarify whether the policing activi-

ties are established in line with regulations, and shed light on the range of resources to be found in the different areas. Following this, the project will undertake comparative analyses of comparable countries, which will be included in an overall assessment of the opportunities and appropriate future solutions in Norway.

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

Assistance granted to the police by the Norwegian Armed Forces: a survey of the legal framework conditions applying to assistance provided to the police by the armed forces with focus on the question of terms applying to such assistance

*Ph.D. Candidate Kai Spurkland.
Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.*

The project deals with the legal framework conditions applying to assistance given to the police by the armed forces. Such assistance to the police has at times been a very controversial topic, both politically and

legally; from the farmers' uprisings in the 19th century via Menstadslaget and other labour-related conflicts in the inter-war years, to the Alta conflict in 1979-1981 and to the discussion about the role of the military on 22 July 2011 and other terror events in recent times.

The direct regulation of the question in Norwegian law is modest. There is one provision in the Constitution (§ 101 third paragraph) and a relatively new provision in the Police Act (§ 27a) which regulates the question directly. In addition, there is a regulation (instructions relating to assistance) that provides more details on separate aspects of such assistance. A lot of questions are either not regulated in the above-mentioned provisions, or else done so in an unsatisfactory manner. The thesis will therefore attempt to chart which other provisions, principles and considerations are decisive with regard to the extent the Armed Forces can provide the police with assistance.

The thesis will deal with four main research questions:

Which police tasks can be executed with assistance by the armed forces?

For which situations may the police apply for assistance from the Armed Forces?

What kind of assistance may be provided by the Armed Forces? How will the assistance be carried out?

The thesis will primarily analyse the current legal situation, but will also touch on the political aspects of such assistance. The project is financed by Oslo police district and PHS.

Lectures in 2017:

Spurkland, K. (2017, May).

Forsvarets bistand til politiet: Når kan de vanlige kravene til politiet fravikes? Presentation at the Nordic workshop in Criminal Law, Justissektorens kurs- og øvingscenter, Stavern.

Organised or economic crime? The importance of police organization and competence

Ph.D. Candidate Annette Vestby. Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, the University of Oslo.

What do the supervisory bodies' institutional configurations of organized and economic crime look like? How does this affect the choice of cases and procedures?

Empirically and analytically the boundaries between economic and organised crime are not crystal clear. The project explores policing operations in areas which contain elements from both of these crime categories. Which effect do the understandings of the problem by the supervisory bodies have on the strategies that are chosen and made use of?

Is there an indication of change with regard to police operations that take place before and after a crime has been committed?

Data is gathered through participatory observation, interviews, and document analysis. It has been collected in selected special units, police districts and public authorities outside the service service. The project is financed by the Norwegian research Council.

Publications and lectures 2017:

Bjelland, H. F. & Vestby, A. (2017).

'It's about using the full sanction catalogue': on boundary negotiations in a multi-agency organized crime investigation. *Policing & society*, 27(6), 655-670.

Bjelland, H. F. & Vestby, A. (2017, 23 November). Politiet løste ikke Lime-saken alene. *Forskning.no*.

Vestby, A. (2017, March). Pågående forskning på etterretning. Gjesteforeleser på master i politivitenskap, PHS, Oslo.

Vestby, A. & Bjelland, H. F. (2017, May). *Boundary negotiations in a multi-agency organized crime investigation*. Presentation at International perspectives on organizational boundaries Workshop.

Vestby, A. & Bjelland, H. F. (2017, October). *It's about using the full sanction catalogue*. Presentation at Theoretical perspectives and analytical frameworks on policing, University of Oslo.

“Becoming a police officer: Class, culture, identity” (working title)

Ph.D. Candidate Pål Winnæss. Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.

The project attempts to find answers about what forms police students and how they form themselves when heading towards a career in the police. The project has focus on what type of students choose police education and the work with identity which is done throughout

their education at PHS, in police practice and in their leisure time – thus between the students, between students and teachers, in interaction with practicing police officers and in other social relations that the students are a part of. Publication 2017:

Winnæss, P. (2017).

Profesjonsstudentblikk: Om hvordan politistudentene ser på utdanningen. *Norsk sosiologisk tidsskrift*, 1(4), 284-300.

Disputations 2017

Geir Heivoll attained his Ph.D. on 15 June 2017 for his thesis *The long arm of the law? A study of police officers' role as upholders of law in Norwegian constitutional democracy*.

Heivoll has researched into the police officers' role as upholders of the law, and how the ethical understanding of the role has an effect when officers assess whether minor crimes should be prosecuted formally or dealt with on the spot.

Patrick Risan attained his Ph.D. on 8 September for his thesis *Accommodating trauma in police*

interviews. An exploration of rapport in investigative interviews of traumatized victims.

The project is based on qualitative interviews of 21 investigators who interviewed the survivors of Utøya on 22 July 2011. The objective was to examine and describe the investigators' perspectives of how they developed and maintained communication with traumatise persons during interviews – a theme that has not been covered much in current research.

The study has contributed with new knowledge about how investigators should approach traumatized persons in interview situations, especially with regard to how difficult feelings can be handled in order to create security and maintain a communication flow.

Siv Rebekka Runhovde attained her Ph.D. on 20 October for the thesis *Policing the illegal trade in wildlife. A study of Norway and Uganda*.

The project looked at police operations targeted at illegal trade of animal and plant threatened with extinction in both Norway and Uganda, and factors affecting the efforts of the supervisory au-

thorities are identified and discussed. This in turn has produced possible explanations about why current operations have so far had limited success.

Hild Rønning attained her Ph.D. on 24 November for the thesis *Police and Discretion: A study of the exercise of discretion in uniformed policing, within a legal framework*. Ph.D. Candidate Hild Rønning
The theme of the project is to examine how discretion is exercised by a selection of police officers during uniformed policing. Particular focus is placed on the police officers' considerations regarding intervention, the choice of measures used, use of force and prosecution, as well as how this relates to legal frameworks.

Docent group

Led by dosent Harald Jarning (niversity of Oslo)

PHS in cooperation with KRUS has for a number of years had run a group qualifying for docent. As an extension of the active efforts of PHS and KRUS to increase the number of Senior Lecturers along with the proportion of staff with Ph.D.,

there has been further effort to increase the number of docents in top academic positions. This qualifying group is run by PHS and KRUS, and is like the professor group concerned about increasing the number of docents and female representation. In 2017 there were four participants from PHS and two from KRUS. The group has seminars every semester in addition to a joint seminar in September.

In this past year the group has worked especially with examples of applications for promotion and documentation that the participants will base part of their applications on. For applicants qualifying to become Senior Lecturer or docent, it is important to read carefully relevant examples of documentation – especially when this qualification route still lacks the publicity which is common in PH.D. qualification.

Group participants:

Gruppens deltakere:

- Jai Ganapathy (PHS)
- Anders Lohne Lie (PHS)
- Fredrik Barth (PHS)
- Hugo Hansen (PHS)
- Birgitte Storvik (KRUS)
- Tore Rokkan (KRUS)

Senior Lecturer group

Led by associate Professor

Linda Hoel (PHS)

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, and so forth, 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 (from autumn 2015): “Investigation management”.
- Nils M. Leite: “Psychology and pedagogy. Book project linked

to the subject 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)
- Cecilie Torvik (from autumn 2017)
- Karsten O.F. Ingvaldsen (from autumn 2017)
- Maya Brenna Nielsen (from autumn 2017)
- Maren Ingjerd Skjelbredalen (from autumn 2017)
- Vidar Skogvoll (KRUS) is a new external member.

The group had four seminars in 2017 over two days. The seminars were held in Oslo og Bodø. In addition to the seminars, several of the members have received individual mentoring on article drafts, R&D applications, profiling documents and development work.

Be a clear and active channeller of knowledge in academia, the police/judiciary and an active participant in social debate

In the strategy for 2017–2021 there is still focus on channeling knowledge into academia and the police/judiciary. The importance of being an active participant in social debate is also emphasized. Registrations in CRISStin (Current Research Information System In Norway) form a basis for illustrating for staff at PHS have produced in 2017. (For a more detailed overview of publications and presentations, refer to “Reported publications” and “Conference contributions and academic presentations” at the end of this publication.) At PHS registration of all types of publications and channeling has been done since 2011 in CRISStin – which

is a common research information system for the health sector, the institutional sector and the higher education sector in Norway. One of the most important objectives of CRISStin is to gather all registration and reporting of research activity within the three sectors into a *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 demonstrating its competence both to society in general and to

the judiciary sector in particular. Academic staff have therefore a special responsibility to participate in public debate and to provide contributions that can lead to better decisions and evaluations.

The number of lectures held in academic, police-related and popular science circles (table 1) shows that registered activity, in terms of academic lectures, was somewhat higher in 2017 than in 2016. As in previous years, there is reason to believe that the number of lectures given was considerably higher than that recorded in CRISStin. 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 to illustrate the diversity of activities at the college.

Figures for media contributions in previous years are incomplete,

and have been gathered in different (for more details, see earlier editions of *Research at the Norwegian Police University College*). In 2017 a few members of staff registered different types of media contributi-

on in CRISTin – which is good news. The figure is low, but it is included because several members of staff refer to this in connection with project presentations.

TABLE 1. LECTURES, PHS 2010–2017

| Number of conference papers and academic presentations | 2010 ² | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------|------|
| Academic lectures | 3 | 56 | 65 | 68 | 33 | 29 | 49 | 39 |
| Professional/popular science lectures | - | 48 | 46 | 41 | 66 | 65 ³ | 64 | 92 |
| Posters | 3 | 5 | - | 7 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Media contributions | - | 400 (estimate) | 142 (CRISTin) | 153 (estimate) | 894 ⁴ | - | - | 12 |

² Considerable number not registered due to inadequate reporting routines

³ 54 registered in CRISTin + 11 reported otherwise

⁴ 1 = mentioned in an article/interview

Academic and professional publications

Table 2 shows the number of written works, by type of publication, reported in CRISTin in 2017. The number of publications in 2017 is

about the same as in 2016. Nevertheless it is important to be aware that work completed in one calendar year will not necessarily be published in the same year because the publishing process can take a long time. It is therefore difficult to

say whether possible up- and downturns from year to year are real. It is not until the development can be seen over a longer period of time that it is possible to form a correct picture of the level of “production at PHS”.

TABLE 2. ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL/POPULAR SCIENCE PRODUCTION, PHS 2010–2017.

| Number of written works | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------|
| Academic monographs | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 3 |
| Academic part of book/report | 7 | 12 | 16 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 17 | 20 |
| Academic articles in journals | 15 | 16 | 26 | 15 | 28 | 21 | 32 | 41 |
| Anthologies | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Textbooks/academic literature | - | 4 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Professional/popular science articles in books and journals | 14 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 21 | 15 |
| Chronicles, editorials, etc. | - | 8 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 17 | 17 | 9 |
| Total reports in CRISTin ⁵ | 13 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 11 |
| PHS Research ⁶ | 7 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 4 | - | 5 ⁷ |
| Ph.D. theses | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Masters dissertations | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Total number of works | 59 | 59 | 83 | 68 | 88 | 88 | 114 | 112 |

⁵ Number of reports written by PHS staff

⁶ In the series PHS Research reports can also be written by others than PHS staff

⁷ 4 unique publications and 1 report in both Norwegian and English

The best piece of news in 2017 is that the number of academic publications has continued increasing. The total number of academic publications was 64 in 2017, compared to 57 in 2016. In 2017 five reports in the PHS Research series were published. The reports were mostly connected to the completion of projects. The number of reports will vary from year to year, but it is still the case that we wish our staff to publish in the *Nordisk politiforskning* (or other credit-bearing publication channels) as this provides publication points.

Publication points

Publication points are calculated based on the type of publication and the level of publication channel. A scientific monograph – that is, a book with an author – provides five points if it is published by “level 1 publishers”, but eight points if it is published by “level 2 publishers”. The number of monographs published by an institution will therefore give good results when it comes to the accumulated

amount of publication points the institution obtains. An article in a journal written by a single author, published in a “level 1 journal” gives one point, but an article in a “level 2 journal” gives three whole points. In cases where several authors are involved, the total number of points is divided by the number of authors, but from 2015 onwards the way of calculating publication points for joint publications was changed.

The change in how publication points have been calculated was introduced due to the fact that the Danish Centre of Research Analysis at the University of Aarhus conducted an *Evaluation of Norwegian publishing indicators*⁸ commissioned by the Norwegian Association of Higher Education Institutions in 2013. In 2014 the National Publishing Committee acted on the evaluation by drawing up a new solution for calculating publication points at institutional level.

The new method of calculation is intended to be more academically neutral, and will provide stimulus for cross-institutional and international cooperation relating

to academic publication. The institutions are still required to share publication points when several institutions are connected to a publication, but the new calculation method gives a higher score for cooperation as all the collaborating partners obtain more publication points for their contributions than they would have done with the old model. This has also been to PHS’ benefit in 2017.

In table 3 we present the total number of publication points, and the points divided between the three credit-bearing publication forms in CRISTin. As shown in table 2, the number of academic publications in 2017 is somewhat higher than in previous years, but the number of publication points has declined – primarily because the number of monographs was much lower in 2017 than in 2016. Part of the explanation for the publication points not decreasing more than they have is due to the fact that we have nine articles/book chapters at level 2. The number and academic level of monographs are the two single factors having the strongest effect on

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

TABLE 3. TOTAL PUBLICATION POINTS DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO PUBLICATION TYPE, PHS 2011-2017.

| Publication points | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ⁹ | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|------|-------|
| Monographs | 10 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 10 | 39,2 | 12,07 |
| Anthology articles with/ISBN | 4,15 | 10,7 | 4,55 | 5,52 | 11 | 11,3 | 14,06 |
| Articles in journals with/ISSN | 12,58 | 18,33 | 9,70 | 15,62 | 19 | 24,8 | 39,26 |
| Total number of publication points | 26,73 | 34,03 | 27,25 | 26,14 | 40 | 75,3 | 65,39 |

⁹ Ny utregning av publikasjonspoeng f.o.m. 2015

publication points. As shown in table 3, the number of monographs dropped from eight in 2016 to three in 2017. The publication points did not decline correspondingly to the same extent because we had an increase in both credit-bearing articles and chapters in anthologies. The three monographs in 2017 were at level 1.

National guidelines for open access

In August 2017 the government established national guidelines for open access to academic articles. In short, the guidelines state that all academic articles from publically

financed research will mainly be openly available and that all academic articles based on publically financed research will be deposited in a separate knowledge archive. When the necessary infrastructure is in place, depositing will be a prerequisite for an article to be counted in the result-based financing.

Institutions and consortiums that negotiate agreements with publishing companies must ensure that agreements promote open access without increased costs, as well as openness about the conditions of the agreements. Institutions that carry out and finance research must contribute to covering the costs of open publication as a part

of allocating the project.

To meet this need, PHS established a publication fund in 2017. Researchers at PHS can now apply for support from the new publication fund to cover author payments when publishing in Open Access journals.





Reported publications

Academic monographs

Flaatten, S. (2017). *Høyesterett, straffen og tyveriene: Straffeutmålingsbegrunnelser i etterkrigstiden*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.

Holmboe, M. (2017). *Tale eller tie: Om plikt til å avverge alvorlige lovbrudd og uriktige domfellelser*. Oslo: Gyldendal Juridisk.

Vanebo, J. O. (2017). *Ledelse og ledelsespraksis i det offentlige*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

Academic anthology

Heivoll, G. & Flaatten, S. (2017). *Rettslige overgangsformer: Politisk og kriminalrett i nordisk rettsutvikling*. Oslo: Dreyers

forlag, Akademisk Publiserings.

Helleve, I., Almås, A. G. & Bjørkelo, B. (2017). *Den digitale lærergenerasjonen: Utfordringer og muligheter*. Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.

Knutsson, J. & Tompson, L. (2017). *Advances in evidence based policing*. London: Routledge.

Phelps, J., Larsen, N. M. & Singh, M. (2017). *Kommunikasjon og konflikthåndtering i operativt politiarbeid: Sosialpsykologiske perspektiver*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

Academic chapters/report

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POLITIHØGSKOLEN NORWEGIAN POLICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Just another **TOOL** in the box



Attitudes in the Norwegian police towards permanent arming of police officers

Gunnar Thomassen, Bjørn Barland, Julie Høivik, Tor-Geir Myhrer, Pernille Erichsen Skjevraak, Jon Strype

Introduction

Norwegian Police Officers do not carry firearms as part of the uniform during ordinary patrol service. Instead they have firearms stored securely in their patrol vehicles. However during a period of approximately 14 months, from late November 2014 to early February 2016, Norwegian Police Officers were authorized to carry firearms during ordinary patrol service due to an elevated terror threat against uniformed police and military personnel. In this study we investigate the impact the period of temporary arming of the police has had on Police Officers attitudes towards arming of the police on a more permanent basis. All though the police union has been in favor of arming of the police since 2012, a relatively clear majority of police officers seem to have favored the current model with an unarmed police storing firearms in the patrol cars. However, during and after the period of temporary arming of the police, attitudes appear to have shifted significantly in favor of arming the police on a permanent basis. Drawing on qualitative interviews and survey data we discuss possible causes to this significant shift in attitudes among police officers.

The DATA in the study

The study utilizes a broad range of data, both qualitative interview data and survey data.

The QUALITATIVE data:

- In-depth interviews of 30 police officers in the autumn of 2016
- 21 males and 9 females
- Five different police districts.

The QUANTITATIVE data:

- Survey of Police Officers in 2011 (N=4552) and 2017 (N=3039)

The RESULTS

- The qualitative interviews suggest a significant shift in attitudes during or after the fourteen month period when police officers were carrying fire arms.
- An overwhelming majority of the informants, both male and female, expressed support for arming police officers on a permanent basis.
- Surveys conducted before and after the fourteen month period confirms this finding.

Support for permanent arming of police officers (%)



| Year | Support (%) |
|---------------|-------------|
| 2011 (N=4552) | 20 |
| 2017 (N=3039) | 82 |

Discussion

- One important factor seem to be the perception that "it all went smooth" without any serious incidents.
- Another factor seems to be the perception that some situation ended well because the police were armed.
- The threat of terrorism is rarely used as an argument for arming the police.
- A common argument is the more mundane daily situations typically involving entering the apartment of people with mental illness and/or drug addiction.

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