



POLITI HØGSKOLEN

Research at the Norwegian Police University College

2018



**Research at the Norwegian
Police University College
2018**

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**



2016 and 2017 were record years for the Norwegian Police University College (PHS) in terms of the number of publications and publication points achieved. In 2018, however, the number of published articles in professional journals was halved, and the number of publication points subsequently reduced. On the other hand there was a doubling in the number of monographs from 2017 to 2018, so colleagues have been actively participating in the public debate!

2018 also saw a high number of reported articles and chapters from PHS as joint publications – this is a positive development because it demonstrates that staff at PHS are collaborating widely with colleagues at other educational and research institutions at home and abroad.

In the last few years PHS has been focussing on the development of applications to the Norwegian Research Council and the EU's Framework Programme. At the end of 2018, PHS had participated in five projects funded by the Research Council and one

funded by the EU. In addition, there were twelve projects funded by other external sources, and ten projects funded by PHS with a collaborating partner. These numbers show an increase in the number of projects with external funding.

This year's introductory article "Research into police reform and the elephants in the room" uses as its starting point the book *Politireformer: Idealer, realiteter, retorikk og praksis* (concerning the ideals, the reality, the rhetoric and the practical aspects of police reform), which was published in December 2018. The book is edited by Vanja L. Sørli and Paul Larsson, and contains several chapters written by PHS and other police staff. The article presents central questions and topics which are discussed in the book. Sørli and Larsson point out that several of the questions found by researchers to be relevant to the on-going police reform are not raised in the debates on the reform. Perhaps they ought to be?

The research groups at PHS are now well established, and there are currently nine such

active groups. One of the aims of these groups is to strengthen the academic environment at the college across the various departments and locations. The groups are working on topics covering different professional challenges for the police: organisation and management, education and training, and research methods.

Relevant research and knowledge development is vital for the Norwegian police and the judiciary. This is of particular importance during the current times of change. It is the job of PHS to contribute towards ensuring that police work is knowledge-based at all levels and in all types of assignments. We are laying the groundwork for this by multi-channel research dissemination, as well as through the Bachelor and MA courses and other post-graduate courses and further training. The academic staff at PHS contribute towards making the college an exciting and professionally go-ahead workplace. Thank you to the academic staff who, every day, work to make PHS a leading centre for police research.



Content

Research into Police Reform and the Elephants in the Room	7	Increasing and Retaining the Proportion of Academic Staff with Research Competence	65
Dissemination	15	The R&D committee	65
Police Research – from irrelevant to a part of everyday life?	15	Research groups	66
Has anyone done any Research on <i>that</i> ? A Systematic Literature Search may give you the Answer	22	Qualifying groups	71
Further Development of Police Science and an Increase in the Share of Externally Funded Research	25	The projects "FIKS" and "FIKS ferdig?"	71
Increasing the National and International Research & Development Collaboration	25	The Professorship Qualifying Groups	72
Research Projects in 2018	32	The Docent Group	75
EU-funded Projects	32	The PhD Group and their Doctoral Projects	75
Projects Funded by the Norwegian Research Council	33	Being a clear and active communicator of knowledge in academia and the police/judiciary, and an active participant in social debate	89
Projects Funded by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and/or the Norwegian National Police Directorate	39	Academic and professional lectures	89
Projects funded by Nordforsk	41	Academic and professional publications	91
Projects funded by the Norwegian Police Security Service (PST)	43	Publication points	92
Projects funded by other external collaboration partners	43	Open access to research	94
Projects funded by PHS and collaboration partners	46	Rapporterte publikasjoner	95
Projects Funded by PHS	50	Rapporterte konferansebidrag, faglige presentasjoner og mediebidrag	105
		List of abbreviations (in alphabetical order)	117



Research into Police Reform and the Elephants in the Room

The book *Politireformer: Idealer, realiteter, retorikk og praksis* (hereinafter called *Politireformer*) was published in December 2018. The book comprises an eclectic mix of contributions which all deal with different aspects of police reforms in the Nordic countries, England and Wales, Scotland and the Netherlands. Police organisations in these countries are often characterised as representative of the Anglo-Saxon police tradition, which is usually contrasted with the police traditions on the continent. ‘Anglo-Saxon police tradition’ is defined by Caless and Tong (2015, p. 38) as “civilian

policing, with a uniform that was distinctly unmilitary, a decentralised structure and a modicum of independence from the governing power”. The tradition is compared in NOU 2017: 9 (p. 28) with a “constrained police tradition”. The role of the police in these countries has certain common features, which means that the experiences in different countries can be successfully compared.

Below we will expand a little on some of the central themes in the book. We will also touch on the under-exposed questions which the research has revealed exist in the debates around

police reforms – from now on referred to as “the elephants in the room”.

Focus of the research

The contributors to *Politireformer* are important police researchers. They are from the PHS, from the police and from many of the universities and colleges in the above-mentioned countries, and they have different academic backgrounds. So even if the anthology can be described as police scientific, it is also interdisciplinary. A tangible consequence of this is that the interpretation of police reforms in the countries mentioned has differing academic star-

ting points and perspectives, taken from management and police science, legal, historic, political science, sociological and criminological traditions. This means that police reforms are investigated, analysed and debated with different approaches, and that the contributions have a variety of formulations.

The topics debated are¹: The history of reforms in Norway (Chapter 2); arguments and reasons for police reforms, also compared with other public sector reforms (Chapter 1); the political process leading to the adoption and implementation of the Norwegian Community Police Reform (Chapter 3); and police reforms in Sweden in the past 50 years and the various ideologies and perspectives they have been driven by (Chapter 4). The position of victims in earlier Norwegian reforms is analysed; how they were made visible and had their legal safeguards reinforced in the 1990s only to later almost disappear in connection with the Community Police Reform (Chapter 5).

One chapter deals with the significance of the report of the 22 July Commission as terms of reference for the Community Police Reforms (Chapter 6). Is it really the case that the Community Reforms have led to a more authoritarian public sector? Chapter 7 presents arguments in support of that. We also shed some light on the experiences of staff in Oslo police district, and on how the Community Police Reform has led to a development in the direction of a more reactive police force (Chapter 10).

Other topics are: the management of the project “Police work on the spot” (Chapter 8); the fight over reform of local police authorities in England which has led to the introduction of elected Police and Crime Commissioners (Chapter 9); and why research on police reform is largely ignored and has only marginally affected police reforms during the past ten years (Chapter 11). We also take a look at the experiences of centralising police reforms in Scotland and the Netherlands

(Chapter 12), and discuss why there is such widespread scepticism of the Community Police Reform among staff in the Norwegian police (Chapter 13).

Politireformer also attempts to contribute to knowledge-based experiential learning, with topics like promotive and restraining factors in organisational change in general and in the police in particular (Chapter 14), and an analysis of reforms and management in the Swedish police based on the development of the criminal landscape (Chapter 15). Further, the use and abuse of trust in connection with police reform and the rhetoric around this are discussed (Chapter 16); while the penultimate chapter deals with how the on-going reform affects the role of the police and how a “new” police will turn out to be (Chapter 17). Last, but not least, the book concludes with a description of the public sentiment in Norway after the recent police reform (Chapter 18).

Few, if any, of the contributing authors of *Politireformer* are

against police reforms as such. The problem today is rather that the reforms appear strangely detached from the problems they are supposed to be the solution to, and that the research is not much used as a knowledge base. Regardless of whether the “patient” is suffering from cultural problems, outdated methods, poorly functioning communications systems, a lack of co-determination or an inefficient bureaucracy, the “medicine” given to the police organisations we have looked at is often the same, namely far-reaching structural reforms and larger units.

In other words, there is no “elephant in the room” about the fact that police reforms with few exceptions are *not* based on research-based knowledge despite there being excellent research in the field; this is not just the case for police reforms, but also for other public sector reforms with considerable transfer value.

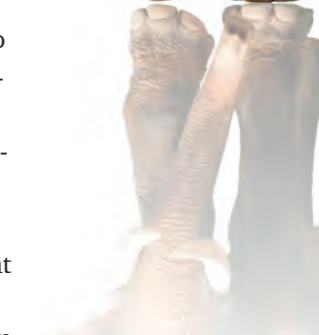
The elephant in the room: what can be contributed by research?
The question why reforms with

only a limited chance of reaching their goals are initiated, is a timely one. Why are there no research-based investigations into the problems and the means of rectifying them before costly processes of change with uncertain outcomes are launched? We will try to say something about how research may answer some of the centrally under-exposed questions, i.e. the elephants in the room.

Some will claim that the police have to change because the world is changing – that we are living in a globalised world where borders mean less than they used to, where crime is committed on the Internet, where we are threatened by terrorists, and where organised crime is constantly developing. But is that really so? Changes in crime seem to be more of an argument put forward than a direct cause. There are several reasons for this claim. Two of the most important are addressed in the following paragraphs.

In the past 25 years the public sector has been subjected to a series of reforms, such as

privatisation and centralisation, regardless of changes in the crime landscape. Public services such as post and telecommunications and certain health and social care services have been subjected to competition or privatised, while others like for example the military, higher education and the police have been centralised. What all these reforms have in common is that they are considered legitimate in the quest for *rationalisation, specialisation and modernisation*. Such legitimising arguments are put forward as fundamental values that are never questioned. They appear to be practically indisputable. In his chapter in *Politireformer*, Christensen shows how New Public Management (NPM) has now entered a “post-NPM period”, which among other things involves *centralisation*. In this



¹ There is an overview of the chapters in the book at the end of this section.

way, centralisation has become almost a standard formula for change in the public sector.

The police have kept elements of NPM in their management routines. Lomell (2010) points out that a common feature of NPM is that only outputs that can be measured are prioritised. Improved use of resources and efficiency are goals in establishments that are governed by this model, and goal attainment is documented in quantified, measurable chunks. A result is often that the organisations are tailored towards selected, measurable tasks, in order to be better able to reach their goals within these areas. Activities that are more difficult to measure – for example preventive measures, services and remedial action – therefore become less important. That is how this kind of management is an obstacle to improved quality (Granér & Kronkvist, 2014, p. 74). The organisation narrows because so-called ‘core areas’ are prioritised, while other tasks are weeded out. The ideal is that the public sector must learn from the

private sector, where competition is viewed as an important means of increased efficiency and goal achievement. However, some parts of the public sector, like the police, are not in a comparable competitive situation. Their job is to deliver services on which they have a monopoly, in a way that guarantees the rule of law and which safeguards other fundamental values which are often incorporated in the law. Wathne (2018) is one of those who discusses the consequences of NPM in the Norwegian police.

It is certainly true that the police in 2019 are using vast resources in fields that hardly merited a second glance 30 years ago. If we start enumerating the man-years which today are spent on emergency preparedness, international assignments, cybercrime, analysis and intelligence, economic and organised crime as well as investigations of resource-demanding cases, we understand why there is a slow but steady decrease in police patrols. If we add developments in police management, new demands for rapid

reorganisation, training, and changes in working time regulation, we also understand that the goal of two police officers per 1000 citizens today implies something other than it used to.

One of the elephants in the room is that we simply need a significant increase in police resources in order to be able to maintain something resembling a police force that delivers what the law requires it to do. The police have been given so many new, comprehensive and resource-demanding tasks that those which do not show up in the measurement parameters are no longer given priority. This situation cannot be solved by smarter working or better technical solutions – we simply need more people.

Another elephant is that the faith in what the police can do and the societal problems they can solve is unrealistic. Many reforms are based on a lack of understanding of the complexity of policing and of the fact that the police is a public institution with a very wide range of responsibilities, such as remedial action,

assistance, prevention, information, upholding of the law, investigation and emergency preparedness, to mention some of the most important. Today’s reforms have a tendency to demarcate the role of the police in such a way that much of what “the man in the street” regards as important police work in daily life ends up falling by the wayside.

A third elephant in the room is that police reforms – even though they may be justified by need, crises and good, professional arguments – to a large extent have become driven by criminal justice policy. Police reforms have to go through political processes before they can be implemented, and in such processes the content and goals of a reform are often stretched between different demands and interests and thus end up as typical political compromises. Criminal justice policy has become a

field used by politicians to demonstrate vigour and therefore an important symbolic field in (post-) modern politics. Professional police assessments quickly lose out in importance to political priorities. This is possibly one of the biggest elephants in the room – the fact that the significance of the reform may be symbolic. “The problems are being dealt with”. Carrying out reforms has become a *modus operandi* for demonstrating a vigorous policy.

The fourth elephant in the room is that reforms give rise to more reforms. This is because the goals of a police reform only rarely are achieved, something which in itself means that reforms imply a risk of losing management legitimacy. The fact that reforms rarely have the effect the electorate were promised may lead to different political leaders being elected instead, people who are willing to “do something about

it”, either by doing more of the same, something else, or maybe the exact opposite.

In addition to those we have already mentioned, there are also other reasons why the police reforms we have studied have not succeeded. One is about police management; many would state that the police are still being managed in an instrumental way. Reforms have not, as a rule, stemmed from the grassroots of the service – colleagues are not included in the process, and reforms are often rolled out *over* the heads of staff.

Most police reforms also prove to be too comprehensive – in practice they are shown to be over-ambitious and under-funded. In this respect, the Norwegian Community Police Reform is a good example of a large elephant in the room. The reform is too big and far-reaching for the police to be able to achieve more than just a few of the objectives, and limited resources mean that still fewer objectives can be reached. It takes time to reform large, complex organisations like the police, and



lasting changes require resources in the form of participation, management and financing.

We will let Jan Terpstra and Nick Fyfe – authors of the chapter on the Netherlands and Scotland – conclude with some words we feel are relevant also in Norway: In place of this dream of total change, the simpler approach known as “piecemeal engineering” (Popper, 1945), a staged process of societal change, innovation and improvement, may be more realistic. This may be an important method to prevent the risks and problems which have been underlined in this chapter. It may also be the best method the police can use in order to avoid getting tangled up in the web of strategies and unrealistic political ambition. Maybe future police reforms ought to focus less on organisational and structural matters and more on people, local communities and interdisciplinary work. Rather than debating the relative advantages of national versus local structures, or specialist functions versus community-oriented approaches, maybe

reforms instead ought to focus more on the skills and knowledge we want our police officers and civilian police staff to have in order to be able to handle the needs of a dynamic society where the police must collaborate with other actors in order to solve complex societal problems (*Politireformer*, p. 256-57).

Norwegian titles of the chapters in the book *Politireformer*

1. Reformer i politiet. Av Paul Larsson og Vanja Lundgren Sørli (PHS).
2. Tidenes politireform? Av Birgitte Ellefsen (PHS).
3. Komparative reformtrender og norsk politireform – strukturelle trekk og kulturelle brudd. Av Tom Christensen (UiO).
4. Politiet som reformerende organisasjon. *Politireformer i Sverige 1965–2015*. Av Anders Ivarsson Westerberg (Södertörn högskola).
5. Fornærmet, men ikke rettsløs? Av Erik Nadheim (UiO).
6. 22. juli-rapporten: Et egnet styringsdokument for

Nærpolitireformen? Av Hans Christian Høyer, Jens Petter Madsbu og Bent Sofus Tranøy (Høgskolen Innlandet).

7. Antireformen som politisk prosjekt og autoritær vending i staten. Av Stig O. Johannessen (Nord universitet).
8. Politiarbeid på stedet – fra idé til praksis. Av Jan Ole Vanebo (PHS), Rune Glomseth (PHS), Nils Moe (Politiet) og Marit Stigen (Politiet).
9. Styringsreformen i politiet og dens innvirkning på serviceoppdrag i England og Wales. Av Barry Loveday (University of Portsmouth).
10. Konturene av en ny politirolle: politiansattes erfaringer med Nærpolitireformen. Av Helene O. I. Gundhus (UiO/PHS), Niri Talberg (AFI) og Christin Thea Wathne (OsloMet).
11. Evalueringen av den danske politireformen: Hva ble resultatene – og hvorfor fikk de ingen betydning? Av Lars Holmberg (Københavns Universitet).

12. Sosial ingeniørkunst? En komparativ analyse av oppbygging av nasjonale politistyrker i Skottland og Nederland. Av Jan Terpstra (Radboud Universiteit) og Nicholas R. Fyfe (Scottish Institute for Policing Research / University of Dundee).
13. Nærpolitireformen – hvorfor så stor skepsis i politiets egne rekker? Av Helge Renå (UiB).
14. Å takle endring: Hva fremmer og hemmer reformer i organisasjoner generelt og politiet spesielt? Av Rudi Kirkhaug (Universitet i Tromsø) og Rune Glomseth (PHS).
15. Ledelse og reform av svensk politi – fra sosial ingeniørkunst til postpolitikk. Av Robert Andersson og Paula Wahlgren (Linnéuniversitetet).
16. Tillit i reformens tid. Bruk og misbruk av tillit i fortellingen om politiet. Av Marit Egge (PHS).
17. Nærpolitiidealet under press? Av Helene O. I. Gundhus (UiO/PHS),

Paul Larsson (PHS), Vanja Lundgren Sørli (PHS), Niri Talberg (FAFO) og Christin Thea Wathne (OsloMet).

18. Bare en vanlig jobb? Av Marie Brunstad Ekeberg (Øst Politidistrikt).

References

- Caless, B. & Tong, S. (2015). *Leading Policing in Europe: An Empirical Study of Strategic Police Leadership*. Bristol: Policing Press.
- Granér, R. & Kronkvist, O. (2014). Kontroll av og i politio organisasjonen. I R. Granér, H. I. Gundhus & P. Larsson (Red.), *Innføring i politiviten-skap* (s. 53–78). Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Lomell, H. (2010). The Politics of Numbers: Crime Statistics as a Source of Knowledge and a Tool of Governance. Shoham. I G. Shlomo, P. Knepper & M. Kett (Red.), *International Handbook of Criminology* (s. 117–152). New York: Taylor og Francis Group.

NOU 2017: 9. (2017). *Politi og bevæpning — Legalitet, nødvendighet, forholdsmessighet og ansvarlighet*. Hentet fra <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/nou-2017-9/id2545750/>

Sørli, V. L. & Larsson, P. (Red.). (2018). *Politireformer: Idealer, Realiteter, retorikk og praksis*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.

Wathne, C. T. (2018). *Målstyring i politiet. Teori og praksis*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.



Dissemination

Police Research – from irrelevant to a part of everyday life?

At the time of writing this research report, the PHS Research Department can look back on 25 years' work since it was established in 1993-94. Since 1997, the Department has had the main responsibility for arranging PHS's annual research conferences, spanning many different topics. The 2018 research conference had the Norwegian title *Operativt politiarbeid i hverdag og krise*, dealing with operational police work in daily life and crisis

situations. This was the 22nd conference, and it may have marked the end of an era. All conferences up to and including this one have had a topic, and this has been the guide to the research presented. However, the 2019 conference will be organised by the on-going research project “New trends in modern policing”², which will therefore decide on the themes to be presented. Could this be the conference model of the future?

Since research at PHS is celebrating an anniversary, and because we are possibly also at a crossroads as far as the conference is concerned, it may be useful

to take a closer look at the development of police research and the results of academic police research during the past 25 years.

It is natural to take the research conference as a starting-point and ask whether it has provided an approximate “360 degree coverage” of the field of policing. If we include the 2018 conference, which had as its theme “operative police work”, all the three main fields of policing – prevention, investigation and operative police work – have now been conference topics. However, a majority (12) of conferences have

² Described in *Research at the Norwegian Police University College 2017* (Police University College, 2018, pp. 7-14).

dealt with the police and the development of their role, first and foremost seen from the police's own viewpoint. These conferences have among other things dealt with topics like difficult and challenging police work, knowledge and method development in the police, police officers as academics, as well as police culture and diversity in the police. Four of the conferences have looked at the police force as a social actor, i.e. from an outside perspective. In this context, topics like democracy, trust, human rights and the role of the police in Norwegian society, have been central. A couple of the conferences have dealt with types of crime and crime phenomena. Given the multi-faceted nature of police work there are of course topics which have not been covered. However, in total the 22 conferences have provided the audiences with over 250 papers and presentations on topics relevant to the police. Which means that we have certainly had a close look at the most important pieces of the policing jigsaw.

Police science is a new field which includes contributions from fields like criminology, sociology, psychology, political science, ethics and law. So far there is no generally accepted Norwegian definition or description of what 'police science' comprises. It may therefore be useful to approach the problem from the other angle. Instead of asking what kind of academic production belongs to police science, we will look a bit more closely at the content and extent of publications – both at PHS and beyond – which contributed new knowledge to the field of policing in the relevant period.

Transforming a so-called "government agency school" into a university college, and not least establishing research activity in a new field of research, is a form of community building. It often takes a generation, and is not a project which can be usefully evaluated after only a few years. It is probably true that in the first few years after it was established, research in the field of policing was regarded as irrelevant by the

police force. Looking back now, after 25 years, it is obvious that there was a turning-point in the police science output around the time of the millennium.

The police are essentially a government agency ruled by regulatory management. The first edition of Auglend, Mæland and Rødsandhaug's *Politirett* was published in 1998. This was a forensic examination of the regulatory framework which controls the activities of the police. It was a quantum leap from the fragmented, and to a large extent "stencil-based" material which until then had been available on the topic. *Politirett* has since become a standard work and has been published in two further editions. The publication of Liv Finstad's *Politiblikket* in 2000 was probably equally significant. This, for the first time, provided a comprehensive criminological study of the police service, described by the police themselves. In 2001, Tor-Geir Myhrer also published the doctoral thesis *Personvern og samfunnsforvar*, which first and foremost dealt

with police confidentiality during investigations and criminal case proceedings. Neither of these authors was associated with PHS when their works were published. However, it may be a sign that PHS was in the process of establishing itself as a real player in police research, that several of the above-mentioned authors later went on to become director or professor, either full or part-time at PHS.

The turning point around the millennium did of course not mean that there was immediate, comprehensive publication of police science research. However, in 2001, the publication *Tidsskrift for strafferett* published the article "Etterforskningsbegrepet" by Tor-Geir Myhrer, and in 2003, Asbjørn Rachlew's "Norske politiavhør i et internasjonalt perspektiv". From 2005, PHS began registering its academic production. 2005 saw a total of 20 published works, four of them articles in professional journals. By 2017, the total number of publications had increased to 68, of which 41

were articles in professional journals. In the whole period there were 19 registered PhDs by staff at PHS, and 17 MAs; 29 text books have been produced, as well as two academic monographs. During the 13 years since 2005, a total of 496 works by staff linked to PHS have been registered. In addition, relevant police science work has been produced at other universities and university colleges, of which we cannot give a consolidated or representative overview here.³ We are, on the other hand, absolutely able to take a closer look at whether police science publications have contributed important and valuable knowledge to everyday policing within the three large, main areas of prevention, investigation and operative police work.

In the field of prevention, it is natural to highlight Elisabeth Myhre Lie's textbook: *I forkant: Kriminalitetsforebyggende politiarbeid* (2015), and Tore Bjørge's *Forebygging av kriminalitet* (2015). The PhD thesis *For sikkerhets skyld: IKT,*

yrkeskulturer og kunnskapsarbeid i politiet (2009) by Helene I. Gundhus also belongs in this category, as does Trond Kyrre Simensen's MA dissertation about *Politiets kriminalitetsforebyggende arbeid – En studie av forventninger og praksis* (2015). While the above-mentioned works first and foremost relate to criminal investigation, the anthology *Å forebygge vold i folkemasser* (2013) by Johannes Knutsson and Tamara D. Madensens relate to operative police work.

PhD theses with primary significance for the field of criminal investigation hardly existed ten years ago. Since then there have been several, three of them by staff at PHS. The first was Trond Myklebust's 2009 thesis *Analysis of field investigative interviews of children conducted by specially trained police investigators*. It was followed a few years later by Ivar A. Fahsing's *The Making of an Expert Detective – Thinking and Deciding in Criminal Investigations* (2016), and Patrick Risan's

³ See Valland (2011); Bjørge (2015); Runhovde & Skjevrek (2018).

Accommodating trauma in police interviews – An exploration of rapport in investigative interviews of traumatized victims (2017). Of the dissertations produced by non-PHS academics we should mention Asbjørn Rachlew's *Justisfeil ved politiets etterforskning* (2009), Runar Torgersen's *Ulovlig beviserverv og bevisforbud i straffesaker* (2009) and Gert Johan Kjelby's *Mellom rett og plikt til straffefølgning* (2013). One of the first MA dissertations stemming from the PHS MA course in police science – Anders Rasch-Olsen's *Informantbehandling i politiet: Et nødvendig onde* (2011) – was also important for police investigation.

In addition, comprehensive and important monographs have been published in the field of criminal investigation. First we must definitely mention Ole Thomas Bjerknes and Ivar A. Fahsings *Etterforskning – prinsipper, metoder og praksis* (2018), and Ingvild Bruce and Geir Sunde Hauglands *Skjulte tvangsmidler* (2018). There have also been important contributions to the

field of investigation in the PHS publications series “PHS Research”. In this context we should mention Johanne Ytri Dahl and Heidi Mork Lomell's evaluation of the DNA-reform *Fra spor til dom* (2013), and of course the two interim reports from the “Investigation Project” *Måling av effektivitet i etterforskning* by Johannes Knutsson (2013) and *Kvalitet i etterforskningen* by Tor-Geir Myhrer (2015).

Operational work, i.e. police work related to peace, security and emergency management, was for a long time the field with the weakest police science production. Here we have seen an almost explosive output during the past ten years. During this period, there have been no fewer than eight PhD theses on operative police work. Not surprisingly, seven of these have been produced by candidates attached to PHS:

- Geir Aas: *Politiinngrep i familiekonflikter: En studie av ordenspolitiets arbeid med familiekonflikter/familievoldssaker i Oslo.*

- Pål Lagestad: «Fysisk styrke eller bare prat»: *Om kjønn, fysisk trening og ordenstjeneste i politiet.*
- Kristin Hellesø-Knutsen: *Jakten på risiko: Vurderinger, følelser og valg hos patruljerende politi.*
- Otto Petterson: «Att bli polis»: *Från utbildningens förväntningar til gatans norm.*
- Steinar Fredriksen: *Ro, orden og frihet: En fremstilling av politiets adgang til å gripe inn i den personlige frihet ved utførelse av ordenstjeneste.*
- Hild Rønning: *Politi og skjønn: En studie av politibetjentes skjønnsutøvelse i ordenstjeneste, sett i lys av rettslige rammer.*
- Geir Heivoll: *Lovens lange arm: En studie av politibetjentes rolle som rettshåndhever i den norske demokratiske rettsstaten.*

The eighth thesis – *Handleplikt, kommandomyndighet og lydighetsplikt i operativt politiarbeid* – was produced by the former Director at PHS, Ragnar L. Auglend. There have also been

dissertations in the operative police field, among them Wictor Furøy's MA in police science “*Orden i gata*”: *En studie av ordensforstyrrelser i Karl Johansgate 1998-2008; Hva er det og hva gjøres med det? Et blikk på ordenspolitets hverdag* (2012).

In addition, a whole range of textbooks, monographs and reports have been published. To mention a few: Steinar Fredriksen and Kai Spurkland's *Ordensjuss* (2014), Patrick Risan and Tom Hilding Skoglund's *Psykologi i operativ tjeneste* (2013), and Phelps, Larsen and Singh's anthology on *Kommunikasjon og konflikthåndtering i operativt politiarbeid* (2017). The latest of these is Steinar Fredriksen og Per Håkon Sand's comprehensive book on *Juss for utøvere av begrenset politimyndighet* (2018).

At the sharper end of operational police work we should mention the books of Tor-Geir Myhrer, such as *Som siste utvei: Rettslige rammer for bruk av skytevåpen* (2005), *Bastet og bundet: Rettslige rammer for bruk av håndjern* (2012), and *Våpeninstruks for*

politiet: Kommentartutgave (2016). Andres Lohne Lie's study and report on *Politiets bruk av fysisk makt* (2010) also belongs to this group, as does Tor-Geir Myhrer's article in the journal *Nordisk politiforskning* “... dø som så det gjelder”? (2015), about the legal framework for the individual's duty to act in dangerous police operations.

If we take a collective look at the works presented, there can be no doubt that here we have at least an overview of Norwegian (or Nordic) police science. The anthology *Innføring i politivitenskap* av Larsson, Gundhus og Granér, which was published in 2014, is further proof that that this academic field is taking shape. Here we find many of the topics and authors mentioned above. In the same year, the open access journal, *Nordisk politiforskning* was also established.

As a building project, police science research will never be completed. There will always be something remaining to be done and something else which can be improved. The same goes for all

academic disciplines. However, that does not prevent the already existing construction from being granted a certificate of use and being a tool to make problem-solving in the police easier. Maybe the current biggest challenge for police research and police science is to ensure that the relevant knowledge which we already have, or which will emerge through research, is used in practice. This presupposes that Police Directorate (POD), the police districts and the special agencies are willing to spend resources - time and money - on:

- acquiring the relevant research publications;
- giving relevant staff the time and opportunity to read and digest them; and
- setting aside time and opportunity to communicate relevant knowledge, findings and conclusions to the executive service branches.

If the Police are not willing to do this, police science research will never be a part of everyday life in the force!

References

- Aas, G. (2009). *Politiinngrep i familiekonflikter: En studie av ordenspolitiets arbeid med familiekonflikter/familievoldsaker i Oslo*. Oslo: Unipub.
- Auglend, R. L. & Mæland, H. J. (2016). *Politirett* (3. utg.). Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.
- Auglend, R. L. (2016). *Handleplikt, kommando-myndighet og lydighetsplikt i operativt politiarbeid*. Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.
- Bjerknes, O. T. & Fahsing, I. A. (2018). *Etterforskning – prinsipper, metoder og praksis*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.
- Bjørge, T. (2015). *Forebygging av kriminalitet*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.
- Bjørge, T. & Gjelsvik, I. M. (2015). *Forskning på forebygging av radikaliserings og voldelig ekstremisme* (PHS-Forskning 2015:2). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.
- Bruce, I. & Haugland, G. S. (2018). *Skjulte tvangsmidler* (2. utg.). Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.
- Dahl, J. Y. & Lomell, H. M. (2013). *Fra spor til dom* (PHS-Forskning 2013:2). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.
- Fahsing, I. A. (2016) *The Making of an Expert Detective – Thinking and Deciding in Criminal Investigations* (Doktorgradsavhandling). Göteborgs universitet, Göteborg.
- Finstad, L. (2000). *Politiblikket*. Oslo: Pax.
- Fredriksen, S. & Spurkland, K. (2014). *Ordensjuss*. Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.
- Fredriksen, S. (2015). *Ro, orden og frihet: En fremstilling av politiets adgang til å gripe inn i den personlige frihet ved utførelse av ordenstjeneste*. Oslo: Gyldendal Juridisk.
- Fredriksen, S. & Sand, P. H. (2018). *Juss for utøvere av begrenset politimyndighet*. Oslo: Gyldendal Juridisk.
- Furøy, W. (2012). «Orden i gata» – En studie av ordensforstyrrelser i Karl Johansgate 1998-2008; Hva er det og hva gjøres med det? Et blick på ordenspolitets hverdag (Masteroppgave). Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Gundhus, H. I. (2009). *For sikkerhets skyld: IKT, yrkeskulturer og kunnskapsarbeid i politiet*. Oslo: Unipub.
- Heivoll, G. (2018). *Lovens lange arm: En studie av politibetjeners rolle som rettshåndhevere i den norske demokratiske rettsstaten*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm akademiske.
- Hellesø-Knutsen, K. (2013). *Jakten på risiko: Vurderinger, følelser og valg hos patruljerende politi* (Doktorgradsavhandling). Universitetet i Stavanger, Stavanger.
- Kjelby, G. J. (2013). *Mellom rett og plikt til straffeforfølgning*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm akademiske.
- Knutsson, J. & Madensen, T. D. (Red). (2013). *Å forebygge vold i folkemasser* (PHS-Forskning 2012:7). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.
- Knutsson, J. (2013). *Måling av effektivitet i etterforskning* (PHS Forskning 2013:3). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.
- Lagestad, P. (2011). «Fysisk styrke eller bare prat»: Om kjønn, fysisk trening og ordenstjeneste i politiet (Doktorgradsavhandling). Norges Idrettshøyskole, Oslo.
- Larsson, P., Gundhus, H. I. & Granér, R. (Red). (2014). *Innføring i politivitenskap*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Lie, A. L. (2010). *Politiets bruk av fysisk makt* (PHS-Forskning 2010:2). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.
- Lie, E. M. (2015). *I forkant: Kriminalitetsforebyggende politiarbeid*. Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.
- Myhrer, T.-G. (2001). *Etterforskningsbegrepet. Tidsskrift for Strafferett*, 1(1), 6-30.
- Myhrer, T.-G. (2001). *Personvern og samfunnsforvar*. Oslo: Cappelen Akademisk Forlag.
- Myhrer, T.-G. (2005). *Som siste utvei: Rettslige rammer for bruk av skytevåpen*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.
- Myhrer, T.-G. (2012). *Bastet og bundet: Rettslige rammer for bruk av håndjern*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.
- Myhrer, T.-G. (2015). «... dø som så det gjelder»? *Nordisk politiforskning*, 2(1), 34-74.
- Myhrer, T.-G. (2015). *Kvalitet i etterforskningen* (PHS-Forskning 2015: 1). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.
- Myhrer, T.-G. (2016). *Våpeninstruks for politiet: Kommentarutgave*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.
- Myklebust, T. (2009). *Analysis of field investigative interviews of children conducted by specially trained police investigators* (Doktorgradsavhandling). Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.
- Pettersen, O. (2015). «Att bli polis»: *Från utbildningens förväntningar till gatans norm*. Stockholm: Norstedts Juridik.
- Phelps, J. M., Larsen, N. M. L. & Singh, M. (Red). (2017). *Kommunikasjon og konflikt-håndtering i operativt politiarbeid*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.
- Politihøgskolen. [2018]. *Forskningen ved Politihøgskolen 2017*. Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra https://www.phs.no/Documents/4_Forskning/Forskningsmeldingen%202017%20elektronisk.pdf
- Rachlew, A. (2009). *Justisfeil ved politiets etterforskning*. Oslo: Unipub.
- Rachlew, A. (2003). *Norske politiavhør i et internasjonalt perspektiv. Tidsskrift for Strafferett*, 3(4), 400-439.
- Rasch-Olsen, A. (2011). *Informantbehandling i politiet: Et nødvendig onde*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.
- Risan, P. & Skoglund, T. H. (2013). *Psykologi i operativ tjeneste*. Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.
- Risan, P. (2017). *Accommodating trauma in police interviews: An exploration of rapport in investigative interviews of traumatized victims* (Doktorgradsavhandling). Universitetet i Bergen, Bergen.
- Runhovde, S. R. & Skjevraak, P. E. (2018) *Kriminalitetsforebygging på norsk* (PHS-Forskning 2018:3). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.
- Rønning, H. (2017). *Politi og skjønn: En studie av politibetjeners skjønnsutøvelse i ordenstjeneste, sett i lys av rettslige rammer* (Doktorgradsavhandling). Universitetet i Tromsø, Tromsø.
- Simensen, T. K. (2015). *Politiets kriminalitetsforebyggende*

arbeid: En studie av forventninger og praksis (Masteroppgave). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

Torgersen, R. (2009). *Ulovlig beviserverv og bevisforbud i straffesaker*. [Oslo]: Calax/UiO.

Valland, T.D. (2011). *Nordisk politiforskning 2004-2009* (PHS-Forskning 2011:3). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

Has anyone done any Research on *that*? A Systematic Literature Search may give you the Answer

Even the most eminent researcher may need help to identify all relevant knowledge in his or her field. This is where the librarian comes in, as a potentially useful collaborator.

Many will be familiar with the term “wasted research”. In a well-known article published in *The Lancet* in 2009, the authors state that as much as 85% of all health research is wasted (Chalmers & Glasziou). This may be because

the results of many studies are never published, or that they are published in a format which is difficult to understand or access, and therefore overlooked.

Another important reason why many studies can be said to be wasted is that research is carried out on topics we already know enough about. The classic example from medical research is that even if studies as far back as 1944 showed that front sleeping increased the risk of cot death, research on the topic (and recommendations for front sleeping) continued long into the 1980s.

It is not known whether the situation is this bad in other academic fields, however the message is still relevant: In order to avoid research waste, all research projects should at the outset involve a thorough review of all previous research.

Systematic literature search

Such a review presupposes a systematic literature search. In order for a search to be called “systematic”, it must be carried out methodically, be well docu-

mented and verifiable. In addition, a search should have been done on all sources potentially containing primary studies, systematic overviews and other publications on the topic in question. It is not sufficient to search Google or Google Scholar, since you would miss for example research behind a pay wall or in other sources not crawled by Google. In order to catch all relevant research it is necessary to search in bibliographical databases that register articles in professional journals and other printed and digital publications.

Some researchers have had training in searching such databases, but most will still benefit from help from a librarian – both with the search itself and with identifying the sources to search in. For it is rarely enough to search in only one database. That is because different databases index their content in different journals, so that in order to catch all relevant studies it is necessary to search in more than one place. Librarians have special competence in identifying the relevant

databases for finding literature on a given topic or academic field. Librarians are also familiar with the search language of the various databases. Such language varies from database to database, and it is important to search in the correct way in order to catch all the relevant hits.

Good searches happen in collaboration with professionals

Even if the librarian has special competence in how to search, it is vital that the academic or specialist is involved in the process. It is for example useful to limit the topic as far as possible. “*All about interviews*” is a poor starting-point for a literature search – unless you actually do want “all” and are motivated to trawl through a vast number of references. “*Scandinavian research on the interviewing of children from the past 10 years*” is more precise and will enable a more targeted search. This reduces the number of hits and makes the job of identifying relevant hits more manageable.

Another important contribution from the academic is identifi-

cation of the words and expressions that describe the relevant topics. Most bibliographic databases require the use of English for search words, even if the indexed articles may be written in other languages. It is therefore important to find the precise English expressions and concepts – something the academic would normally have good knowledge of. It may also be useful to find synonyms, different spelling, etc.

It may be advantageous for the librarian to communicate with the academic researchers during the search, for example to understand whether the chosen search words are too narrow or are giving too many irrelevant hits. In such cases it will be necessary to adjust the search by choosing other search words which increase the accuracy.

A specialist librarian

Systematic searches are not only a tool to help avoid wasted research, but also vital for giving the researcher an overview of existing knowledge and therefore the ability to position his or her own

study in the field. Systematic searches can also be the starting point for thorough reviews of research, which in turn will inform guidelines, academic procedures or other support documents in the field of practice.

An inadequate search could therefore have grave consequences, something which professional librarians take very seriously. Systematic searching is a specialist subject for professional librarians. Courses and conferences on searching are arranged, and many participate in national and international networks in order to share experiences and develop new methods. In some research environments librarians join in as participants in the research projects, and are in some cases also co-authors of the final report. Books have been written about the role of the research librarian, and there are studies which show that the participation of librarians in research projects add value (Johannessen & Hidle, 2016; Olsen, 2012).

The PHS library is a specialist library for all students and staff

at PHS and in the rest of the police service. The librarians have competence in literature searching, and know which sources are relevant when looking for research which is relevant to the activity of the police. The library is happy to help and can also be visited on www.phs.no.

References

Chalmers, I. & Glasziou, P. (2009). Avoidable waste in the production and reporting of research evidence. *The Lancet*, 374(9683), 86-9.

Johannessen, H. T. D. & Hidle, K.-M. W. (2016). *New roles for research librarians: Meeting the expectations for research*

support. Cambridge, MA: Chandos.

Olsen, H. K. (2012). Research group librarian – a cooperating partner in research? *LIBER Quarterly*, 22(3), 190–212.

Further Development of Police Science and an Increase in the Share of Externally Funded Research

It is a feature of the PHS strategic plan for 2017–2021⁴ that a main goal is for PHS to be a leading centre for police research. We are working towards this goal through continuous development of our research portfolio, which now consists of a large number of projects across the whole field of police research.

Opportunities for research are created through a strong focus on increasing the share of externally funded research. Our professionalism is strengthened and our opportunities improved through continually focussing on the further growth of national

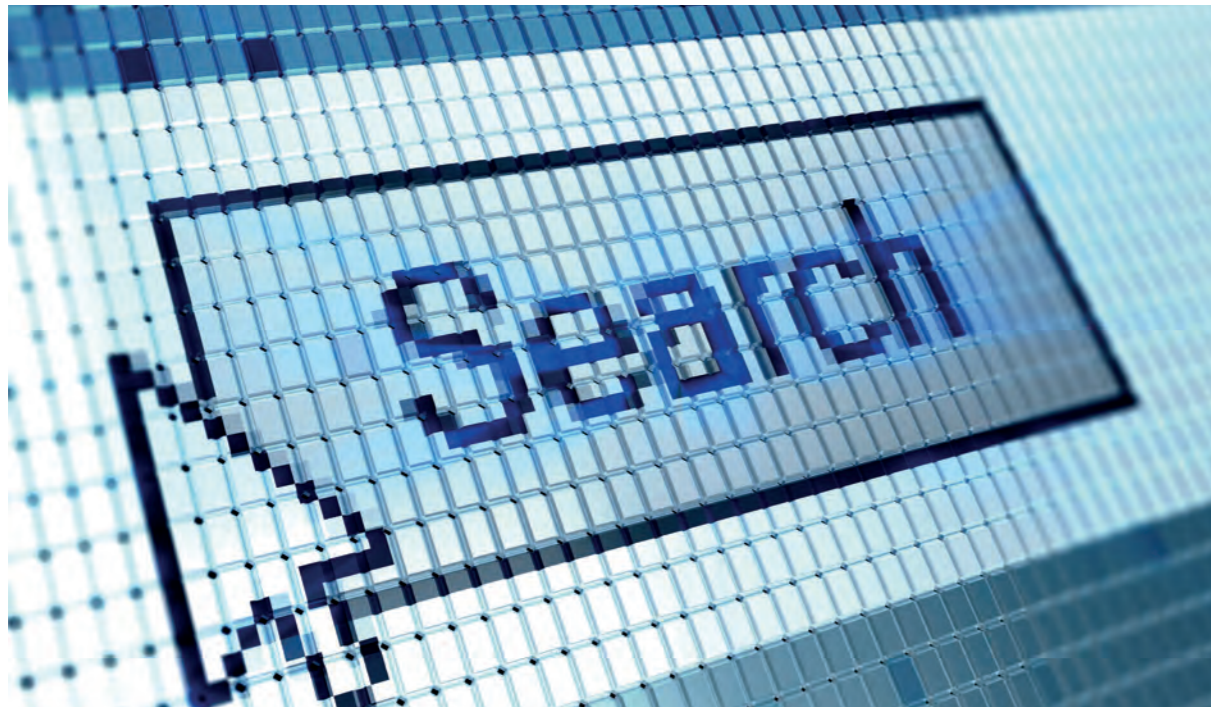
and international research and development collaboration. We place great emphasis on the framework conditions of our staff, and we are continually working to increase and maintain the proportion of academic staff with research competence. The research is organised through the Research and Development Board, and a range of research groups with participants across all departments have been established. At PHS we also have qualifying groups at all levels – senior lecturer qualifying, associate professor qualifying, docent qualifying, and professor qualifying.

Below we will take a closer look at what we have achieved in these areas in 2018.

Increasing the National and International Research & Development Collaboration

The researchers at PHS are strongly involved in national and international projects and networks within police science – both as participants and prime movers. The professional networks are established on both institutional and personal levels, and they play an important part

⁴ Police University College [2016]. *Strategi 2017-2021*. Oslo: Police University College.



in the further development of research at the institution. Of the established networks and collaboration partners, the following are the most important:

Cross-Border Crime Colloquium

<http://www.cross-border-crime.net/>

Cross-Border Crime Colloquium is a group of European researchers in the field of transnational, organised and economic crime who have been meeting since 1999. They arrange annual seminars where research in the field is presented and documented with a report in book form. The focus is on research covering Europe. The Colloquium aims at building bridges in three respects: between Eastern and Western Europe, between researchers/scholars and practitioners, and between established and young researchers. Paul Larsson from PHS has participated in the seminars and keeps in touch with the management. The plan is for the 2020 seminar to be held in Norway.

The European Association of Psychology and Law (EAPL)

<https://eapl.eu/>

The EAPL have three main aims: 1) the promotion of research in psychology and law, 2) the promotion of the teaching of psychology and law, and 3) the promotion of academic interchange in psychology and law. The organisation has members from the whole of Europe, North America, Australia and New Zealand. The research field is applied psychology with a focus on perpetrators and victims of crime, prevention, discovery, sentencing, punishment and rehabilitation. The organisation publishes the journal *Psychology, Crime & Law* and arranges annual conferences in Europe.

European Network Grant COST: Police Stops

<https://www.cost.eu/actions/A17102/#tabs|Name:overview>

Police Stops is a 4-year (2018-2021) European research network funded by *European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST)*. The network consists of 22 countries taking a closer look at situations where the police stop people and possibly proceed with a search, so-called

“stop and search”. The aim is to get an overview of available research on police practice and the people who are subjected to stop and search, as well as academic exchange. Participants from Norway are Randi Solhjell (PHS), Helene O. I. Gundhus (UiO/PHS) and Gunnar Thomassen (PHS).

European Police Research Institute Collaboration (EPIC)

EPIC is a consortium with partners in several countries: Police Academy of the Netherlands (the Netherlands), Scottish Institute for Policing Research & University of Dundee (Scotland), University College Ghent (Belgium), Cardiff University School of Social Sciences (Wales), Norwegian Police University College (PHS, Norway), Uppsala University (Sweden), Police College of Finland (Finland), Linnaeus University (Sweden) and Manchester Business School (England). The task of the consortium is to help build bridges between policy and police practice on the one hand and academic knowledge and research on the other.

European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL)

<https://www.cepola.europa.eu/>

This is an agency of the European Union of which PHS is an official partner. CEPOL develops and implements knowledge and training for European law enforcement officials in a range of technical and crime areas, e.g. police management, investigation methodology, organised crime, cybercrime and economic crime. In collaboration with among others Europol and Eurojust, CEPOL arranges a range of conferences and academic seminars. It also publishes academic journals and other specialist publications.

Work and Organisational Psychology at the Department of Psychology, University of Oslo

The research department at PHS collaborates with the research group Work and Organisational Psychology at the Department of Psychology (PSI) in the project “The police as an organisation”. The project has been on-going since 2009, with the focus on organisational psychological factors in police work. The con-

tinuing collaboration has resulted in several academic articles and MA dissertations both at PSI and PHS.

International Investigative Interviewing Research Group (iIIRG)

<https://www.iiirg.org/>

iIIRG is an international network for practitioners and academics in the field of investigative interviewing. The network was established in 2007 by Trond Myklebust (PHS) and Gavin Oxburgh (Newcastle University, England), and today has around 350 members from over 30 countries. iIIRG arranges an annual conference and publishes the peer reviewed journal *Investigative Interviewing: Research and Practice* (IIRP). Several institutions participate in a formalised collaboration through iIIRG, including Newcastle University and PHS. Many other institutions use iIIRG for professional development, e.g. the International Criminal Court in the Hague (ICC), the UN development programme (UNDP) and the Kids Internet Safety Alliance (KINSA) in Cana-

da. These countries have trained field operators (investigative interviewers) using the professional expertise offered by iIIRG. iIIRG is also represented in the steering group of the UN Anti-Torture Initiative and the Association for the Prevention of Torture which is led by Juan E. Mendez (former 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 in all academic police areas – from police patrols to top management. The annual symposium strengthens the interdisciplinary and cultural development of professional police work by bringing together researchers and practitioners. PHS is regularly represented at the annual symposium.

The Faculty of Law at the University of Oslo

PHS collaborates with several departments at the Faculty of Law: the Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law (IKRS), the Department of Public Law (IOR) and the Centre for Computers and Law (SERI).

IKRS is an important collaboration partner in police science through their staff who are conducting research on the police. Three of their professors are also directly connected to PHS: Professor Emerita Liv Finstad is Professor II at PHS and leader of the professorship qualifying groups at PHS; Professor Heidi Mork Lomell works with the externally funded project “Taking surveillance apart” as Professor II PHS; and Professor Helene O. I. Gundhus works with the externally funded project “New trends in modern policing” as Professor II PHS.

Many of the researchers at IOR are working on central issues to do with crime and criminal proceedings which are important to PHS. In 2017, IOR and PHS jointly arranged a Nordic works-

hop on criminal law at the college department in Stavern. Senior researcher Ingvild Bruce (IOR) is participating in the PHS research group “Police in a digital world” (Henvisning til Forskergruppe (see p. 67).

“The punishment, penology and criminal law research group” at the Faculty of Law has members from both IKRS, IOR and PHS. The research group is led by Professor Johan Boucht of IOR and Professor Thomas Ugelvik of IKRS. Participants from PHS are Professor Inger Marie Sunde, Associate Professor Morten Holmboe and senior researcher Jeanette W. Hegna. The research group collaborates with local, national and international institutions, among them PHS, and consists of researchers with a background in criminal law, criminal proceedings, administrative law, criminology, sociology of law, ethics and human rights. Research is carried out on criminal law and criminal proceedings, the legitimacy of punishment, the everyday sociology of punishment, punishment and

globalisation processes, and the various forms of punishment. The research field lies in the intersection between law and social science.

SERI is another central collaboration partner for PHS through the partnership in the research project SIGNAL, which is led by SERI. The collaboration involves, among other things, supervision of senior researchers in the field of computer crime, and participation at and contributions to conferences and workshops.

Consortium for Research on Terrorism and International Crime

<https://www.nupi.no/Om-NUPI/Prosjekter-og-sentre/Konsortium-for-forskning-paa-terrorisme-og-internasjonalt-kriminalitet>

The consortium is a collaboration between the main Norwegian research institution in the field of terrorism and international crime: PHS, the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), Centre for Research on Extremism (C-REX) at the University of Oslo, and the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI). The consortium con-

stitutes an environment for research dissemination, exchange of information and the building of expertise across institutions. The PHS researchers participating in the consortium are Ingvild M. Gjelsvik (senior researcher), Randi Solhjell (postdoc) and Tore Bjørgo (C-REX / Professor II PHS).

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

<https://www.sv.uio.no/psi/english/research/network/nnpl/>

The network is a Nordic organisation for researchers and research stakeholders within the field of psychology and law. A large part of the development of investigative techniques is based on research in psychology and law, from the causes of crime to criminal investigation, rehabilitation and defence mechanisms to prevention. The network provides regular professional contact between the actors in this field. Several researchers and academics at PHS are active participants in the network, which has mailing lists about new research and annual conferences

in any of the Nordic countries. The Network was established in 2004 by Professor Pär-Anders Granhag (University of Gothenburg / Professor II PHS).

The Nordic Police Research Network

<https://www.umu.se/enheten-for-polisutbildning/forskning2/nordiska-polisforskningssnatverket/>

The network stems from the police education units in the Nordic countries; it is an active network of police researchers with the aim of stimulating Nordic police research through regular publications of newsletters (around 10 per year) and by arranging a Nordic police research conference every two years. So far there is no separate secretariat arranging conferences and running the network. The conferences have grown from 10–12 participants to the current parallel sessions with over 100 participants from all the Nordic countries (the majority from Norway and Sweden). The conferences cover research from a wide variety of academic disciplines, but with the common theme of

police research. One important aim of the conferences – besides strengthening research in the field – is to contribute to better dissemination of the research to practitioners and managers in the field. The aim is for the conference to be a meeting place for researchers and practitioners. Police science is a rapidly developing academic field, and research-based knowledge is communicated through the network. The network is also open to students, and information about new student work in the shape of MA dissertations is shared in the network newsletter.

Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU)

PHS is responsible for one of 11 work packages linked to the EU Horizon 2020-funded project “Community-Based Policing and Post Conflict Police Reform” (ICT4COP). The project is co-ordinated by the International Environment and Development Studies Institute (NORAGRIC) at the Faculty of Landscape and Society at NMBU. The project is

based on 11 focus countries from Latin America, Southeast Europe, Africa and South Asia, and focuses on the themes of youth, gender, technology and police training. PHS has the main responsibility for the police training working group. 15 different institutions participate in the project. Ten of them are located in Europe and five in Asia, Africa and Central America.

Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) at Gjøvik

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 dedicated research projects, with Professor Inger Marie Sunde as contact person. One concrete result for PHS has been the development of an experience-based MA programme on data security and cybercrime. NTNU are responsible for the general modules comprising data security, and PHS for modules comprising the securing of evi-

dence and analysis. The target group for the programme is public sector staff in the Nordic countries who work with investigation of cybercrime. Police superintendent Ulf Bergum is the PHS contact person for the MA collaboration programme.

Police Experts Network (PEN)

<https://www.nmbu.no/en/faculty/land-sam/department/noragric/research/clusters/chsd/projects-and-activities/ict4cop>

PEN is a large international network with over 50 police experts, convened on a voluntary basis to advise the researchers on the EU-project “Community-Based Policing and Post-Conflict Police Reform” (ICT4COP). The aim of PEN is to combine the practical experience and knowledge of the police with the academic knowledge of the researchers. PEN members act as advisors throughout the research process, and are responsible for disseminating new knowledge back to their respective institutions. PEN has members from many parts of the world. Its administrator is Tor Damkås at PHS.

New Trends in Modern Policing

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

PHS, the School of Psychology at Newcastle University & the Department of Psychology at UiO

PHS has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding on collaboration on teaching and research with the two other institutions. The three collaborating partners are contributing to each others' MA programme and collaborating on the projects “The Police as an Organisation” (see

p. 36) and “A Comparative study of the Police Organisations in Norway, Scotland & England”.

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

A research group at PHS leads the European research network RECPOL, which examines recruitment and career paths in the police. With the use of questionnaires, police students in seven European countries (Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Scotland, Belgium and Catalonia) are followed through three or four phases - at the start of their training, at the end of their training, and three and (possibly) six years into their professional careers - in order to get a picture of how their education and practical job experience affect their attitudes, values and views on police work and society during the phases. Recently, police students in Hungary and Georgia have also joined RECPOL.

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

CLIP is a research group at the Department of Psychology at the University of Gothenburg which focuses on legal psychology. Research into this field involves using knowledge of psychology which is important in the judicial system and turning it into practice. Legal psychology can contribute to making police investigation more effective and maintaining legal safeguards, as well as ensuring that assessment of evidence by the courts is more objective and fair. Most of us want a judicial system which is modern, efficient and humane, and which maintains legal safeguards. Fulfilling these requirements is no mean feat. One important piece of the jigsaw is having access to relevant high-level research on legal psychology. It is therefore positive that the field of legal psychology is growing strongly internationally.

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

<https://www.sv.uio.no/c-rex/>

C-REX develops empirical and theoretical knowledge on the reasons for and the consequences of right-wing extremism and related phenomena. PHS is a collaborating partner of C-REX, with the University of Oslo, the Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies, the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, the Peace Research Institute Oslo and the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment. In addition to these Norwegian partners, there are also the following international partners: Handa Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence (CSTPV), St. Andrews University (Scotland); Institute of Security and Global Affairs (ISGA), Leiden University (the Netherlands); and the Institute for Interdisciplinary Research on Conflict and Violence (IKG), University of Bielefeld (Germany). C-REX funds half a post-doctorate post at PHS on the policing of extremism and hate crime.

Young Nordic Police Research Network

<https://www.jus.uio.no/ior/english/research/networks/nordic-police-research/>

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 the policing in the home state of the participants.

Research Projects in 2018

External research funding is a prerequisite for the continued strengthening of police research at PHS. In the past few years, the college has therefore focused especially on submitting applications to the Norwegian Research Council and the EU Framework Programme for Research and

Innovation, and there has been an increase in the number of externally funded projects. This part of the report will throw some light on the on-going research projects which contribute to the development of police science as a separate discipline, and to strengthening the research within the profession.

The projects are presented according to the source of funding, except for the PhD projects which are described in more detail in the chapter on the doctorate group (from p. ??). The projects are further presented alphabetically according to their title, below each subheading. PHS staff are not listed under the unit they are part of.

For complete references to the listed publications, see the chapter "Reported Publications", p.91).

EU-funded Projects

Community based Policing and Post Conflict Police Reform (ICT4COP)

Tor Damkås, Jaishankar Ganapathy,

Magnus Seierstad & Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik

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 funded by the EU through Horizon 2020 and stretches over a 5-year period (starting in 2015).

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

The project is organised into the following work packages:

- 3 work packages with responsibility for co-ordination and technical aspects: "WP1 Management and Coordination of the Project", "WP 2 Community-Based Policing in Comparison", "WP 11 Dissemination and Utilisation 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 and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Serbia).

WP 4 is led by PHS. One goal of this work package is to gather training material connected to Community Policing from the project's 11 key countries, the EU, the UN and other actors, and to make the material available to all the researchers on the project through a database established by PHS.

A reference group, PEN, has also been established, with approximately 45 international police experts who all have practical experience from and

knowledge of the subject area. The police experts assist with advice on how to identify and evaluate "best practice", and point out potential areas of improvement in the assembled material. In collaboration with Bochum University in Germany, PHS will develop an e-based teaching module in the field of "Community-oriented policing" (COP) by June 2020.

Jaishankar Ganapathy is a participant in WP 8. The group will study experiences of COP in Afghanistan and Pakistan in order to see whether improved communication and interaction between the police and the local community can contribute to improved security for the inhabitants through improved efficiency and accountability on the part of the police.

Projects Funded by the Norwegian Research Council

Building competence to retain competence / Fix the system and achieve unique institutional goals (FIKS)

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

The target group of the FIKS-project is staff with senior lectureship competence, their managers and the R&D-committee. All academic staff with senior lecturer competence at PHS have the opportunity to participate in the qualifying rounds for promotion to professorship. There are three qualifying rounds in the project, and in addition, PHS and the University College of the Norwegian Correctional Service (KRUS) have initiated qualifying rounds for promotion from senior lecturer to associate professor.

Main goals:

- Increase the number of professors at PHS in general, and the number of female professors in particular. A

- minimum of three female professors in the course of three years.
- Long term: To strengthen police science as an academic discipline through permanent gender balance in top academic positions and research management. Gender equality contributes to raising the quality of higher education and research. Research-based knowledge will in turn contribute to the unique responsibility PHS has to provide knowledge-based leadership in the police.
- Sub-goals:
- Conduct 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 promote the project's strategic goal of having at least three female professors.
- Increase the knowledge and skills of managers in the field of knowledge leadership.
- Project period:
1 April 2015 – 1 April 2018.
- Publications and lectures in 2018:
Bjørkelo, B. & Finstad, L. (2018). *Bygge kompetanse for å beholde kompetanse: Fix the system and achieve unique institutional goals. Sluttrapport for FIKS-prosjektet ved Politihøgskolen* (PHS Forskning 2018:6). Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2585202>
- Villman, E. & Bjørkelo, B. (2018). *Intern FOU analyse: Delrapport i FIKS prosjektet*. Oslo: Politihøgskolen.
- Bjørkelo, B. (2018, mars). *FIX'ing experiences: On temporary and sustainable effects of the FIX-project*. FIX project, closing conference, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

Computational Forensics for Large-Scale Fraud Detection (ArsForensica)
Katrin Franke (NTNU in Gjøvik) (Project Leader), Jul Fredrik Kaltenborn & Inger Marie Sunde

The project is funding a total of seven research fellows among them 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 the legal aspects of such use of big data. He has been accepted on the PhD-programme at the Law Faculty of the University of Oslo, and is in addition contributing to a project managed by NTNU at Gjøvik (see a more detailed description of Kaltenborn's PhD-project on p. ??). Professor Inger Marie Sunde (PHS) is his supervisor, and Assistant Professor Maria Astrup Hjort (UiO) co-supervisor.

The project is funded by the Norwegian Research Council's ICT and Digital Innovation initiative (IKTPLUSS).

New trends in modern policing
Johanne Yttri Dahl (Project Leader, Paul Larsson, Annette Vestby, Heidi Fischer Bjelland, Helene O. I. Gundhus (UiO / professor II, PHS), Liridona Gashi, Siv Rebekka Runhovde & Pernille Erichsen Skjevraak

The aim of the project is to examine the increasing intertwining of police methods used before a criminal offence takes place (proactive policing), and measures taken by the police after the criminal offence has occurred (reactive policing). Traditionally, crime prevention and investigation have been separate police methods. Today it is expected that the police are one step ahead, working both proactively and reactively on a variety of criminal offences, such as economic crime, labour market crime, crime for profit and human trafficking. This requires the police to have knowledge about crime as it is being planned and carried out. In this context, intelligence, proactive investigation, crime analysis, surveillance and provocation are of vital importance. The project will explore dilem-

mas and questions arising from the use of new methods of policing, the new role of the police in society and the blurring of differences between proactive and reactive police methods. The focus of the Community Policing Reform on professionalism, 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 little research has been done, either internationally or in Norway. The project will therefore contribute to new empirical knowledge and theory development, both important for the education of a highly qualified police service. There are 6 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 work to combat cross-border crime for profit, and how changes in the relationship between crime pre-

vention, intelligence and investigation are visible in this area.

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

Paul Larsson

The project looks at the work carried out by the police and the Norwegian Nature Inspectorate (SNO) in the field of illegal wolf hunting. It is based on case studies and interviews by local police investigators, the National Authority for Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime (Økokrim) and people in SNO responsible for predators. How do you investigate "hopeless cases"? By hopeless cases we mean cases with few leads, tip-offs of variable quality, interviews which do not work, lack of remains and other technical evidence. The public are often not very helpful in such cases because they feel the police should not be prioritising them. The police are also divided in their view on the severity of such criminal activity. Publications and papers in 2018:

Larsson, P. (2018). On the hunt: Aspects of the use of communicational control in Norway. I H. O. I. Gundhus, K.V. Rønn & N. R. Fyfe (Red.), *Moral Issues in Intelligence-led Policing* (s. 104–120). London: Routledge.

Larsson, P. (2018). Policing bikers: Confrontation or dialogue. *Trends in Organized Crime*, 22(5). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12117-018-9346-7>

Larsson, P. (2018, august). *On the hunt: Investigating illegal hunting by covert methods*. EUROCRIM Conference 2018, Sarajevo.

3) Organised or economic crime?: The significance of police organisation and competence Annette Vestby

What are the authorities' institutional constructions of organised and economic crime, and how do these play a part in the choice of cases and methods? This PhD project is described in more detail on p. 85.

4) Facing Complexity: Police officers' reasoning and response to human trafficking

Heidi Fischer Bjelland

The project examines police efforts in the field of human trafficking. Its purpose is to examine how the Norwegian police deal with the global phenomenon of trafficking in human beings, and the challenges this constantly changing field of crime poses for the police at a local level. This PhD project is described in more detail on p. 76-77.

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

Helene O. I. Gundhus (UiO / professor II, PHS)

The overriding purpose of the project is to examine how eradication of the divisions between the policing methods of prevention, intelligence and investigation affects police risk management of different target groups. Through various cases – from empirical examination of police officers' experience of the Community Police Reform, the use of intelli-

gence in police control of immigration to the prevention of youth crime – the project will illuminate how the increased intertwining of police methods affects the knowledge platform, prioritisation and handling of the different target groups in police work. This will be examined in the light of the police reform's emphasis on specialisation, standardisation, digitisation, intelligence and new management structures. Some of the questions being asked are to what extent new framework conditions and objectives – in particular the police reform's emphasis on goal-oriented management, intelligence and specialisation – contribute to changing the role and identity of the police in the community. The project began in 2017, and is based on document analysis, interviews (individual and focus group), observations and questionnaires, sent to all professional police officers and managers in the police districts in the autumn of 2018.

Publications and papers in 2018: Fyfe, N. R., Gundhus, H. O. I. &

Rønn, K. V. (2018). Introduction. I H. O. I. Gundhus, K.V. Rønn & N. R. Fyfe (Red.), *Moral Issues in Intelligence-led Policing* (s. 1–22). London: Routledge.

Gundhus, H. O., Larsson, P., Sørli, V. L., Talberg, N. & Wathne, C. T. (2018). Nærpolitiidealet under press. I V. L. Sørli & P. Larsson (Red.), *Politireformer: Idealer, realiteter, retorikk og praksis* (s. 341–365). Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.

Gundhus, H., Talberg, N. & Wathne, C. T. (2018). Konturene av en ny politireform: Politiansattes erfaringer med politireformen. I V. L. Sørli & P. Larsson (Red.), *Politireformer: Idealer, realiteter, retorikk og praksis* (s. 199–222). Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.

Gundhus, H. O. I. (2018). Reflexivity and theorizing: Conceptualizing the police role in migration control. I A. Fili, S. Jahnsen & R. Powell (Red.), *Criminal justice research in an era of mass mobility* (s. 173–185). London: Routledge.

Gundhus, H. O. I. (2018). Smart politiarbeid? Når skillene mellom etterretning, forebygging og etterforskning viskes ut. I A. Rønne & H. Stevnsborg (Red.), *Ret SMART: Om smart teknologi og regulering* (s. 145–170). København: Djøf Forlag.

Gundhus, H. O. I. (2018). Negotiating risks and threats: Securing the border through the lens of intelligence. I H. O. I. Gundhus, K.V. Rønn & N. R. Fyfe (Red.), *Moral Issues in Intelligence-led Policing* (s. 221–245). London: Routledge.

Gundhus, H. I. (2018, februar). *Politimetoder i endring*. Faglunnsj, Det juridiske fakultet, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.

Gundhus, H. I. (2018, mars). *Sorting out welfare: Crimmigration practices and abnormal justice in Norway*. Transformative borders and the politics of mobility in western liberal democracies, University of Leiden, Leiden.

Gundhus, H. I. (2018, mai). *Politi, rett og samfunn: Nytt kunnskapsarbeid? Når etterretning, forebygging og etterforskning går i*

ett. *Politi, rett, samfunn forskergruppe, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.*

Gundhus, H. I. (2018, juni). *Sorting out welfare: crimmigration practices and abnormal justice in Norway*. Law and Society Conference, Toronto.

Gundhus, H. I. (2018, august). *Management by concerns: Intelligence led policing and risks*. EUROCRIM Conference 2018, Sarajevo.

Gundhus, H. I. (2018, oktober). *Reflexivity and theorizing: Conceptualizing the police role in migration control*. Boklansering av *Criminal justice research in an era of mass mobility*, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.

Gundhus, H. I. (2018, oktober). *Management by concerns: Intelligence led policing and risks*. Lund University, Lund.

Gundhus, H. I. (2018, november). *POP og etterretning*. Foredrag for Politidirektoratets avdeling Forebygging og etterretning, Holmenkollen Park hotell, Oslo.

Gundhus, H. I. (2018, november). *Politimetoder i endring*. Presen-

tasjon for Justisdepartementets Kriminalitetsforebyggende avdeling, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

6) Theft and trafficking of art: A study on policing, prevention and security

Siv Rebekka Runhovde

The study is about combatting art and cultural heritage crime in Norway, France and Italy. It seeks to uncover what characterises the control regime in this area, which public and private institutions assist in these checks/controls, and to what extent the work is characterised by a proactive versus a reactive approach. One of the goals is to discuss how Norwegian authorities can take a more preventive approach in this field.

This is a 2-year postdoc assignment under the project “New trends in modern policing”.

Preliminary findings from the project were presented at two conferences in 2018:

Runhovde, S. R. (2018, august). *Cultural heritage crime: A study on policing, prevention and security*. EUROCRIM Conference 2018, Sarajevo.

Runhovde, S. R. (2018, november). *Cultural heritage crime: A study on policing, prevention and security*. ASC Conference, Atlanta.

Police action against the illegal hunting of wolves

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

The project looks at the work carried out by the police and the Norwegian Nature Inspectorate (SNO) in the field of illegal wolf hunting. It is based on case studies and interviews by local police investigators, the National Authority for Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime (Økokrim) and people in SNO responsible for predators – 14 so far. How do you investigate “hopeless cases”? By “hopeless cases” we mean cases with few leads, tips of variable quality, interviews which do not work, lack of remains and other technical evidence. The public are often not very helpful in such cases because they feel the police should not be prioritising them. The police are also divided in

their view on the severity of such criminal activity.

Papers in 2018:

Larsson, P. (2018, januar). *Politiarbeid opp mot illegal ulvejakt*. Konferanse om rovvilt, beitedyr og samfunn, Hamar.

Larsson, P. (2018, mars). *Jakten på jegerne: Politiet og SNO sin innsats med å kontrollere illegal ulvejakt*. Vargsymposiet, Vålådalen.

Larsson, P. (2018, august). *On the hunt: Investigating illegal hunting by covert methods*. EUROCRIM Conference 2018, Sarajevo.

Larsson, P. (2018, september). *Policing illegal hunting of wolves*. Nordisk politiforskningsseminar, Umeå.

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

them, Luca Tosoni, writes about privacy protection in the field of cybercrime. Tosoni is also on the PhD programme at the Law Faculty. The project is funded by the Norwegian Research Council's IKTPluss.

Projects Funded by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and/or the Norwegian National Police Directorate

In addition to the projects mentioned below, there are also two PhD projects wholly or partly funded by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and/or the Norwegian National Police Directorate:

- Heidi Fischer Bjelland: *Policing human trafficking: A mixed-methods study of the Norwegian Police's fight against trafficking in human beings* (POD & JD).
- Steinar Vee Henriksen: *How do norwegian police train and exercise coercive force?* (JD).

A Definition of the Concept "Parallel Society"

Marit Egge & Randi Solhjell

The project is commissioned by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Its purpose is to explore different perceptions of what a “parallel society” is, and propose a definition which can be used as a starting-point when the topic is discussed. The project report also refers to various descriptions of the phenomenon in Scandinavia. The project was finalised in 2018 with a publication in the series “PHS Research”.

Publications and papers in 2018:

Egge, M. & Solhjell, R. (2018). *Parallellsamfunn: En del av den norske virkeligheten?* (PHS Forskning 2018: 2). Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2498197>

Egge, M. & Solhjell, R. (2018, august). *Parallellsamfunn: En del av den norske virkeligheten?* Foredrag for forskergruppe, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

Egge, M. & Solhjell, R. (2018, august). *Western discourses of 'Parallel societies': State capacity*

and citizen's loyalty. Paneldeltakelse, EUROCRIM Conference 2018, Sarajevo.

Egge, M. & Solhjell, R. (2018, september). *Parallellsamfunn: En del av den norske virkeligheten?* Foredrag på fagmøte i Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet, Oslo.

Right-wing extremism in Norway: Trajectory, conspiracy theories and preventive strategies

Tore Bjørge (C-REX / professor II, PHS) (Project Leader, Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik (PHS / C-REX), Birgitte P. Haanshus (C-REX / PHS), Terje Emberland & Cora Alexa Døving (The Norwegian Center for Studies of the Holocaust and Religious Minorities / C-REX)

One of the results of the terrorist attacks of 22 July 2011 was an acknowledgement of the lack of updated knowledge of right-wing extremism in Norway, and a realisation that the phenomenon had changed significantly in the past 10-15 years. It is no longer about racist youth gangs and skinhead Nazi sympathisers, but mainly about adults and environments. They operate online and in social

media, and in some cases also in far more organised structures than before. The preventive methods that had proved effective in dealing with the racist youth gangs in the 1990s and until the mid-2000s are less relevant for today's right-wing extremists. That is some of the background to this project which was commissioned by the Department of Justice and Public Security. The project report has been published in the series "PHS Research", and consists of four sub-projects:

- "Development and scope of right-wing extremism in Norway" Tore Bjørgo and Ingvild M. Gjelsvik.
- "The extreme right's activities on the Internet and in social media" Birgitte P. Haanshuus.
- "The significance of conspiracy theories within right-wing extremism" Cora A. Døving and Terje Emberland.
- "Prevention of right-wing extremism and hate crime: Some perspectives and experiences of the police" Ingvild M. Gjelsvik and Tore Bjørgo.

Publications and papers in 2018: Bjørgo, T. (Red.). (2018).

Høyreekstremisme i Norge: Utviklingstrekk, konspirasjonsteorier og forebyggingsstrategier (PHS Forskning 2018: 4). Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2568904>

Bjørgo, T. (2018, januar). *Forebygging av voldelig ekstremisme og terrorisme*. Foredrag på konferanse om forebygging av radikaliserings og voldelig ekstremisme. Senter for risikostyring og samfunnssikkerhet, Universitetet i Stavanger.

Bjørgo, T. (2018, april). *Høyreekstremisme: Hva er det og hvordan kommer det til uttrykk i Norge og internasjonalt? & Forebygging av voldelig ekstremisme og terrorisme*. Foredrag på tverretattlig konferanse i regi av RVTS, Værnes.

Bjørgo, T. (2018, september). *Høyreekstremisme i Norge*. Lærerkurs i regi av FN-sambandet, Oslo

Bjørgo, T., Gjelsvik, I. M., Haanshuus, B., Døving, A. C. & Emberland, T. (2018, oktober).

Høyreekstremisme i Norge: Utviklingstrekk, konspirasjonsteorier og forebyggingsstrategier. Lansering av PHS-rapporten, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

Gjelsvik, I. M. (2018, februar). *Høyreekstremisme i Norge: Utviklingstrekk og forebygging*. Foredrag for kontaktforum i Øst Politidistrikt, Lillestrøm.

Gjelsvik, I. M. (2018, mars). *Den nordiske motstandsbevegelsen i Norge: Utvikling og forebygging*. Foredrag for politiet i Vest Politidistrikt, Bergen.

Gjelsvik, I. M. (2018, juni). *Den nordiske motstandsbevegelsen i Norge: Utvikling og forebygging*. Foredrag for politiet i Vest Politidistrikt, Førde.

Gjelsvik, I. M. (2018, november). *Forebygging av radikaliserings og voldelig ekstremisme. Politiets rolle – fra teori til praksis*. Foredrag for studenter på masterstudiet i politivitenskap, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

Gjelsvik, I. M. (2018, november). *Høyreekstremisme i Norge: Utviklingstrekk, konspirasjons*

teorier og forebyggingsstrategier – noen hovedfunn. Foredrag i Øst Politidistrikt, Sarpsborg.

Gjelsvik, I. M. (2018, desember). *Høyreekstremisme i Norge: Utviklingstrekk, konspirasjonsteorier og forebyggingsstrategier*. Foredrag for politi og kommune i Innlandet Politidistrikt, Hamar.

The status of knowledge in the crime prevention field

Siv Rebekka Runhovde & Pernille Erichsen Skjevraak

The project summarises Norwegian research in the field of crime prevention in several different problem areas. The goal is to identify important challenges in crime prevention work and point to areas where there is a lack of effort and/or knowledge, as well as illuminate research findings on direct or indirect effects of crime prevention work. The overview is limited to Norwegian research from 2000 until today.

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

Publications 2018:

Runhovde, S. R. & Skjevraak, P. E. (2018).

Kriminalitetsforebygging på norsk: En kunnskapsoversikt (PHS Forskning 2018: 3). Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2507671>

Projects funded by Nordforsk

Nordic Multiagency Approaches to Handling Extremism: Policies, Perceptions and Practices?

Tore Bjørgo (C-REX / professor II, PHS) (Project Leader) & Randi Solhjell (arbeidspakkeleder WP3)

This is a Nordic research project which examines the inter-agency collaboration between schools, health services, social services and the police in order to prevent and manage violent extremism. The project looks at how the various agencies and establishments collaborate and exchange information and which institutional and legal frameworks these collaborations are based on. It also examines what promotes

and what prevents collaboration. The project period is November 2018 – June 2021.

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

Morten Holmboe (prosjektleder Norge) & Jeanette Westlund Hegna

PHS is participating in this project about police investigation of the TOR-network (part of the Dark Web). The central issue in the research project is the tension between privacy and other human rights on the one hand, and the consideration for effective investigation and prevention of criminal acts on the TOR-network on the other. The fundamental idea is to compare daily policing with the demands relating to securing evidence and legal rights.

The project is headed by Professor Wouter Stol (Open University, the Netherlands). Additional participants are Professor Tim Wilson (Northumbria University) and Professor Oliver Popov (University of Stockholm). The project provides funding to three PhD

candidates from Norway, Netherland and Sweden respectively.

The Norwegian part of the project is headed by Professor Morten Holmboe, and includes the PhD candidate Jeanette W. Hegna whose work looks into international legal frameworks of virtual jurisdiction in the investigation of the TOR-network (further described on p. 78). Jeanette's supervisors are Professor Holmboe and Professor Johan Boucht (IOR, UiO).

Taking Surveillance Apart

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

The project will chart the legal frameworks that already exist and those that are developing 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 online surveillance articulate and justify their positions. As a third avenue, the project will study people's online behaviour, the perceptions they have of risk, the expectations

they have of privacy and protection and their perceptions of online police surveillance.

The project will last for three years from 1 May 2017.

Papers 2018:

Flinterud, G. (2018. Juni). *Pushing borders in the Norwegian online surveillance debate – a communications perspective*. The 8th Biennial Surveillance Studies Conference, Aarhus Universitet, Aarhus.

Lomell, H. M. (2018, juni). *An exploration of the conceptual border between mass and targeted surveillance*. The 8th Biennial Surveillance Studies Conference, Aarhus Universitet, Aarhus.



Projects funded by the Norwegian Police Security Service (PST)

Threats and threatening approaches to politicians: A survey of Norwegian parliamentarians and cabinet ministers

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

Senior politicians as a professional group are susceptible not only to harassment but also to serious threats and violence. PST has the main responsibility for ensuring the safety of public officials, and needs to have a systematic mapping of the extent and nature of the unwanted incidents experienced by Norwegian cabinet ministers and parliamentarians. At the request of the Police Security Service, PHS has for a second time carried out a survey among parliamentarians and cabinet ministers on their experiences of threats and threatening approaches. The first mapping study was carried out in 2013 (at the end of the parliamentary term), and the survey was repeated in the spring of 2017 (also at

the end of the parliamentary term). This provides a unique opportunity to carry out comparative analysis. The central topics discussed in the report include politicians' exposure to various forms of unwanted events, the different factors determining who is exposed, the politicians' understanding of who the perpetrators of these incidents are, and the consequences for both private lives and political activity. The project report was published in Norwegian in the series "PHS Research" in 2017, and in English in 2018.

Publications and papers 2018:

Bjørgo, T. & Silkoset, E. (2018).

Threats and threatening approaches to politicians: A survey of Norwegian parliamentarians and cabinet ministers (PHS Forskning 2018:5).

Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2564720>

Bjørgo, T. & Silkoset, E. (2018, januar). *Trusler og trusselhendelser mot politikere: En spørreundersøkelse blant stortingsrepresentanter og regjeringsmedlemmer*.

Presentasjon av PHS-rapporten for ansatte ved PST, Oslo.

Bjørgo, T. & Silkoset, E. (2018, januar). *Trusler og trusselhendelser mot politikere: En spørreundersøkelse blant stortingsrepresentanter og regjeringsmedlemmer*. Offentlig lansering av PHS-rapporten, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

Bjørgo, T. (2018, september). *Threats and threatening approaches to politicians*. Presentasjon for European Network for Public Figure Threat Assessment Agencies (ENPFTAA), Helsinki.

Bjørgo, T. (2018, september). *Trusler mot politikere*. Foredrag for ansatte i Departementenes sikkerhets- og serviceorganisasjon, Oslo.

Projects funded by other external collaboration partners

Experiences of policing among ethnic minority youth in the Nordic countries

Randi Solhjell & Gunnar Thomassen

The project is funded 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 the encounters and experiences young people from ethnic minorities have had with the police in the Nordic countries. The results of the study will be published in four international journals in 2018 and 2019. In addition the results were communicated nationally in 2017. The project was completed in 2018.

Publications and papers 2018:

Haller, M. B., Solhjell, R., Saarikkomäki, E., Kolind, T., Hunt, G. & Wästerfors, D. (2018). Minor harassments: Ethnic minority youth in the Nordic countries and their perceptions of the police. *Criminology & Criminal Justice*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1748895818800744>

Solhjell, R., Saarikkomäki, E., Haller, M. B., Wästerfors, D. & Kolind, T. (2018). We are seen as a threat: Police stops of young ethnic minorities in the Nordic countries. *Critical*

Criminology. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10612-018-9408-9>

Solhjell, R. (2018). Etnisk minoritetsungdommer og deres erfaringer med politiet. *Fokus*, (3), 11-13.

Solhjell, R. (2018, desember). *Innafor eller utafor? Erfaringer fra minoritetsungdom (i Norden)*. Samarbeidsseminar Øst Politidistrikt, Lillestrøm.

Evaluation, implementation and outcomes of the Community Police Reform

Cathrine Filstad (BI / Professor II, PHS) (Project Leader), Trude H. Olsen School of Business and Economics at UiT, the Arctic University of Norway), Elin A. Nilsen (School of Business and Economics at UiT) & Tom Karp (Kristiania University College)

The project evaluates the implementation and outcomes of the Community Police Reform and practical police management. In 2018, two large surveys were carried out among all police employees. There were approximately eight weeks of full-time field studies in Oslo, Tromsø and

Tønsberg, as well as around 25 interviews with police contacts. In December 2018, Filstad completed a report for the Agency for Public Management and eGovernment based on the results. Filstad and Karp have also presented their findings from the evaluation at PHS. Three articles will be published in 2018, and more will follow in 2019.

The project period is 2018–2020. The project is funded by the Agency for Public Management and eGovernment.

Publications 2018:

Borge, B. H., Filstad, C., Olsen, T. H. & Skogmo, P. Ø. (2018). Diverging assessments of learning organizations during reform implementation. *The Learning Organization*, 25(6), 399–409. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TLO-02-2018-0024>

Filstad, C. & Karp, T. (2018). *Ledelse, implementering, effekter og resultater av nærpolitireformen*. Oslo: PHS. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2581487>

Filstad, C., Karp, T. & Glomseth, R. (2018). How police leaders learn to lead. *Policing: A jour-*

nal og Policy and Practice. <https://doi.org/10.1093/police/pay043>

Filstad, C. & Karp, T. (2018, 6. september). Politiet venter... [Kronikk]. *Politilederen*. Hentet fra <https://www.politilederen.no/nyheter/1928-politiet-venter>

Filstad, C. & Karp, T. (2018, 5. september). Enten må politiet få mer penger, eller så må ambisjonen og tempoet i reformen senkes [Meninger]. *Dagbladet*. Hentet fra <https://www.dagbladet.no/kultur/enten-ma-politiet-fa-mer-penger-eller-sa-ma-ambisjone-ne-og-tempoet-i-reformen-senkes/70169891>

Karp, T., Filstad, C. & Glomseth, R. (2018). 27 Days of managerial work in the police service. *Police Practice & Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2018.1526682>

The gang project

Randi Solhjell (Project Leader & Pernille Erichsen Skjevraak

”Youth crime” goes in waves. What characterises youth crime? What is our knowledge base, and which preventive measures have

been implemented? The question what constitutes “gang crime” is particularly pertinent, and what is the connection of this phenomenon to youth crime? How do we approach such a fragmented field where young people commit crimes on their own, but at the same time potentially have links to or membership of criminal networks?

The project period is 2018–2019. The project is funded by a consortium.

Illegal online trade in reptiles from Madagascar

Siv Rebekka Runhovde
This literature study discusses illegal online trade in reptiles from Madagascar. The study was commissioned by “The Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime”, and is part of the project “Digital Danger” which address the increased use of the Internet and social media in the illegal trade of endangered animals and plants.

The project was carried out in a 5-week period and was completed in June 2018.

Publications 2018:
Runhovde, S. R. (2018). *Illegal online trade in reptiles from Madagascar*. Geneva: Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. Hentet fra <http://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/TGIATOC-ReptileTrade-A4-Web.pdf>

Mapping the efficacy of human intelligence gathering techniques

Pär Anders Granhag (Göteborgs universitet / professor II, PHS) & Marthe Lefsaaker Sakrisvold
Today there is vast research on how to interview witnesses and suspects, and how to interview in order 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 pro-

ject is funded by the FBI unit High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group (HIG).

Projects funded by PHS and collaboration partners

Ethics, social media and teacher training

Brita Bjørkelo, Ingrid Helleve (UiB) & Aslaug Grov Almås (Western Norway University of Applied Sciences)

The project is the Norwegian part of an international collaborative programme initiated by Associate Professor Brita Bjørkelo and Lecturer Zoe Morris of Monash University (Melbourne, Australia). All members of the research group are previous members of the group "Digital Learning Communities", which is based at the Department of Education, Faculty of Psychology, UiB. The main research questions concern how student teachers experience the ethical aspects of Facebook use, and how they manage the use of private information through social networks in their

professional development as future teachers.

The project also aims to compare the experiences of Norwegian student teachers with those of similar student groups in Australia, something which also was thematised in Morris's doctoral thesis.

Papers 2018:

Almås, A. G., Helleve, I. & Bjørkelo, B. (2018, mars). *Becoming a teacher in the digital area*. NERA 2018, Oslo.

How to discriminate between true and false alibis

Pär Anders Granhag (Göteborgs universitet / 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 diffe-

rences 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 2018:

Mac Giolla, E., Ask, K., Granhag, P. A. & Karlsson, A. (2018). Can reality monitoring criteria distinguish between true and false intentions? *Journal of Applied Memory in Research and Cognition*, online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jar-mac.2018.08.002>

Lessons from crime prevention in preventing extremism (PVE) by police

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

The project will result in a *RAN Issue Paper* for the Radicalisation Awareness Network's police working group (RAN POL), which is

being written with policymakers and police practitioners/experts as a target group. The project examines how insights from general crime prevention may be used in the prevention of violent extremism, and is to a large degree structured around the nine preventive mechanisms previously developed by Bjørge in works on prevention in general and terrorism in particular. The project will be completed in January 2019.

Mangfold i utdanning og etat

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

The project examines diversity in education and the police service and consists of three sub-projects. Part 1 focuses on study environment and diversity (Egge/Ganapathy), part 2 on ethnic diversity among uniformed police officers (Leirvik), and part 3 looks at diversity, work environment and career development among employees in the Norwegian police force (Bjør-

kelo/Bye). Data collection (qualitative/quantitative/field studies) has been completed. A collective summarising article as well as part publications from the sub-projects are in the pipeline.

The project is funded by PHS and UiB.

Publication and paper 2018:

Leirvik, M. S., Bjørkelo, B., Abraham, S. & Ganapathy, J. (2018). Profesjonelt politiarbeid ved bruk av «Stopp-og-sjekk»: Hva er det og hva krever det? *Politiforum*, 109(4), 36–37.

Bjørkelo, B. & Bye, H. H. (2018, juni). *Does it matter who blows the whistle? Diversity and Whistleblowing in the Norwegian Police*. Paper presented at The 9th Nordic Work Life Conference, Oslo.

Thinking several thoughts at once: Police work on preventing radicalisation and violent extremism

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

This project will result in a book chapter setting out the role of the police and the measures they

have at their disposal in their work on preventing radicalisation and violent extremism. It begins with a description of the development and organisation of the work of the police on preventing radicalisation and violent extremism in the last few years. We then look at the proactive work, where dialogue is frequently used as an initial response in worrying cases. When a crime has been committed, reactive measures are taken and we discuss in more detail the possible preventive effect these may have. Finally we look at the various grey zones and dilemmas faced by the police in connection with proactive and reactive methods against extreme groups and individuals, and the considerations that have to be made in such cases. The chapter is part of an anthology on the prevention of radicalisation and violent extremism in Norway. It will be published by Gyldendal Akademisk in 2019.

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

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

This is a joint project with the Department of Psychosocial Science at the University of Bergen and the Clinic for Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at Vestfold Hospital. The objective is to increase knowledge about personality and its significance with regard to how stress is experienced, the ability to gather information and the formation of situational awareness during police operations. The effect of physical fitness on mastering stress and on perception and situational awareness will also be examined. The project period is 2016–2020. Paper 2018:

Sandvik, A. M., Gjevestad, E. S., Aabrekk, E., Øhman, P., Kjendlie, P. L., Hystad, S. W., Bartone, P. T., Hansen, A. L. & Johnsen, B. H. (2018, oktober). *Physical fitness and psychological hardiness as predictors of autonomic self-regu-*

lation during stress: A Norwegian police simulator training study.

Paper presented at the 44th Annual Conference for the Society for Police and Criminal Psychology, Florida.

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

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

The background to this project is that PHS, post-22 July 2011, began work with the objective of increasing knowledge-sharing between the different parts of the organisation. Part of this work involves sharing and analysing previous assignments handed in by participants on leadership courses at PHS. Academic Assistant, Benedikte Årseth (BI/PHS; MA in Management and Organisational Psychology), has provided assistance, PhD researcher Emma Villman (University of Helsinki) has obtained consent and scanned all the previous leadership assignments which were kept after being removed

from the PHS library collection in the spring of 2015. Work is currently being done to upload these to the academic portal KO:DE.

The police as an organisation

Trond Myklebust (Project Leader) & Cato Bjørkli (UiO)

In collaboration with the work and organisational psychology research group at the Department of Psychology (UiO), the Research Department at PHS initiated the project “The Police as an Organisation” (2016–2020). The project will seek to illuminate the organisational and psychological factors that inhibit and promote change in the police, mainly in the context of the Community Police Reform. The main goal of the project is to provide new knowledge about change in police organisations and create a knowledge base for the Norwegian police as an organisation. In 2017–2018 five MA students from the Department of Psychology wrote their dissertations as part of this project.

The project is funded by the Norwegian National Police Dire-

ctorate, the University of Oslo and PHS.

Paper 2018:

Myklebust, T. (2018, juli). *An empirical evaluation of the investigative process in the Norwegian Police.* The international Investigative Interviewing Research Group Annual Conference, Porto.

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

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

In many parts of the world vigilante groups patrol the streets. These groups often claim that the police are 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. 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 discus-

ses 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 and Miroslav Mareš (Masaryk University, Brno) that will be published by Routledge summer 2019.

Learning on the job: Effects of work placement

Andreas Kotsadam (The Ragnar Frisch Centre for Economic Research) (Project Leader), Marie-Louise Damen, Mette Løvgren (OsloMet) & Stian Vatnedal (Ministry of Justice and Public Security)

Students at PHS graduate as police generalists. Previously, police training in Norway was provided in-house by the police service, but since 1992 it has been in the form of a three-year university college course. The course has been accredited with a Bachelor's Degree since 2004. In 2017, for the third year running, students at PHS were the happiest in the country according to the “Study Barometer” at the Norwegian Agency for Quality

Assurance in Education (NOK-UT)⁵. The first and third year of the police training course take place at one of three PHS campuses. In the second year (B2) police students do a work placement either at a police station or a sheriff's office. In B2 the students get practical experience of the work of a police officer, and have a supervisor who is based either at the police station or sheriff's office.

This project examines the effects the work placement has on the students' attitude and their learning outcomes. Do the personality of the supervisor and any other special characteristics of the individual placement unit affect student attitudes? In terms of student effects we are particularly looking into their attitudes and learning outcomes. This is done with the aid of questionnaires. The attitudes that are being investigated are those to women as colleagues and superiors and to diversity among the public. Such attitudes are of particular interest in our society,

5 Tønnesen, E., Lie, T. & Lindholm, A. (2018, 5 February). Her er studentene mest og minst fornøyde. Khrono. Taken from <https://khrono.no>.

since a better gender balance is both a political and a professional goal for the profession, and because the demographic composition of our communities is changing with large numbers of migrants and refugees coming into Norway. These themes are important to the police on several levels, not least because increased diversity in the police is desirable, and because police officers are central actors in social and political life. This survey will provide PHS with valuable information on how best to organise the practical part of the Bachelor course.

In order to examine the effects of work placement on the students' attitudes and judgement, they will be asked to complete the questionnaire at several different times. The current first-year students will be asked to fill in the questionnaire both before and after the work placement.

The project period is 2018–2022 and funded by the Frisch Centre and PHS.

Projects Funded by PHS

Firearms project – part 2

Tor-Geir Myhrer (Project Leader), Bjørn Barland, Gunnar Thomassen, Jon Strype & Pernille Skjevraak

This two-part project examines how the police force experienced the temporary arming of the Norwegian police in the period from November 2014 to February 2016. It also looks at the attitudes of the police and the public to the question of whether Norwegian police should carry guns when on duty.

The first part of the project, an evaluation of the temporary period of arming, was commissioned and funded by the Police Directorate. The second part of the project is based internally in the department, and funded by PHS.

The project involves two questionnaires. One is aimed at police personnel and the survey has been conducted through a technical collaboration with the Norwegian Police Union. The reason for this is that this questionnaire to a large extent is a recycling of the questions which

Professor Liv Finstad drew up for the survey which the Police Union conducted among its members in 2011. PHS wished to conduct their 2017 survey through the same channel and with the same respondent group. The survey was conducted in autumn 2017, and reveals police officers' attitudes and views on the subject of general arming today, and also provides a basis for examining the development of these attitudes and views in the period 2011–2017.

The other survey was directed towards the general public and involved an adapted version of the one described above. Telephone interviews with a selected, representative group of 1000 people were carried out by Opinion. This part was also carried out in autumn 2017.

Analysis of the data from the survey was begun in the late autumn 2017, and the main findings will be presented in a report in the “PHS Research” series during the first quarter of 2019.

Presentations2018:

Barland, B. & Thomassen, G. (2018, juni). *Should the police carry guns? A survey of the police and the public*. EPIC-konferansen, Portsmouth.

Skjevraak, P. E. (2018, juni). *Om bevæpning: Hva sier politiet, politistudentene og hva sier publikum*. Forskningskonferansen 2018, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

Skjevraak, P. E., Thomassen, G. & Barland, B. (2018, august). *New means of safety?: Electroshock weapons in the point of intersection of human rights and the need of Public safety*. EUROCRIM Conference 2018, Sarajevo.

Skjevraak, P. E. (2018, mai). *Bevæpning? Politiperspektiver og publikumsperspektiver*. Presentasjon av resultater fra bevæpningsprosjektet på forskningsavdelingens fagmøte, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

Conformity through deviance *Bjørn Barland*

This project examines modern body culture and doping against the background of Robert K. Merton's work, and looks at the

extent to which Merton's theories on deviation can explain the use of muscle-building medicaments in modern-day body culture. The main question is whether use of different medicaments can be understood as an attempt to live up to society's demand for a perfect body.

Digital Hour (DDT) *Inger Marie Sunde*

Digital Hour is a series of seminars for PHS staff, students and police colleagues. There are 3-4 seminars per semester. The aim is to highlight developments in digital communication technology, social media, etc., and to create awareness of opportunities and challenges in all areas of policing. The initiative is research-driven, and run by the research group “Police in a digital world” which has established a programme committee for Digital Hour. The aim is to contribute to the development of professional policing in the digitised society.

Acknowledgement and recognition – validity and legitimacy in social phenomenological research *Egil Hove Olsvik*

In his PhD project, Olsvik wishes to contribute to a 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 Investigative 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 concept for value-based interview practice, known as VAP. Husserl's (1859–1938) transcendental phenomenology is used in a concrete, police context in order to provide better insight into the phenomena Investigation Studies and Interview Theory. The project also presents entirely new knowledge based on the reading of unpublished, hand-written

manuscripts stored in the Husserl Archive in Leuven. New insights into Husserl's theory of ethics are also presented. So far this has been little known in Norway, despite Husserl being regarded as one of the most influential thinkers of the present time.

Investigation management

Terje Aaserud & Jon-André Nilsen

The project focuses on police investigation leadership (e-management) in criminal cases seen in the light of the interaction with prosecution management. The project aims to examine investigation leadership practice, focusing on quality and development. In short, the project aims to look more closely at what investigation leaders actually do, the general terms and conditions of their work, and what being the leader of a police investigation really involves. Key questions in the study are:

- What is an investigation leader?

- What does an investigation leader do?
- How is the practical knowledge of an investigation leader developed, and how is it applied?
- What is the significance of the study programmes offered by PHS for investigation leaders and their professional development?

During the field studies, seven investigation leaders in a “new” police district were followed through a hermeneutic approach. Data have been collected through interviews, observation, timesheets and joint seminars to test peer learning.

The project began in autumn 2015 and the field studies were carried out in 2016. The material was analysed and processed in 2017.

Publication 2018:

Nilsen, J. A., Aaserud, T. & Filstad, C. (2018). Learning how to lead police investigations. *International Journal of Police Science & Management*, 20(3), 185–195.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1461355719793662>

Evaluation of the Staff and Leadership Development Programme

Linda Hoel, Bjørn Barland & Monica Lillevik

Following the terror attacks on Norway in 2011, incident management work was put on the agenda and it was decided that all police districts should take part in the PHS programme. The Department for Continuing Education and Post-Graduate Studies at PHS was commissioned to map, assess and recommend a new concept for incident management training. The new Staff and Leadership Development Programme was developed and established in 2014–2015.

This project is an evaluation of the new programme, and the report from the first evaluation⁶ is published in the “PHS Research” series in both Norwegian and English. In 2018, the extent to which the concept ‘experiential

learning’ is meaningful to those participating in the Staff and Leadership Development Programme will be examined more closely. The report on this work, entitled *Ville ikke vært det for uten*, will be published in spring 2019.

Papers 2018:

Hoel, L. A. & Lillevik, M. (2018, oktober). *Ville ikke vært det for uten*. Foredrag på samling for stabssjefer, Gardermoen.

Hoel, L. A. & Lillevik, M. (2018, oktober). *Evaluering av stabs- og lederutviklingsprogrammet ved PHS*. Foredrag på samling for eksterne samvirkeaktører, Stavern.

Evaluation and implementation of the Community Police Reform

Cathrine Filstad (BI / professor II PHS) (Project Leader), Trude H. Olsen (UiT), Elin A. Nilsen (UiT) & Tom Karp (Høgskolen Kristiania)

The main focus areas of this research project are:

1. Leadership (both change management in general and specifically implementation of the Community Police Reform), learning and devel-

opment, and collaboration in accordance with the reform.

2. A knowledge-based police force – i.e. organisation and work environments for among other things experiential learning in accordance with the development of a strong learning culture – in practical work situations.
3. Police culture. What kind of police reform face, and how do we create a balance between using the existing culture and practice and the establishment of new practices in accordance with the community police reform.

Publications 2018:

Borge, B. H., Filstad, C., Olsen, T. H. & Skogmo, P. Ø. (2018). Diverging assessments of learning organizations during reform implementation. *The Learning Organization*, 25(6), 399–409. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TLO-02-2018-0024>

Filstad, C. (2018). Hvordan politiledere lærer å lede. *Politiforum*, 109(9), 40–41. Hentet fra <https://www.poli>

[forum.no/artikler/hvordan-politiledere-laerer-a-lede/447715](https://www.poliforum.no/artikler/hvordan-politiledere-laerer-a-lede/447715)

Filstad, C. & Karp, T. (2018, 6. september). Politiet venter... [Kronikk]. *Politilederen*. Hentet fra <https://www.politilederen.no/nyheter/1928-politiet-venter>

Filstad, C. & Karp, T. (2018, 5. september). Enten må politiet få mer penger, eller så må ambisjonen og tempoet i reformen senkes [Meninger]. *Dagbladet*. Hentet fra <https://www.dagbladet.no/kultur/enten-ma-politiet-fa-mer-penger-eller-sa-ma-ambisjone-og-tempoet-i-reformen-senkes/70169891>

Filstad, C., Karp, T. & Glomseth, R. (2018). How police leaders learn to lead. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/police/pay043>

Karp, T., Filstad, C. & Glomseth, R. (2018). 27 Days of Managerial work in the police service. *Police Practice & Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2018.1526682>

⁶ Hoel, L. & Barland, B. (2017). *Store endringer kommer på kattepoter: Evaluering av Stabs- og lederutviklingsprogrammet ved Politihøgskolen* (PHS Research 2017:2). Oslo: Police University College.

Field Training officers' attitudes on tutoring police students

Linda Hoel

This study examines the role of the Norwegian field training officers (FTO) as they see it, and what they regard as important to teach police students attending in-field training. In Norway FTOs are lower rank police officers, many of them newly graduated from The Norwegian Police University College (NPCU/PHS). The FTOs interviewed in this study, talked about police work as a bodily practice, and subsequently the teaching and learning were body-oriented. The analysis shows that reflection upon policing in-field is 'inward-looking'. The study situates this focus as an example of the FTOs' 'identity work' as resistance to the institutional requirements related to higher education. The coming article about the study discusses how the purpose of in-field training and the purpose of higher police education entail an 'identity tension' which may result in a salient problem regarding a common and holistic understanding of the pur-

pose of police (higher) education. The article about this study will be published in *European Journal of Policing Studies* in 2019.

Preventive measures aimed at vulnerable young people

Tina Handegård & Charlotte Ryen Berg

The project, which deals with preventive police work in inter-disciplinary and inter-agency collaboration, is in its closing phase. An academic article based on the data will be published in 2019. A chapter in an academic anthology with the title *Barn og unge i midten* was published by Gyldendal Akademiske in February 2018.

Publication 2018:

Handegård, T. B. & Berg, C. R. (2018). Politiets forebyggende innsats i tverrfaglig og tverretatlig samarbeid. I B. Johannessen & T. Skotheim (Red.), *Barn og unge i midten: Tverrfaglig og tverretatlig arbeid i barn og unges oppvekst* (s. 279-308). Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.

From hidden violence to policy in practice: focus on the growth of refuges in the 1970s and 1980s, and its significance for current understanding of domestic violence

Solgunn Eidheim

The study examines negotiations which took place between women's refuges and the authorities during the 1970s and 1980s. The negotiations were conducted on many levels, and highlight the dilemmas that arise when the same organisation both creates policy and provides practical services.

The examination of the negotiations has two parts: one focuses on negotiations between refuges and welfare authorities, the other deals with negotiations between the refuges, the police and political authorities and the aim of bringing about prosecutions. The project will also examine the significance these types of negotiations have had on our understanding of victims of violence and how we handle domestic violence today.

"Gender policing" and "crime policing": a queer-theoretical analysis of LGBTQI persons' experience of hate crime

Henning Kaiser Klatran

This study examines the experiences of LGBTQI (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex) persons have with hate crime. Hate crime is defined as criminal acts committed against people because of their actual or presumed ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or functional ability. The study is based on 15 in-depth interviews with LGBTQI people who believe they have been exposed to various criminal, hate-motivated acts.

The in-depth interviews examine to what extent the informants perceived the criminal acts they believe they have been exposed to as hate crime. The project also looks at whether or not the informants chose to report the incident to the police, and what explanation they give for their choices. An important part of the study deals with the kind of consequences their experiences have on their feelings of security, gen-

der expression, use of public space and 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 LGBTQI people cannot be understood purely as a breach of law. On the contrary, it is argued that hate crime against this group is an expression of "gender policing", i.e. enforcement of hetero-normative expectations of gender, and how these sanctions act as a way of disciplining expressions of body and gender. It is a paradox that the police, who are themselves bearers of hetero-normative values, have the task of "crime policing" which also involves sanctioning "gender policing" in cases where a possible violation of the Criminal Code have occurred. Even if it is the job of the police to combat crime and provide security in the community, an exaggerated belief in the police's ability to combat crime against LGBTQI people risks overshadowing the fact that the true cause of this kind of hate crime

lies in the hetero-normative structure of our society.

The extent to which exposure to information before an exercise affected the students' use of force in the execution of the exercise.

Nils Morten Larsen, Joshua M. Phelps & Alf Børre Kanten (Bjørknes Høyskole)

This study examined whether exposure to certain types of information can affect the behaviour of police students in a training situation (procedure for holding down/not holding down). Before the exercise the students were asked to read one of three texts which described methods for handling an aggressive person. The students were also exposed to various degrees of stress. The project was completed in 2018.

Publication 2018:

Larsen, N. M., Phelps, J. M. & Kanten, A. B. (2018). *I hvilken grad eksponering av informasjon i forkant av en øvelse påvirket studentenes maktbruk i øvelsesgjennomføringen.*

Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2563530>

Implementing the Nordic Barnehus Model: Characteristics and Local Adaptions

Trond Myklebust

The Research Department, represented by Trond Myklebust, is participating in a Network of Nordic researchers examining the Nordic model of using “children’s houses” in cases where violence and/or abuse against children - and also against mentally-impaired adults - are suspected. Contributors from all the Nordic countries have written an anthology which forms part of NOVA’s research programme on violence, funded by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. The anthology gathers research from all the Nordic countries on the ‘children’s house’ model, and illustrates how these houses contribute to the children, who have been exposed to violence and abuse, being cared for in a better way. It also discusses issues around the potential problems of the model. Mykle-

bust’s work on this project is funded by PHS.

Presentations 2018:

Myklebust, T. (2018, februar). *Utdanning av politiavhørere i de nordiske landene*. NOVA og Justis- og beredskapsdepartementets fagseminar om barnehus, Oslo.

Myklebust, T. (2018, juli). *The Nordic Barnahus-Model*. The international Investigative Interviewing Research Group Annual Conference, Porto.

Charting values in different types of policing

Jens Erik Paulsen

This project charts values that are important in the various types of police work. The study is first and foremost based on interviews with nine experienced police officers, whose main areas of work are police patrols, crime prevention and investigation (three from each area). The aim of the project is to use these insights to improve police education at all levels, both Bachelor and beyond.

Capturing data on and mapping adapted interviews (previously ‘judicial examination’)

Trond Myklebust

This annual survey of police practice in connection with specially adapted interviews of children in cases where there is suspicion of violence and/or sexual abuse has been carried out since the scheme of extrajudicial interviews of children began in 1994. The data provide a quantitative overview of the judicial examination/the adapted interviews which have been carried out, and is used in a series of analyses, reports and academic articles. During the past few years, the Childrens Houses, the Police Directorate and the Research Department at PHS have been collecting data. In order to co-ordinate the data capture, a working group led by the Police Directorate was set up in 2017 to develop a consistent set of statistics covering all the work of the Childrens Houses. The work on mapping the Norwegian adapted interviews under the auspices of PHS is continuing.

Control of capital

Sverre Flaatten

The economic crisis in Europe has resulted in new EU regulatory and control measures, known as the Financial Regulation (FR). The EU Financial Regulation is a hybrid regulatory and control system which also includes criminal justice measures. The EU is attempting to establish a secure and reliable framework for the finance sector through control and transparency – a framework which in turn will contribute to economic growth. The Financial Regulation could potentially have a strong impact on the work on economic crime. The project “Control of capital” examines the consequences of this regulation on the control of economic crime in society.

Papers 2018:

Flaatten, S. (2018, april). *Borgerlig skyld og begrenset ansvar: Bedragerier og aksjeloven*. Regulering og kontroll av kapital, Institutt for offentlig rett, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.

Flaatten, S. (2018, mai). *Kontroll av kapital: Et nytt prosjekt*. Norske rettshistorikerdager, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.

Flaatten, S. (2018, juni). *Decriminalizing creative destruction: Business scandals and the securities laws of the late 19th century: The case of Norway*. Business and the Law, Universität Bayreuth, Bayreuth.

Flaatten, S. (2018, juni). *Maskeballet: Når selskaper brukes til lovbrudd*. Gjesteforelesning Økokrim, Oslo.

Flaatten, S. (2018, august). *More than just desert? White collar crime and EU after the economic crises*. Neoliberalism and criminal law, Universitetet i Bergen, Bergen.

Flaatten, S. (2018, august). *Policing Capital: The decriminalization of business failure and the Norwegian securities law of 1910*. International workshop on the history of commercial law - approaches and methodological challenges, Universitetet i Bergen, Bergen.

Flaatten, S. (2018, august). *Økonomisk kriminalitet: Sure rognbær og strafferettens strategiske utgangspunkt*. Gjesteforelesning Økokrim, Oslo.



Foto: Kai Spørkland

Criminology in a nutshell

Paul Larsson

“*Kriminologien i et nøtteskall*” is a book project which will be published by Gyldendal during 2019. The book will provide basic knowledge on perspectives and theories in criminology, update classical theories, and contribute to bringing this academic field into the 21st century.

Value-based methodology in policing

Jens Erik Paulsen

The objective of this study is to develop 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 previously participated in the project at two international network workshops in 2015 and 2016.

Papers 2018:

Paulsen, J. E. (2018, april). *Values-Based methodology in policing*. Presentasjon på konferansen Applied methods in ethics, NTNU, Trondheim.

NTNU in Gjøvik

Inger Marie Sunde

The police have established a collaboration with the Center for Cyber and Information Security (CCIS) at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) in Gjøvik on the investigation of cybercrime. The collaboration involves separate research projects, with Professor Sunde as contact person. There is also an experience-based Master's degree programme on data security and cybercrime. The target group for the programme is public sector employees in the Nordic countries who work with the investigation of cybercrime.

News from PHS Research

Inger Marie Sunde

“News from PHS Research” is a regular column in *Politiforum*, the members' journal of the Norwegian Police Federation. Its aim is to reach out to the police service with regular information about new research publications from PHS. The column comments on doctoral theses and other peer reviewed material such as

articles, book chapters and monographs. It also gives information on the PHS library service, which can help those who are interested in studying these publications to obtain them. The column has been running since April 2018.

Publication 2018:

Sunde, I. M. (2018, 13. mai).

Formidling etter skreddersøm, la oss gå i dialog! *Politiforum*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/formidling-etter-skreddersom-la-oss-ga-i-dialog/437289>

Freedom of information and speech in the Nordic countries

Sverre Flaatten & Geir Heivoll

Flaatten and Heivoll's work is part of the project “Offentlighet og ytringsfrihet i Norden”, which is a collaboration between the Faculties of Law Humanities Theology at the University of Oslo, the National Library and the National Archives of Norway and an associated Nordic research network. The researchers represent many different academic disciplines, such as history, law,

theology, the history of ideas and political and literary science. The aim of the work on the project is to contribute to new knowledge on the historical premises for the emergence of various public institutions in the Nordic countries after 1815.

Heivoll and Flaatten published the book *Rettslige overgangsformer* in 2017. The project will finish with an anthology in 2019. This will be the end-product of work which was begun in 2016.

The police and the public

Marit Egge, Jon Strype & Gunnar Thomassen

The project began with a dual purpose. First it aimed to examine how people's attitudes towards the police were affected by the police efforts in connection with the acts of terrorism in 2011; and second to take a closer look at the very concept of trust.

Beginning in 2011, data have been collected through a total of five questionnaires. There have also been two more limited data

collections linked to the key research question– the last one in December 2014. This has made it possible to build up a database on the relationship between the police and the public over time, which is especially interesting because it coincides with considerable changes within the police organisation. The survey was designed in a way that made it possible to make comparisons with the citizen surveys carried out by the police and the surveys on attitudes to the police in the *European Social Survey 2010*.

One of the topics dealt with is the general public's attitude to combating terrorism. This was measured at three different points of time (2012, 2014 and 2017). Data from the project “Bevæpning eller ikke bevæpning: Et forskningsbasert grunnlag i avgjørelsen om bevæpning av norsk politi”, which examined whether or not Norwegian police should be permanently armed - specifically the part of the project that involved the public - have been used.

Data from this project have also been used in the anthology *Politireformer: Idealer, realiteter, retorikk og praksis* (Sørli & Larsson) published in 2018.

The police as a learning organisation

Linda Hoel & Bjørn Barland

Studien bygger på data fra en evaluering av Stabs- og lederutviklingsprogrammet ved PHS⁷. I dette prosjektet ser man nærmere på hvordan ledere på ulike nivåer (politimester, stabssjef og operasjonsleder) forstår begrepet ‘erfaringslæring’, og diskuterer funnene i lys av Dewey's teori om erfaringslæring. Videre vil studien kunne si noe om erfaringslæringens betingelser i politiet som organisasjon.

Artikkel med arbeidstittelen «A lesson to learn? A study of how various police leaders understand the concept of ‘learning from experiences» er under arbeid.

⁷ Hoel, L. & Barland, B. (2017). *Store endringer kommer på kattepoter: Evaluering av Stabs- og lederutviklingsprogrammet ved Politihøgskolen* (PHS Forskning 2017: 2). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

The role and work of the police in a digital world

Inger Marie Sunde

The role and work of the police in a digital world – “digital policing” – is a priority area for PHS and includes work in the fields of research, education and development. The research deals with topics in the possible conflict zone between on the one hand the expectation of a reasonable degree of efficiency in preventive and investigative police methods, and on the other the requirement to uphold the rule of law and recognise fundamental rights. The interdisciplinary research group “The police in a digital world” was established to stimulate research in this field. Members of the group are from PHS, the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Oslo, and the NTNU in Gjøvik. The research group is about to complete the anthology *Det digitale er et hurtigtog – Politiet i et digitalisert samfunn*, which discusses various aspects of the work of the police in the light of digitisation. The editors

are Senior Research Fellow Nina Sunde and Professor Inger Marie Sunde. The book is due to be published in the first half of 2019.

Police students: Student satisfaction and learning outcomes

Jon Strype

This project examines how police students perceive their own study situation. Data for the project are provided by the student barometer of the Norwegian Agency for Quality Assurance in Education (NOKUT) for the period 2014–2018. Results from the project will be published as articles in journals and as a report in the series PHS Research.

The project period is 2018–2020.

The moral perception of police students

Jens Erik Paulsen & Jon Strype

The purpose of this project is to study whether – and if so, how – the moral attitudes of police students change during the course of their work placement year (B2). For this purpose we have got permission to use a question-

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

The questionnaire has been translated into Norwegian and is currently being tested. The first pilot study has been carried out, and work is under way to review the tool and the design of the actual study. The study is being carried out (as far as Paulsen is concerned) as an extension of the project “Charting the moral challenges of police students during the work placement year”.

A follow-up study of the year group that returned from B2 (in August 2018) was carried out in 2018. This led to adjustments of some of the wording in the questionnaire.

Police education – 100th anniversary in 2020

Vanja L. Sørli (Project Leader), Randi L. N. Olsen, Evy M. Frantzen, Marit Egge & Hjørdis Birgitte Ellefsen

The project marks the centenary of state police education in Norway. A lot has happened since

1920, when continuing education became available in Schwens gate to council-employed constables. The courses lasted three months and took 24 constables at a time. Today there are around 2000 police undergraduates, and around 3000 police officers receive continuing education every year.

The aim of the project is to consolidate, develop and communicate knowledge about police education in the past, present and future. The purpose is partly to increase the understanding of what police education means for the police and for society, and partly to reinforce the shared identity of colleagues as police educators. The project is meant to stimulate research and development projects that will help to illuminate this field. The goal is to develop short podcasts/videos on the development of the education, as well as a book of stories where the history of police education is documented through pictures, anecdotes, interviews and thematic chapters. The book will have a broad scope.

Participants in this project are current and retired staff from PHS and the police. The project period is 2018–2021.

Professional development through socialising and experiences

Linda Hoel & Erik Christensen (Nord universitet)

The theme of the project is “How do the police students experience in-field training? A study with a special focus on students’ experiences with the role of the tutor police officer”.

Work is currently under way on an article with the working title “It became so easy: Police students’ experiences of development under the wing and protection of the tutor”.

The effect of physical fitness, sleep, diet and quality of life on police shift work

Espen Gjevestad (prosjektleder) & Asle Makoto Sandvik

The aim of the project is to increase knowledge of how working rotating shifts on police patrol

affects the health of individual officers. The concept ‘good health’ is many-faceted. The degree of ‘good health’ in this project will be examined by looking at the following factors: fitness, maximum strength, body composition, blood pressure, sleep quality, diet and quality of life. Mental strength will also be charted. Increased knowledge in this field will be advantageous to police education, and will contribute to our understanding of how to reduce the possible increased strain of shift work for each individual. The project period is 2017–2021.

Reforms in the police

Paul Larsson & Vanja Lundgren Sørli

This project has resulted in an anthology about police reform. The book contains contributions covering reforms in Norway, Scotland, England, Denmark and Sweden. Various aspects of reform are discussed: historical, reforms in other public agencies, and the more organisational areas of the on-going police

reform in Norway. Several PHS staff members have contributed chapters to the anthology.

Publikation 2018:

Sørli, V. L. & Larsson, P. (Red.) (2018). *Politireformer: Idealer, realiteter, retorikk og praksis*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.

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

Tore Bjørge (C-REX/ professor II PHS), Marie-Louise Damen, Gunnar Thomassen & Pål Winnæss

Using questionnaires, this study follows police students through three phases: when they start their course, when they graduate, and three and (possibly) six years into their professional career. This enables us to understand how the police students' attitudes, values and views in terms of the profession are shaped by their studies and their encounters with working life. The study is being carried out in several European countries with different systems of police training,

and in many academic study programmes in Norway. The study provides a unique opportunity for comparative analysis, and several articles have already been published. An anthology edited by Tore Bjørge with contributors from many European countries is expected to be published in 2019/20.

Shutting down the open drugs scene in Bergen: Police action

Evy Frantzen

The study is based on fieldwork with police patrols in Bergen in connection with the closing of Nygårdsparken and the subsequent relocation of the drugs scene there. The main focus has been on studying the working methods and the ethical perspective of the police officers' communication with and treatment of severely addicted drug users, but also more generally of "down and outs".

Paper 2018:

Frantzen, E. (2018, oktober). *Hunting drug users with a new gaze of the police*. Foredrag for Akademie der Polizei, Hamburg.

Story telling in the Police

Bjørn Barland

The project is an ethnographic analysis of how storytelling contributes to how the police perceive the carrying of firearms. The project examines the degree to which storytelling is important in the police in terms of creating consensus in difficult political cases. The project aims at finding out which stories form the basis for the majority of police officers having changed their minds on firearms since 2011 – from being against to being for carrying arms.

Universal Standards for Non-Coercive Interviewing and Procedural Safeguards

Trond Myklebust

In 2016, the former UN special rapporteur on torture, Juan E. Mendez, presented his report to the General Assembly. This led to the initiation of a process to develop a universal set of standards for interviewing methods, with the emphasis on human rights. Through the iIRG-network, the Research Department

at PHS has contributed academic input to, and an international overview of, ongoing research, as well as input on interviewing and the training of interviewers. There is a desire for PHS to continue its academic contributions to the project through its role in the iIRG steering group.

Paper 2018:

Myklebust, T. & Oxburgh, G. (2018, november). *How can audio-visual recording help prevent torture, undue compulsion and false confessions*. Experience-sharing Conference, Paris.

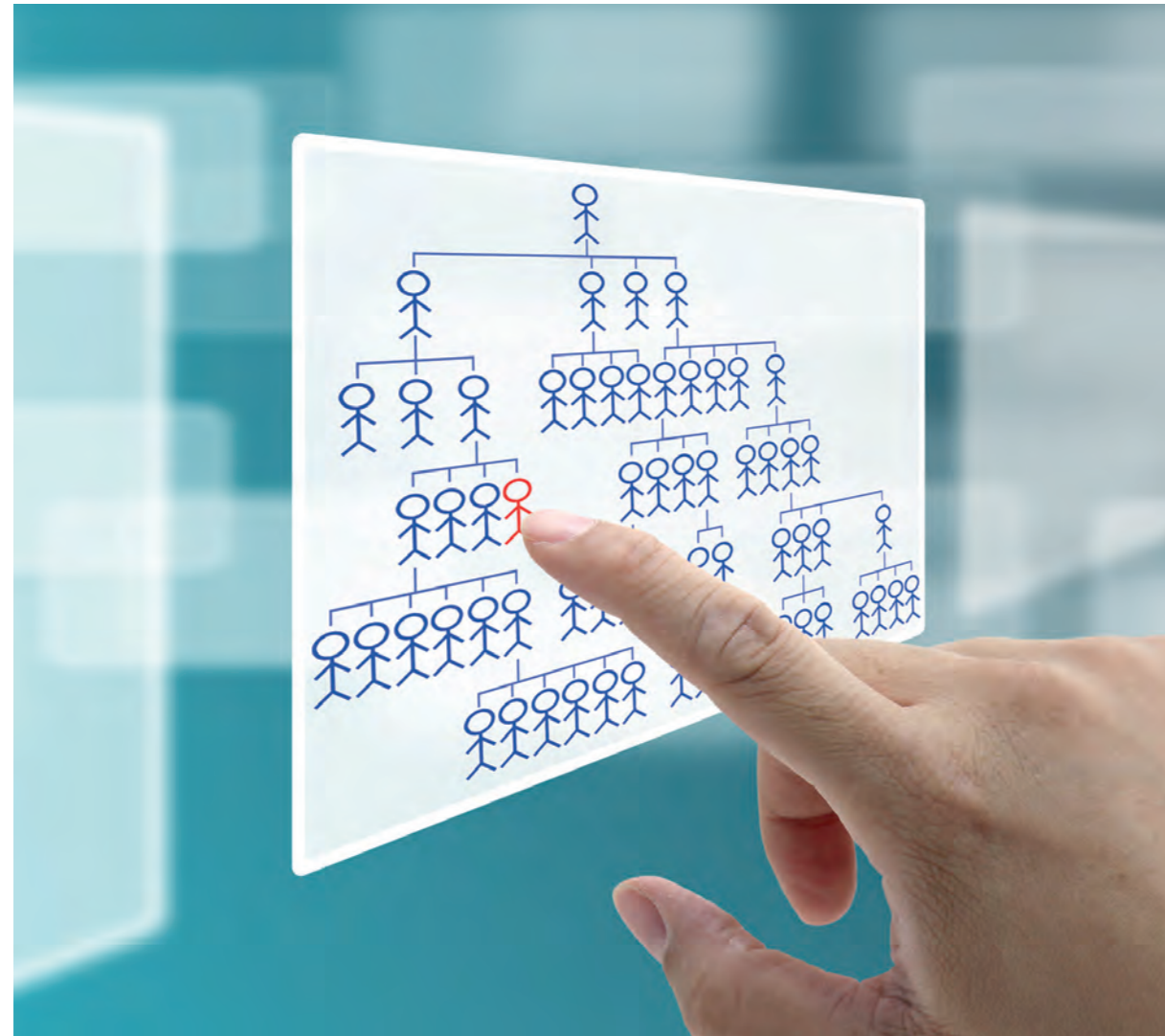
The course "An introduction to police leadership"

Ragnhild Holm & Emma Villman (ph.d.-student ved Universitetet i Helsinki)

Holm and Villman have developed the course "An introduction to police leadership", which is worth 10 ECTS credits, and which was completed for the first time in autumn 2018. The course involves a variety of student activity in the form of completion of papers linked to video

recordings, course literature and observations of leadership in practice.

24 students were enrolled in autumn 2018. They met for a two-day gathering at PHS in Oslo before commencing the actual online course. Core groups of four people who were to co-operate during the course were established at the gathering. One of the three work requirements which has to be fulfilled before the students can take the exam is to observe leadership in practice. The students wrote a note on what they had observed, and how they could understand and analyse the observations based on the theory linked to the module. The note was then handed to the participants in the core group before an obligatory Skype-meeting. In this way, theory and practice were linked and discussed.



Increasing and Retaining the Proportion of Academic Staff with Research Competence

Research is currently being carried out in all academic departments at PHS. Senior lecturers on the undergraduate and post-graduate programmes have 25% of their time allocated to research, but may apply to the R&D committee to increase this percentage. University college lecturers with no research time may apply to the committee for time to undertake R&D projects, or to complete a PhD.

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 Masters programmes at PHS, thus securing the link between Masters degrees and research.

A strategic goal for PHS is to improve the framework conditions for academic staff. Facilitation through the FIKS-project (see p.??) and qualifying groups (see p.??) constitute a part of this. In 2017–2018 a separate Research Management Programme was carried out, which included a focus on framework conditions.

The R&D committee

Both research and development work shall at all times be carried

out in the various educational departments at PHS. All staff in permanent teaching positions are entitled to time for R&D every three years, and are obliged to complete research and development work every five years. 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. In 2018 it allocated resources corresponding to nine man-years. The majority of funds were allocated to senior lecturer qualifying and PhD projects. It is a declared goal for PHS to increase the proportion of staff

with senior lecturer competence, and a number of university college lecturers have been granted R&D resources in order to attain higher qualifications.

In the winter of 2018, the R&D committee granted funding to 10 PhD projects. Five staff members qualifying to become Senior Lecturers were also granted R&D resources. In addition, the R&D committee granted resources to 12 different research projects. The period also witnessed a wide range of themes both in the PhD and research projects; however what they all in their various ways have in common is that they are directed at the police and policing.

In the academic year 2018–2019 the R&D committee also granted funding to one newly established research group, in addition to the eight that were already established (more on these below). All the research groups are presented on the PHS website.

In 2018 the R&D committee consisted of Professor Paul Larsson, Associate Professor Tina

Luther Handegård, Associate Professor Steinar Fredriksen, Senior Lecturer Hugo Hansen, Associate Professor and Research Fellow Kristina Kepinska Jakobsen, Associate Professor Vanja Lundgren Sørli, Head of Department Per-Ludvik Kjendlie, Head of Department Haavard M. Reksten and Vice Principal Tor Tanke Holmm, who heads the committee. Senior Advisor Bodil Stabell Haug is the committee secretary.

Research groups

The research groups at PHS were established in 2016, and are now well under way. One of the objectives of the groups is to strengthen the academic environment at PHS across the various departments and locations. Many of the groups are now working on concrete projects.

Police Reform

Group led by Associate Professor Vanja Lundgren Sørli

It is clear from the terms of reference which regulate the on-go-

ing police reform in Norway that established expert knowledge on reforms is not being taken up. They further show that the knowledge base of the development of the police is not questioned. This means that important questions around the reformed role and tasks of the police are not asked, discussed or researched. How are the role and tasks of the police changing? How does the police as a controlling and preventive organisation develop? How is the role of the police in protecting society's democratic processes and emergency preparedness affected? How are trust in and the legitimacy of the police affected? These are all important questions that need to be answered. The research group Police Reform asks and carries out research on questions about the development, design, implementation and consequences of police reforms, which are not asked or researched in other academic arenas.

The objectives of the research group Police Reform are that is shall:

- Contribute to research around the development of the role and societal work of the police in the context of police reform(s).
- Contribute to research around police legitimacy, execution of power and trust in the context of police reform(s).
- Establish collaboration with external research environments that carry out research in fields linked to our own.

Publication 2018:

Sørli, V. L. & Larsson, P. (Red.). (2018). *Politireformer: Idealer, realiteter, retorikk og praksis*. Oslo: Cappelen Dam akademisk.

Police examination methods

The group is led by Police Superintendent Ivar Fahsing

This research group focuses in particular on basic research on police investigation methods in order to establish increased transparency, clarity and methodological development in a somewhat closed and new rese-

arch field. The methodological perspective is multi-disciplinary and ranges from phenomenological philosophy to practical policing, emphasising e.g. the theoretical, psychological and ethical dimensions in police examination methods. The purpose of the research is to further develop theory and practice related to investigation strategies, interview methods, decision-making, psychological factors, treatment of informants, quality dimensions, standardisation and professionalisation, work ethic, miscarriage of justice and human rights, among others.

The group's members represent two locations (Stavern and Oslo), and thus link the Bachelor studies with the Continuing Education programme on investigation. The group also has external collaborating partners, including the Faculty of Law and the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights (both at University of Oslo).

The police in a digital world

The group is led by Professor

Marie Sunde and vice-chairs are postdoctoral researcher Guro Flinterud and Senior Research Fellow Nina Sunde

The police operate in an ever more complex and changing world. Technological development affects the safety of our society, the extent and geographical reach of criminality, and police tools and methods. The police must therefore “continuously develop their ways of working and be prepared and equipped to meet the unexpected” (*Strategy 2017–2021*)⁸. The focus of this research group is on the production of knowledge which can contribute to a good development of the police at a time when both basic values and human rights, national jurisdiction and legal safeguards are challenged by global sensor and communications systems, artificial intelligence and an omnipresent Internet.

This is an interdisciplinary research group which looks at all aspects of policing in society. The members are from PHS, the Uni-

⁸ Police University College [2016]. *Strategi 2017-2021*. Oslo: Police University College.

versity of Oslo (the Faculties of Law and Social Sciences), and the NTNU/Gjøvik. Many of the researchers also participate in international research projects.

Changing police methods

The group is led by researcher Siv Rebekka Runhovde

The role of the police is changing. Traditionally, crime prevention and investigation have been separate areas. Today it is expected that the police are on top of things and work both proactively and reactively on many different types of crime. This requires the police to have knowledge about public disorder and potential crime which is being planned and is being committed. In this connection, intelligence, proactive investigation and crime analyses become greatly important. Technological development and the digitisation of society also pose fresh challenges for the police.

Dilemmas and questions which arise in connection with the use of new methods of policing, the new role of the police in

society and the blurring of the distinction between proactive and reactive police methods have not been given the attention they deserve in the field of police investigation. There is therefore a need for a new conceptual and theoretical framework in order to gain a better understanding of this shift in police work.

Questions which will be discussed in the research group are:

- How is the blurring of the distinction between prevention, intelligence and investigation empirically manifested in police practice?
- How can hybrid forms of police strategy be understood, and what distinguishes them from the more traditional types of policing?
- What are the implications of a possible shift, both on a practical level and in relation to legal questions?

It is the aim of the research group to examine the practical and normative consequences of the shift in police work, as well as any dilemmas and questions which arise. The ambition is to contri-

bute to the development of theory by discussing empirically based knowledge. The goal is re-conceptualisation and theoretical innovation. The research group will invite external participants – both researchers, academic police staff and practitioners – to discuss empirical findings in the light of this.

Police registers (PolReg)

Group led by Associate Professor Johanne Yttri Dahl

The purpose of the research group, PolReg, is to (further) develop the potential for using data from the police's own registers for research purposes.

There are several police registers, such as STRASAK, BL, eDNA, PO, Indicia, AFIS and AGENT, which contain data representing an exciting and relatively little used source for researchers. Data from these registers can contribute to opening so-called "black boxes", i.e. areas where systematised knowledge is missing, and thus contribute to gaining important insight into police practice which

is vital for the development of organisational leadership and knowledge production. Further development of the usage potential of these data registers is an extension of the methodical pioneering work in police science, which some projects at PHS have already initiated.

This group is a meeting place for researchers and practitioners who use police registers as data sources in their work, and researchers from different institutions. The group includes members from PHS, the Central Bureau of Statistics, the University of Oslo, Oslo Metropolitan University, the Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo Police District and the Police Directorate.

The research group facilitates interdisciplinary and inter-agency collaboration in a field which will contribute to knowledge and knowledge development relevant to the police, police science and criminal policy.

Operational policing

The group is led by Associate Professor Asle M. Sandvik

This an interdisciplinary research group focusing on operational policing in the area of public order and emergency preparedness. Areas of research include stress, stress mastery, perception, situational awareness and understanding, tactics, decision-making, simulation in training, arrest techniques, sport, physical fitness and health, as well as requirements and capacity analysis of operative personnel.

One long-term aim is that the group will help to create a strong research environment for operational police work which may contribute to developing PHS into a leading, interdisciplinary research institution in fields directly related to operational policing.

At the end of 2018 the group had a total of 16 members. The majority are from PHS, but there are also external members from other organisations. The group's external collaborating partners are:

- The Operational Psychology Research Group at the Faculty of Psychology, University of Bergen.

- National Defence University, Washington D.C., USA.
- Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Clinic, Kysthospitalet, Stavern (Vestfold Hospital).
- Regional centre for Research and Education in Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology, Bergen
- Bjørknes University College, Oslo.
- London School of Economics and Political Science, London, England.

Police law and society

The group is led by Associate Professor Sverre Flaatten

The aim of this research group is to reinforce and develop research at PHS at the intersection of the police, the law, society and history. The research is focused on the police and the work of the police, and on the role of the police in society as one of the pillars of a democratic, constitutional state. In addition to regular meetings, the research group convenes seminars, workshops and lectures.

The group is responsible for arranging the annual lecture

series “The Oslo Lecture in Policing and Society”. In December 2018, Professor Tom Tyler of Yale University gave a lecture on policing and procedural justice. The group also arranges an annual internal seminar. The topic of the 2018 seminar was “Etterretningsdoktrinen” (the Intelligence Doctrine). In 2019 the theme will be integrity, freedom of speech and whistleblowing in the police.

Organisation and management

Group led by Associate Professor Linda Hoel and Professor Brita Bjørkelo

The research group consists of researchers, staff qualifying as senior lecturers, Master and PhD students at PHS, as well as individual researchers from other, collaborating institutions.

This is an interdisciplinary group. The members have both practical and academic backgrounds from the police, in psychology, sociology, political science, education, criminology, professional practice, practical knowledge and economics. The research group operates on an indepen-

dent level and is not linked to a particular research project. The areas of research comprise all parts of the public sector and include studies of national and international policing.

The group conducts research and development on the police as a profession, its organisation and how this is managed. The aim is to increase knowledge about factors affecting the actual work of the police, from their education programmes and to police officers as employees and leaders. This includes knowledge about police leadership in practice, diversity, learning, career paths, cultural understanding, professional practice, development of strategic competence and transfer of this competence to new contexts. This knowledge will provide concrete contributions to how the police can carry out their work in society, both nationally and internationally.

Police education, learning environment and students (PULS)

Group led by Associate Professor Marie-Louise Damen

PULS seeks to become a meeting place for researchers and practitioners who use police educational research as a knowledge base in their work. The research group also has the potential to become an important network and knowledge centre for police educators who work with pedagogical qualifying frameworks in their teaching.

The courses at PHS are unique and specific to police work. PHS has a selected student group, and there may be a need for specific educational measures and teaching methods. Systematic research on police education and police students is necessary in order to meet both internal and external demands and expectations of research-based teaching, i.e. teaching which is based on “what research has shown leads to good learning”. Research-based teaching presupposes that police educators know who the police students are and how they learn – not only to enable them to solve problems, but also to live up to the intention of lifelong learning as professional practitioners. Research-

ch-based elucidation of students and teaching activities at PHS is extremely relevant for the development of the quality of police education and thus also for the police force, the legal authorities and society in general.

Qualifying groups

The projects “FIKS” and “FIKS ferdig?”

PHS is working to increase the proportion of academic staff with senior lecturer competence, including increasing the number of professors/senior lecturers in general, and the number of female professors/senior lecturers in particular. PHS is a small university college, and the appointment of new staff and the number of staff leaving greatly affect the gender balance. Since the spring of 2013, PHS has been working with a strong focus on gender balance in top research jobs, for example by applying to the Norwegian Research Council programme Gender Balance in Seni-

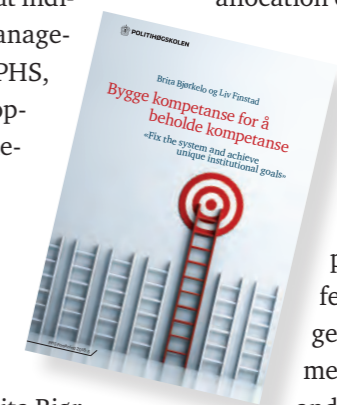
or Positions and Research Management (BALANSE). Alongside this, three “professorship qualifying groups” (one of the measures outlined in the application) were established in the autumn of 2014.

During the period 2015–2018, the PHS bid for the Norwegian Research Council-supported project “Building competence to retain competence/Fix the system and achieve unique institutional goals” (FIKS) was accepted by BALANSE. The purpose of the project was to improve the gender balance in top positions (e.g. at professor level) and to introduce measures directed at individual researchers, management development at PHS, and knowledge development in the police generally.

In 2017–2018 the FIKS project group consisted of Associate Professor Tina Luther Handegård (Leader), Associate Professor Brita Bjørkelo, Professor Emerita University of Oslo and Professor II PHS

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 of the University of Aalborg was also a resource person in the project. Haavard M. Reksten, Head of the Research Department was responsible for the project. The steering committee was formally headed by the Principal of PHS and in practice lead by the Vice Principal.

In addition to the qualifying groups, the FIKS project included arenas for knowledge sharing, allocation of R&D time, preliminary and final evaluations, mapping of the research, development of local criteria for promotion to professorship, management development programmes and courses in for example academic writing and research management. The pro-



ject was completed with a conference with national and international participants.

The results from the FIKS-project showed that during the period in question, four professors have either applied for and got other professorships or have retired. Two of these were women. Even if PHS during the same period acquired three new professors (two women and one man) there is still an overall gender imbalance.

At the end of the FIKS-project, an application was made for funding from the Norwegian Research Council programme “Varig virkning” (meaning ‘lasting effect’). Funding was granted for the period May 2018 – October 2018, and the project FIKS ferdig? was established. The project was based on initiatives aimed at qualifying for professorship. Attainment of professor competence requires publications, experience of peer reviews, academic groups, increased collaboration, joint applications and experiences of larger research projects. According to general require-

ments from academia this also often includes co-writing and publication in languages other than Norwegian, for example police-related journals in English. The main initiatives of FIKS ferdig? were (1) to establish qualifying groups (including writing courses) as a permanent offer to staff at senior lecturer level, and (2) to strengthen and support the local infrastructure for research management.

Because PHS in the past few years has had three professorship qualifying groups and one docent qualifying group which have also been open to KRUS staff, the collaboration with FIKS ferdig? was extended to include the Norwegian Defence University College (FHS). Four new professorship qualifying groups and one docent group were established.

The Professorship Qualifying Groups

Led by Professor Emerita (University of Oslo) and Professor II (PHS) Liv Finstad

In the spring of 2018, the Norwe-

gian Defence University College (FHS) was invited to participate in the collaboration between KRUS and PHS on qualifying; and in autumn 2018 four new professorship qualifying groups were established. 20 associate professors from PHS, nine from FHS and three from KRUS participate in these qualifying groups.

Each of the groups had a group meeting during autumn 2018, and the participants have had the opportunity to participate in a joint “Guided retreat” supervised by Professor Annick Prieur. The purpose of the groups is to provide academic support and motivation to the participants in their qualifying round, and to apply for promotion “at the right time”. The aim is for the groups to be an arena for developing an academic profile, and clarifying how the research activity is relevant to PHS/KRUS/FHS and the police and correctional services. Participants in the groups are given advice and support on research and publication activity, organisation and prioritisation of their own activi-

ties, and help with writing applications for promotion to professorship when the time is right. In addition to the group meetings, one or two joint seminars are arranged every year.

Results

The goal of a general increase in the number of professors at PHS has been reached, however the goal of increasing the number of women professors by a minimum of three has not been achieved. As already mentioned, PHS is a small institution where minor changes can have big consequences for better and for worse, and the number of professors has varied during the project period.

It has been harder than expected to increase the number of female professors. One of the reasons for this is limited time for research – many in the target group have only 25% research time. But we also have to look for explanations in the distinctive institutional character of PHS. PHS comes under the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, and not the Ministry of Education and

Research. The understanding of and focus on the process of qualifying for top academic positions probably vary from department to department. As an institution, PHS must live up to the role of knowledge producer for departments and directorates that want and expect the work of researchers at PHS to include various police initiatives. However, evaluations do not in themselves contribute to pedagogical qualification. A review of the pre-assessments (autumn 2016/spring 2017) appears to indicate that PHS-researchers conduct R&D projects and publish in ways that are not necessarily conducive to promotion to professorships.

There has also been an extensive production of textbooks at PHS, something which is not normally taken into consideration in the qualifying framework. However, there is clearly a demand for new textbooks; they are absolutely essential to PHS and therefore prioritised over peer-reviewed articles. Several of the Associate Professors also lacked clear research plans. An obvious conclusi-

on to this is that there is greater focus on the “here and now” and the immediate future, and not on long-term research planning which implies “deeper thinking” about the type of research which is important to PHS and the share individual researchers should have in this. This problem is a clear challenge to the leadership: How can we facilitate an environment where researchers think creatively long-term about R&D work? These above-mentioned structural and cultural conditions have to a large degree characterised “daily life” at PHS, and that is precisely why it is so important to work on internal structure, culture and leadership at PHS. All these changes take time. At the same time, there are many improvements at PHS due to FIKS. The project has contributed valuable knowledge about underlying structures and cultural processes which promote and prevent the proportion of professors and docents at PHS. During the period there has been an increase in the number of women applying for R&D funding, even

if the proportion of female applicants is still considerably lower than that of men. The R&D committee also appears to document its assessments more systematically than previously. In addition, PHS is about to establish more systematic and goal-oriented qualifying rounds both for the institution in general and for the target groups in particular, and have entered into a collaboration with KRUS and FHS, an exciting collaboration which in the long term may also include research groups.

Since autumn 2017 nine research groups have been established at PHS. This has happened independently of FIKS and FIKS-ferdig, but is an important undertaking for the development of research activity at PHS. In terms of a lasting gender balance it is particularly positive that five of the groups are currently led by young, female associate professors. As an arena for pedagogical qualification, the research groups have a potential which will grow in importance. The greatest bonus for PHS is that

research and research management has progressed from attracting relatively little interest from the line management to being in demand and greatly valued. There is far greater knowledge and wider understanding of the importance of research to PHS by line management now, and they appear to be genuinely engaged and interested – something which is absolutely vital in order to achieve the goal of a lasting gender balance in senior academic positions.

PHS will continue the work in order to achieve the goals of increasing the proportion of professors and docents and a lasting gender balance in senior academic positions. A separate report for the FIKS project has been produced, which will form the basis of this work. The topic “Research Management” will be followed up and developed, and an e-learning-based introduction module to research management will be developed. The qualifying groups are continuing, and the research groups will constitute a new arena for the work. A diversity

committee has been set up at PHS with particular responsibility for ensuring that the action plan for the work on diversity, including a gender balance in senior academic posts, is followed up. PHS has also submitted a new application to the Norwegian Research Council’s BALANSE-programme for support to a project - FIKS MER - which deals with several of the areas we need more knowledge of and more time to work on. A detailed content analysis will have to be carried out in order to better understand “why we were unable to do it”. This is of particular importance at a small university college where individual circumstances can make a big difference; an example of this is that the activity level with regard to professorship qualification is strongly affected by the number of candidates on parental leave. However, individual circumstances are also about individual researchers “responding to” or “living up to” implicit expectations from the authorities and their own management. More knowledge is needed on the early careers of

women at PHS as well as on recruitment policy. There also appears to be a need to strengthen the quality and relevance of police research, including by examining and integrating gender perspectives in R&D projects at PHS.

The Docent Group

Led by docent Harald Jarning (University of Oslo)

PHS has for a number of years run a docent qualifying group in co-operation with KRUS. Its leader since 2017 is Harald Jarning. From autumn 2018, the Norwegian Defence College is also taking part in this collaboration. In 2018 there were three participants from PHS and two from KRUS.

The seminars particularly concentrate on working with examples of draft applications and the documentation required. It is useful for applicants who are qualifying via the senior lecturer and docent route to familiarise themselves with such examples of documentation and applications. In 2018 the group held a seminar at PHS in February. Jar-

ning opened a senior lecturer seminar at PHS in September by talking about the senior lecturer and docent route, and he has provided individual supervision on the strategy for a promotion application to one of the participants. There was no specific seminar for the docent group in autumn 2018.

Participants from PHS: Jai Ganapathy, Anders Lohne Lie and Hugo Hansen.

Participants from KRUS: Birgitte Storvik and Tore Rokkan..

The PhD Group and their Doctoral Projects

Led by Associate Professor

Jon Strype

All staff working on doctoral theses at PHS are members of this group – a total of 19 individuals at the end of 2018. The objective of the PhD group is to offer a learning environment which will stimulate and support work on the doctoral dissertations. This is done through text seminars and discussions about relevant topics such as the thesis statement, met-

hod, theory, writing process and other challenges linked to the work towards a doctorate. In addition to internal and mutual peer work, the group also invites senior researchers to contribute with their expertise, e.g. in connection with final seminars for those in the final writing phase of their PhD work.

PhD group had four meetings in 2018, all of them in Oslo. A brief look at the 2018 meetings: final reading of Heidi Fischer Bjelland’s thesis (with Sverre Flaatten as final reader/opponent); guidance on searches for and handling of literature in research work (by Camilla Pellegrini Meling); the replication crisis and pre-registration of projects (by Marthe Sakrisvold); and information about the R&D committee (by Tor Tanke Holm). Defended theses in 2018:

Thomas Dillern: *Natural Science: A Human Practice - Expanding the horizon of established practice*. Nord Universitet, 15. mai 2018. Hentet fra: <https://www.nord.no/no/aktuelt/kalender/Sider/Disputas-Thomas-Dillern.aspx>

Hjørdis Birgitte Ellefsen:
*Politiens politikk og politik-
kens politi: Norske politirefor-
mer i perioden 1682-1866.*
Universitetet i Bergen, 7.
desember 2018.
Hentet fra: <https://www.uib.no/nye-doktorgrader/122305/politi-og-politikk>

PhD projects at PHS

The projects are presented alpha-
betically according to the research
fellow surname. Unless other-
wise stated, the projects are fun-
ded by PHS.

Creation and Evaluation of LDF Testbed Software (CELTS)

Ph.d. candidate *Ulf Bergum*. *Can-
terbury Christ Church University,
Canterbury, England*

Research questions:

- Is there a method of evaluat-
ing 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:

1. LDF research is important due
to the increasing use of
encryption and cloud techno-
logies. This means that tradi-
tional forensic techniques are
no longer fit-for-purpose. This
work seeks to explore the
forensic deployment of LDF.
2. Existing discussions centre
on the forensic soundness of
LDF techniques. In parti-
cular, it is difficult to align
LDF with the «ACPO Good
Practice Guide for Digital
Evidence» and the «G8 Pro-
posed Principles For The
Procedures Relating To Dig-
ital Evidence». This research
seeks to provide a clear ans-
wer to how LDF can be per-
formed in a forensically
sound manner in line with
law enforcement guidelines.
3. Discussions around forensic
soundness of the techniques,
complexity and sophistication
of the LDF tools themselves
make the area particularly
rich in terms of further rese-
arch. The research will also
result in a substantial piece of

software which will need to
be thoroughly tested.

Facing Complexity: Police officers' reasoning and response to human trafficking

PhD candidate *Heidi Fischer Bjel-
land*. *Institute of Sociology and
Social Geography, Faculty of Soci-
al Sciences, University of Oslo.*

The project examines the work of
the police in the field of human
trafficking. The aim of the project
is to examine how the Norwegian
police deal with the global
phenomenon of human traf-
ficking and what challenges this
ever-changing area of crime pose
for local police organisation.
Using analysis of interview, and
internal police investigation and
prosecution data, the study looks
at practices linked to identifi-
cation, investigation and prosecution
results in reported cases of
human trafficking. In addition,
the study examines inter-agency
and multi-disciplinary collabora-
tion in the area of human traf-
ficking and the potential co-ordi-
nation difficulties that may arise
as a result of such collaboration.

The project is funded by PHS,
the Department of Justice and
Public Security and the Police
Directorate. Bjelland defended
her thesis in January 2019.

Publication 2018:

Bjelland, H. F. (2018).

Conceptions of success:
Understandings of successful
policing of human trafficking.
*Policing: A Journal of Policy
and Practice*. [https://doi.
org/10.1093/police/pay073](https://doi.org/10.1093/police/pay073)

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

PhD candidate *Oddbjørg Edvard-
sen*. *PhD programme in Professio-
nal Practice Studies, Nord Uni-
versity.*

The project examines police
practice in encounters with chil-
dren who are exposed to
domestic violence. The study has
a particular focus on what
officers experience in the course
of their work – both in terms of
the challenges they face and
what has been helpful for chil-

dren living with abuse and negle-
ct. The study aims to shed light
on the important aspects of the
work of the police, and the aim is
to further define and develop this
practice.

Paper 2018:

Edvardsen, O. (2018, september).
*Vold mot barn, og hvordan barne-
hagelærere kan møte barn i slike
situasjoner*. Foredrag på Avdeling
for lærerutdanning, Barnehage-
lærerutdanningen, Nord univer-
sitetet, Bodø.

The politics of police and the police of politics: Norwegian police reforms 1682-1866

PhD Candidate *Hjørdis Birgitte
Ellefsen*. *Institute of Archaeology,
History, Culture and Religion
(AHKR), the Faculty of Humaniti-
es, University of Bergen.*

This project deals with the police
and politics. The historical condi-
tions which led to modern poli-
cing are studied by analysing how
the police was debated and refor-
med between 1682–1866. This
was a period when the state chan-
ged from an absolutist autocracy
to a constitutional monarchy cha-

racterised by constitutional,
democratic and liberal principles.
The project examines a selection
of police reforms, starting with
the establishment of the First
Office of the Chief of Police in
Denmark-Norway in 1682 and
finishing with the reform of 1866
when the police was established
as a specialised institution to
maintain order and security and
to prevent and investigate crime.
The research question is “What
characterised the earliest forma-
tive development of the police in
Norway, and what was the relati-
onship between the police and
politics?”. The question is exami-
ned by means of text analysis
from extensive source material
(laws and regulations, parliamen-
tary proceedings, newspapers,
public investigations and political
and academic publications).

The thesis was submitted for
assessment in July 2018 and
defended by Ellefsen on 7
December 2018.

Publications and papers 2018:
Ellefsen, H. B. (2018). *Politiens
politikk og politikken politi:
Norske politireformer i*

perioden 1682-1866 (Doktoravhandling). Hentet fra <http://bora.uib.no/handle/1956/18744>

Ellefsen, H. B. (2018). Tidenes politireform? I V. L. Sørli & P. Larsson (Red.), *Politireformer: Idealer, realiteter, retorikk og praksis* (s. 37–55). Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.

Ellefsen, H. B. (2018, april). *Nærpolitireformen i et historisk perspektiv*. Stor-Elvdalseminaret, Lokalsamfunnsforeningen, Stor-Elvdal.

Ellefsen, H. B. (2018, oktober). *Voldsmonopolet i et historisk perspektiv*. Debattmøte, Norsk kriminalistforening, Oslo.

Ellefsen, H. B. (2018, november). *Politiutdanningens historie*. Medlemsmøte, Norsk politihistorisk selskap – NPHS, Oslo.

Legitimacy and Trust: Police-Community Relations in Preventing 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 local policing / community oriented policing in relation to preventing 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 sheds light on the more «soft» policing methods aiming at building trust and increasing the cooperation between citizens and the police. The project is funded by PHS and NUPI.

Police Detectives on the TOR-network: A Study of Tensions Between Privacy and Crime Fighting

Senior Research Fellow Jeanette Westlund Hegna. The Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.

The topic for this doctoral thesis is virtual jurisdiction on anonymous networks. Hegna examines the international legal frameworks for virtual jurisdiction in investigations on the TOR-network. The

main research question is how the rules on jurisdiction affect police investigations of criminal acts committed on anonymous networks and whether the traditional understanding in international law of sovereignty and territory can be maintained during investigation on the TOR-network when the police do not have concrete knowledge of a website's location.

An important aim of this doctoral project is, by using sources of law theory, to analyse and identify the rules of international law enforcement for virtual jurisdiction and the right of the police to conduct investigations on anonymous networks.

Paper 2018:

Hegna, J. W. (2018, desember). *Etterforskning på internett og virtuell jurisdiksjon*.

Foredrag på seminar i Nedre Romerike Tingrett.

Limitless criminal correction facilities? On prisoner treatment, cross-professional collaboration and the participation of incarcerated substance users in Norwegian drug counselling units

Senior Research Fellow Janne H. I. Helgesen. Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, the Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.

The PhD project investigates how the new drugs and crime policy is being implemented in Norwegian prisons. In the past 20 year an increasing number of rehabilitation measures have been introduced for substance users in European prisons. The measures are explained by the need to do something about the increase in substance abuse and health problems among prisoners and to deal with the crime dimension, at the same time as demonstrating care. Substance users in Norwegian prisons have over the past few decades been given increased rights to welfare services, however despite this it was established in the early 2000s that they neither got the help they needed nor that to which they were entitled.

As a result of this, the authorities decided to change the prison drugs policy, and in the period 2007–2013, 13 drug counselling units were established in Norwegian prisons. Here substance abusers are offered treatment and rehabilitation to give them skills and better ability to cope, which again will provide greater autonomy, agency and control of their lives. The aim of the drug counselling units is to change the way imprisoned drug abusers were previously treated; new forms of organising and collaboration are important instruments to this end. This is thought to affect the work of prison officers, social workers and staff in specialised health services, as well the prisoners' experience and the effect of their prison sentence.

The aim of the project is to gain further knowledge which can be used to create better correlation between ideals and reality in drugs and crime policy. The findings from interviews and observations are discussed in the light of political discourse on crime policy, organisational theory,

theories on prisoner treatment, inter-agency and inter-professional collaboration and user participation.

Publication 2018:

Helgesen, J. H. I. (2019 / Pub. online 29. november 2018). Drug counselling behind the prison wall: staff responses to collaborative challenges. *Nordic Journal of Criminology*, 20(1), 54–72. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14043858.2018.1550244>

Terrorists and Targets

Senior Research Fellow Cato Hemmingby. University of Stavanger
The project is a study of target selection by terrorists and the factors that influence the decision-making of such actors in their choice of physical targets in an operational context.

The study consists of three main parts. The first part presents a theoretical and methodical model as an approach to the research question. Based on this approach, the second part provides an analysis of Anders Behring Breivik and the attacks of 22 July with particular emp-

hasis on the planning phase and his decisions related to the actual targets. Finally, in the third part, there is an analysis of the target preferences of militant Islamists operating in Western Europe.

The project is funded by the Ministry of Municipal Services and will be completed in 2019.

How do Norwegian police train and exercise coercive force?

Senior Research Fellow Steinar Vee Henriksen. *PhD programme on risk management and public security, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Stavanger.*

The overall goal of this research project is to develop new and relevant knowledge about how the Norwegian police exercise coercive force in general and the use of firearms in particular. A further goal is that this knowledge will contribute to raising the level of competence in operative policing programmes, and to a more restrained use of coercive measures through relevant training.

The thesis will be written in English in order to facilitate the sharing of this information with

police forces in other countries. The research question is “How do Norwegian police train and exercise coercive force?”. The project will consist of three main parts. Part one will chart the extent of police use of physical force and coercive measures; part two will deal with police use of firearms; and the concluding part will be a comparative study of the basic firearms training in Norway and New Zealand.

The project is funded by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Paper 2018:

Henriksen, S. V. (2018, april). *Politiets konflikthåndtering*. Seminar for Høyesterett, Oslo.

Interviewing the traumatised

Senior Research Fellow Kristina Kepinska Jakobsen. The Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, the Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.

The purpose of the project is to obtain knowledge which may lead to a better understanding of police procedures when interviewing traumatised individuals. It

focuses especially on how to set up and conduct interviews in a way that considers police and judicial requirements as well as the mental state of the interviewee. The data material comprises: (1) video recordings of 20 injured parties, (2) interviews with the 18 investigators who conducted the interviews, and (3) interviews with the 20 injured parties.

This is part of a larger project examining 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, University of Oslo. The project will be completed in spring 2019.

Publication 2018:

Jakobsen, K. K., Stridbeck, U. & Langballe, Å. (2018). Objektivitet i avhør: Avhør av fornærmede i straffesaker i Norge. *Tidsskrift for strafferecht*, 18(2), 74–101. <https://doi.org/10.18261/issn.0809-9537-2018-02-02>

An analysis of technological neutrality as a starting point for the administration of criminal justice

Senior Research Fellow Jul Fredrik Kaltenborn. *Department of Public and International Law, the Faculty of Law, University of Oslo*

The starting point that legislation shall be technologically neutral is underscored by the introduction of laws governing crime and criminal procedure. The project analyses what is meant by regulations being technologically neutral, and the advantages and disadvantages of regulating criminal justice in this way.

The project is funded by the Research Council of Norway and is part of a larger research project led by the NTNU at Gjøvik.

Papers given in 2018:

Kaltenborn, J. F. (2018, august). *Teknologinøytralitet som mål i straffeprosesslovgivningen*. Det 14. nordiske prosessrettsmøtet, Tromsø.

Dialogue in the police as a preventive method

Senior Research Fellow Elisabeth

Myhre Lie. *The Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, the Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.*

The topic for the study is dialogue as a method in the crime prevention work of the police. Two models are examined closely: ‘the police empowerment conversation’ and ‘the dialogue model of the dialogue police’.

Both models have dialogue as a main strategy of crime prevention. ‘The police empowerment conversation’ is a structured form of conversation which is used by police when talking to young people under 18 who have committed a 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 protect freedom of speech. The idea is to prevent violent demonstrations through dialogue and cooperation with those organising them.

‘The police empowerment conversation’ and ‘the dialogue

model of the dialogue police’ create a new framework for the role of the police and the relationship of the police and the public. The guidelines for the police empowerment conversation emphasise mutual dialogue as an important element of the police role. This mutuality also covers the dialogue model of the dialogue police. The new ideal is that crime prevention is no longer the preserve of the police alone, but is a result of a negotiation between the police and the public, both about the nature of the problem and about the right solution. This dialogue creates a common project between the police and the public. The aim of the project is to study how the police’s understanding of their role and professional identity is affected by this new police role, and how the public experience the desire on the part of the police for cooperation through dialogue.

Knowledge in a crisis: On the formation of police command centres and the application of knowledge in incident-led police work (working title)

Senior Research Fellow Jenny Maria Lundgaard. *The Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, the Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.*

The project examines the formation of knowledge and decision-making processes at police command centres. The methodical basis for the study is ethnography and data from fieldwork at several Norwegian and Scottish command centres, looking at the role and mandate of the centres both in day-to-day operational police work and as part of police contingency systems. The most important questions raised in the project include what shapes and preconditions the interpretations, decisions and assessments made by the centres? What roles do technology and different relationships play in the work of the centres? What kind of knowledge is produced in

incident-led police work and how is this used?

The project will be completed in spring 2019 in the form of a monograph.

Papers given in 2018:

Lundgaard, J. M. (2018, januar). *Fragments of presence: doing ethnography in the control rooms of the police.* Being There: Ethnography and the Study of Policing [konferanse], University of Liverpool, Liverpool.

Lundgaard, J. M. (2018, juni). *Hver dag, og når som helst: Politiets operasjonssentral og beredskapsdiskursen.* PHS' forskningskonferanse, Oslo.

Lundgaard, J. M. (2018, september). *Police control room practices in a time of preparedness.* EURO-CRIM Conference 2018, Sarajevo.

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

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

The aim of the project is to contribute to the literature on alibis. More specifically, the aim is two-pronged. *First*, based on a cognitive perspective on deception detection, the aim is to further our understanding of the strategies used by suspects providing honest or deceptive alibis corroborated by witnesses. *Second*, the aim is to take advantage of this knowledge and work on strategic interviewing methods that might improve veracity judgements in a case-by-case basis.

Papers given in 2018:

Lefsaker, M., Mac Giolla, E., Luke, T. J. & Granhag, P. A. (2018, juni). *Honest and deceptive alibi statements: The effect of weak vs. memory-enhancing interview techniques.* Annual Conference of the European Association of Psychology and Law, Turku.

Lefsaker, M., Mac Giolla, E., Luke, T. J. & Granhag, P. A. (2018, juli). *Examining the use of weak vs. memory-enhancing interview techniques with honest and deceptive alibi witnesses.* The IIRG 11th Annual Conference 2018, Porto.

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

Senior Research Fellow Per Håkon Sand. *PhD programme in Law, the Faculty of Law, University of Bergen.*

The authority of the police, the unified police force and the police-educated profession are today being challenged by private actors outside the police and civilian personnel with only limited police authority. To put it bluntly, the police monopoly is in the process of being eroded at the edges by private actors and hollowed out by personnel who have been granted only limited police authority.

The overall research question is whether the resources available to the various disciplines of police monopoly are used in an appropriate manner. The project deals with this question in four sub-sections: (1) rules and practice in the areas of police monopoly and private policing; (2) rules and practice in the area of limited police authority; (3)

comparative analysis of similar countries; and (4) assessment of opportunities for Norway in the future. 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. It will also conduct surveys of the extent and type of civil policing and limited police authority in Norway. The research will clarify whether the policing activities are organised in accordance with the regulations, and shed light on the extent of resources available in the different areas. The project will then undertake comparative analyses of similar countries, which will be included in an overall assessment of opportunities and appropriate future solutions in Norway. Regulations will be reviewed and discussed using doctrinal legal methodology, and surveys will be conducted using quantitative methods. Finally, assessments pertaining to legal policy will be undertaken

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

Senior Research Fellow Kai Spurkland. *Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.*

The project looks at the legal framework conditions for operational assistance by the Norwegian armed forces to the police. Such assistance to the police has at times been controversial, both in legal and political terms - from the 19th century peasants' revolt via the Menstad conflict, other inter-war industrial conflicts, and the Alta conflict in 1979–1981, to the debate on the role of the military in the aftermath of 22 July 2011 and other recent terror attacks. There is little direct regulation in Norwegian law on this topic. One provision in the Constitution (Article 101 third section) and a relatively new regulation in Article 27a of the Police Act provide direct regulation of this issue. In addition there is a regulation ('the Assistance Instructi-

on’) which provides further details on certain aspects of such assistance. Many issues either remain unregulated or are poorly regulated in the above-mentioned provisions. The thesis will therefore attempt to chart the other regulations, principles and considerations that come to determine the degree to which the military may assist the police. The thesis deals with four main research questions:

- What are the police tasks that can be executed with assistance from the armed forces?
- In what situations can the police request help from the armed forces?
- What kind of assistance can the armed forces provide to the police?
- How should this assistance be carried out?

The thesis will first and foremost analyse the current legal situation, but will also touch on the political aspects of such assistance.

The project is funded by Oslo Police District and PHS.

Mentality and decision-making processes in police operations

Senior Research Fellow Kristin Stenshol. Department of Psychosocial Science, Faculty of Psychology, University of Bergen.

The project looks at potential connections between mentality and decisions made in police operational situations. The project has three parts: The first examines mentality of police students in operational situations. The second part looks at connections between ways of thinking and decisions in operational work. The plan for the last part of the study is to use findings from parts one and two to test a plan for mental training in the group in question.

The digital forensic detectives role in construction of digital evidence

Senior Research Fellow Nina Sunde. The Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, the Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.

Digital forensics is a branch within forensic science. The research

within this scholarly tradition has over many years been aimed at the development of procedures, tools and technologies. The digital forensic detectives’ (DFD) role has not been devoted significant attention from researchers. This project will build on social science, decision-making psychology, and digital forensic science. The project will seek to advance the theoretical understanding on how digital evidence is constructed, and how the human and non-human entities influence the end result. Key subjects in this respect will be how objectivity and reliability is understood among the DFDs in Norway. Based on this knowledge, the project aims at describing the normative challenges with transparency concerning the objectivity of the DFD and the reliability of the digital evidence at stake. This will form a new basis for further discussions and research, empirical as well as normative.

The research question is: To what degree may an understanding of the DFDs role in how the digital evidence is constructed

within a criminal investigation enable mitigation of errors and protection of the rule of law?

Organised or economic crime? The significance of police organisation and competence

Senior Research Fellow Annette Vestby. The Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, the Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.

What do the supervisory authorities’ institutional configurations of organised and economic crime look like, and how do these affect the choice of cases and procedures?

Empirically and analytically the boundaries between economic and organised crime are not crystal clear. This project explores police operations in areas with elements of both these crime categories. How do the supervisory authorities’ understanding of the problem affect the strategies and methods that are chosen? Are there any signs of change in the relationship between police operations that take place before and after a crime has been committed? Data is collected through

participatory observation, interviews and document analysis. The data collection takes place in selected special units, police districts and public agencies outside the police service.

The project is funded by the Research Council of Norway Publications and papers in 2018:

Vestby, A. (2018). Policy-making without politics: Overstating objectivity in intelligence-led policing. I H. O. I. Gundhus, K. V. Rønn & N. R. Fyfe (Red.), *Moral issues in intelligence-led policing* (s. 265–282). London: Routledge.

Vestby, A. & Vestby, J. (2018, august). *Machine learning and the police: Asking the right questions*. EUROCRIM Conference 2018, Sarajevo.

Vestby, A. & Vestby, J. (2018, juni). *Machine learning and the police: Asking the right questions*. Young Nordic Police Research Network Seminar, Oslo.

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

Senior Research Fellow Pål Winnæss. The Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, the Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.

The project seeks to find answers to what it is that shapes police students, and how they shape themselves on their journey towards a professional career in the police. The project examines what types of student choose a police education, and their identity management during their studies at PHS, both in practical police work and in their spare time – in other words among the students themselves, between students and teachers, in interaction with practicing police officers and in other social scenarios that the students are part of. Presentation in 2018:

Winnæss, P. & Damen, M.-L. (2018, august). *Learning to become a police: Understanding learning and job preferences of Norwegian police students in a comparative perspective*. EUROCRIM Conference 2018, Sarajevo.

The senior lecturer group

Led by Senior Lecturer Tore Rokkan, University College of the Norwegian Correctional Service (KRUS)

The Senior Lecturer Group is an arena for academic staff at PHS and KRUS wishing to be promoted to senior lecturer. The group motivates and supports academic staff in their research and development work and their aim of applying for promotion to senior lecturer. The aim of the group is also to be a resource in the development of their academic profile document and applications to senior lecturerships, and a forum for sharing experiences of such processes. The group meets 3–4 times a year for lectures, introductions and discussions on relevant topics linked to the promotion process and senior lecturer competence. Participants are also expected to present their own completed and developing work. The intention is for the group members to be resources for each other, and the group leader to provide individual feedback and supervision between the meetings.

The Senior Lecturer Group held three meetings in 2018: two one-day meetings in March and July and a two-day meeting in September. At the September meeting, the Deputy Director at PHS, Tor Tanke Holm, and Dean Kjersti Hove (KRUS) talked about prioritisation of R&D and about the qualification rounds at the two institutions. Harald Jarning (Department of Educational Research, University of Oslo) also talked about changes in the senior lecturer qualifying rounds and about the Underdal Committee's proposal to change the qualification criteria. In addition to meetings in the Senior Lecturer Group, some of the group's participants took part in a "guided retreat" (a writing course) with Annick Prieur, under the auspices of the FIKS-ferdig? project.

Prior to the autumn of 2018 the group was led by Associate Professor Linda Hoel (PHS). Senior Lecturer Tore assumed the leadership in August 2018. The list of the participants and their projects below does not give an exhaustive overview of their

work in the Senior Lecturer Group. Several of the participants are working on one or more research and/or development projects in addition to the work on their academic profile and potential promotion application.

Group participants and their projects:

- Kjersti Eckblad: *From practical pedagogy to pedagogy in practice.*
- Ragnhild Holm: *Internet-based solutions.*
- Anne Kathrine Hagen: *Supervision and assessment.*
- Ole Ragnar Norheim Jensen: *What characterises the motivation for physical exercise and activity levels of Norwegian police students?*
- Turid Lund Lydersen Lund: *Arena for critical reflection?*
- Charlotte Ryen Berg: *Knowledge-based police work in the new police organisation.*
- Cecilie Torvik: *Evaluation of the extended assignment on operational service in the work placement year: How to create meaningful*

connections between theory and practice.

- Karsten O.F. Ingvaldsen: *The educational basis for the teaching of sociology.*
- Maya Brenna Nielsen: *Digital learning resources.*
- Maren Ingjerd Skjelbredalen (on leave).
- Vidar Skogvoll (KRUS): *Work on an academic profile document.*
- Per Christian Granheim (KRUS): *The prison officer, qualification route and profession.*

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

In the PHS strategy for 2017–2021⁹ there is still a focus on knowledge communication in academia and the police/judiciary. The importance of being an active participant in social debate is also emphasised. Registrations in CRISTin (Current Research Information System In Norway) provide information about publications and papers produced by PHS staff in 2018. The chapters “Reported Publications” and “Reported Conference Contributions and Academic Presentations” give a detailed overview.

Since 2011, registration of all types of publications and

communication at PHS has been done in CRISTin, which is a common research information system for the health sector, the research institute sector and the higher education sector in Norway. One of the most important objectives of CRISTin is to gather the registration and reporting of research activity within the three sectors in *a common system*.

Academic and professional lectures

PHS aims to be an active and clear leader and communicator in the social debate in its speciali-

sed fields, and to demonstrate its competence both to society in general and the judicial sector in particular. Academic staff therefore have a particular responsibility to participate in the public debate and to contribute input that can lead to better decisions and assessments.

Table 1 below shows a small increase in the registered number of lectures given in academic, police-related and popular science circles in 2018. As in previous years there is reason to believe that the number of lectures given is considerably higher than what is registered in CRISTin. The

⁹ Police University College [2016]. *Strategi 2017-2021*. Oslo: Police University College.



main focus at PHS is still to register as comprehensively as possible all written, credit-bearing work; however there is also a strong wish that oral presentations also be registered in CRISStin in order to illustrate the diversity of activities at the college.

Figures for media contributions in previous years are incomplete, and have been gathered in different ways (for further details, see previous editions of *Research at the Norwegian Police University College*). Again in 2018, some staff members regis-

tered different types of media contributions in CRISStin018, and the registered number has almost doubled since 2017.

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF CONFERENCE PAPERS, POSTERS AND MEDIA CONTRIBUTIONS PER YEAR FROM PHS (2010–2018).

Type of activity	2010 ¹⁰	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Academic lectures	3	56	65	68	33	29	49	39	46
Academic/popular science lectures	-	48	46	41	66	65 ¹¹	64	92	85
Posters	3	5	-	7	3	1	-	1	1
Media contributions	-	400 (estimate)	142 (CRISStin)	153 (estimate)	894 ¹²	-	-	12	23

¹⁰ Large number of unrecorded entries due to inadequate reporting routines.

¹¹ 54 registered in CRISStin + 11 other reports.

¹² 1 = review in article/interview.

Academic and professional publications

Table 2 shows the number of reported written works in 2018 by the type of publication reported in CRISStin. The number of

publications in 2018 were a little lower than in 2017. However, it is important to remember that work completed in one calendar year is not necessarily published in the same year since the actual publishing process can take a

long time. It is therefore difficult to say whether any increases or reductions from year to year are genuine. Only by looking at the development over a longer period can we form a correct picture of the level of “production” at PHS.

TABLE 2. ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS PER YEAR, PHS 2010–2018.

Type of publications	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Academic monographs	1	2	1	2	1	2	8	3	3
Academic chapters	7	12	16	7	10	17	17	20	21
Articles in professional journals	15	16	26	15	28	21	32	41	18
Anthologies	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	4	2
Textbooks/academic literature	-	4	1	7	3	2	3	4	5
Professional/popular science articles in books, journals and encyclopedias	14	7	9	12	12	13	21	15	19 ¹³
Opinion pieces, editorials etc.	-	8	9	13	22	17	17	9	18
Total reports in CRISStin ¹⁴	13	3	10	7	6	6	4	11	15
PHS Research ¹⁵	7	4	7	3	4	4	-	5 ¹⁶	6
Doctoral theses	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	4	2
Master dissertations	1	1	2	1	4	2	3	1	1
Total number of works	59	59	83	68	88	88	114	112	102

¹³ Including «Short communications»

¹⁴ Number of reports written by PHS staff.

¹⁵ In the series PHS Research, reports may also be written by non-PHS staff.

¹⁶ 4 unique publications and 1 report in both English and Norwegian versions.

The greatest change from 2017 to 2018 is a halving of the number of published academic articles. It is difficult to say what has caused this fall; however in a relatively small research environment it may partly be explained by individuals who normally publish many articles during a year having published fewer than normal in 2018 - or they have left. At PHS such variations manifest themselves very clearly. The number of opinion pieces have doubled from 2017 to 2018, a sign that staff at PHS have actively taken part in the social debate.

In 2018, six reports in the series PHS Research were published. The reports were in the main linked to the completion of projects. The number of reports will vary from year to year, but it is still the case that we would like our staff primarily to publish in the journal *Nordisk politiforskning* (or other credit-bearing publishing channels) whenever possible. The reporting series PHS Research does not provide publication points.

Publication points

Publication points are calculated based on the type of publication and the level of the publication channel. An academic monograph – that is to say a book with one author – provides five points if it is published by a “level 1 publisher”, but eight points if it is published by a “level 2 publisher”. The number of monographs published by an institution will therefore give good results in terms of the number of publication points awarded to the institution. An article in a journal written by a single author and published in a “level 1 journal” gives one point, while an article in a “level 2 journal” gives as much as three points. Where there are several authors, the number of points are shared between them.

The change in how publication points are calculated was introduced after an evaluation of Norwegian publishing indicators¹⁷ by the Danish Centre for Studies in Rese-

arch and Research Policy at Aarhus University, commissioned by Universities Norway (UHR) in 2013. In 2014, the evaluation was followed up by UHR Publishing who drew up a new system of calculating publication points at institutional level. This has been in force since 2015. The calculation criteria for joint publication were also changed from the start of the reporting year 2015. The new calculation method is intended to be more academically neutral and to further facilitate academic publishing across institutions and countries. The institutions are still required to share publication points where several institutions are linked to a publication, but the new calculation method helps to reward collaboration by giving all collaborating partners more publication points for their contributions than they did with the old model (up to and including 2014); international collaboration provides more points than national collaboration. PHS benefitted from this also

in 2018. It does mean, however, that publication points before and after 2015 are not completely comparable.

In Table 3 we present the total number of publication points,

with the points divided between the three credit-bearing publication types in CRISTin. As shown in Table 2, the number of academic articles is roughly halved in relation to 2017, and we have to go

back to 2013 to find a lower number. The number of publication points in 2018 was also considerably lower than in 2016 and 2017.

TABLE 3. TOTAL PUBLICATION POINTS DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO PUBLICATION TYPE, PHS (2011-2018)..

Publication points	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2016	2017	2018
Monograph	10	5	13	5	10	39,2	12,07	15
Anthology article with/ISBN	4,15	10,7	4,55	5,52	11	11,3	14,06	13,9
Journal article with/ISSN	12,58	18,33	9,70	15,62	19	24,8	39,26	15,32
Total number of publication points	26,73	34,03	27,25	26,14	40	75,3	65,39	43,22

* New model for calculating publication points from 2015

The number and academic level of published monographs are the two single factors that most strongly affect publication points.

As shown in Table 2, we have the same number of monographs at level 1 in 2017 and 2018. The fall in publication points from 2017

to 2018 was mainly due to fewer articles in professional journals.

¹⁷ Aagaard, K. (2014). *Evaluering af den norske publiceringsindikator*. Aarhus: Danish Centre for Studies in Research and Research Policy, Aarhus University.

Open access to research¹⁸

It is the aim of the Government that there should be open access to all publicly funded Norwegian academic articles by 2024. The main objective is to move from having to pay to read articles through subscription to having to pay to publish articles with open access.

Unit (the Directorate for ICT and Joint Services in Higher Education and Research) negotiates and administrates agreements on behalf of 44 Norwegian research institutions (universities, university colleges, research institutes and health trusts). Since the Government national goals and guidelines in 2017, Unit has negotiated with, among others, Elsevier, concerning an agreement to secure open access to articles published by Norwegian researchers. At the time of writing, the parties have not reached a new agreement.

In order for the transition to open access to succeed, the nego-

tiations have been conducted based on the following principles:

- Open access to articles with corresponding authors from Norway at the time of publication.
- Open access shall not increase the total cost of the agreements.
- Complete transparency on licencing terms, costs and business models.
- Permanent access to contents published in subscription journals
- Movement towards agreements where costs are linked to the volume of publishing at Norwegian institutions.

“Plan S” – a declaration from the European Research Council (ERC) on 4 September 2018 – states that all results of research funded by national and European research councils must be published in journals or via open access platforms from 1 January 2020. “Plan S” has been met with a great deal of scepticism in many research environments. The demand for a Norwegian impact

assessment was voted down by the Norwegian parliament.

In order to meet the growing demand for payment of an article processing charge (APC), PHS established a publication fund in 2017 in order to be able to support publication in peer-reviewed open access journals in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). The fund did not grant any support in 2018 since none of the applications received met the criteria set by the college.



Reported publications

Academic monographs

Heivoll, G. (2018). *Lovens lange arm?: En studie av politibetjeners rolle som rettshåndhevere*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.

Holmboe, M. & Myhrer, T.-G. (2018). *Vandel: Om politiattester og vurdering av skikkethet*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

Larsson, P. (2018). *Organisert kriminalitet*. Oslo: Pax Forlag.

Academic anthologies

Fyfe, N. R., Gundhus, H. I. & Rønn, K. V (Red.). (2018). *Moral issues in intelligence-led policing*. London: Routledge.

Sørli, V. L. & Larsson, P. (Red.) (2018). *Politireformer: Idealer, realiteter, retorikk og praksis*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.

Chapters (in academic anthologies)

Andresen, A. H. & Jon, N. (2018). Responding to needs of higher analytical competence in the police: Master programmes at the Norwegian Police University College. I C. Rogers & B. Frevel (Red.), *Higher education and police: An International view* (s. 181–196). Cham: Springer.

Ask, K. & Fahsing, I. A. (2018). Investigative decision making. I A. Griffiths & R. Milne (Red.), *The Psychology of criminal investigation: From theory to practice* (s. 52–73). London: Routledge.

Bjørge, T. & Silke, A. (2018). Root Causes of Terrorism. I A. Silke (Red.), *Routledge Handbook on Terrorism and Counterterrorism* (s. 57–66). London: Routledge.

Bjørkelo, B. (2018). Leading and managing interaction under risk in the police: What may be some of the underlying conditions for learning from experience?. I G.-E. Torgersen

¹⁸ Information taken from <https://www.openaccess.no/> and <https://khrono.no/>

- (Red.), *Interaction: 'Samhandling' Under Risk: A step ahead of the unforeseen* (s. 127–139). Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Egge, M. (2018). Tillit i reformens tid: Bruk og misbruk av tillit i fortellingen om politiet. I V. L. Sørli & P. Larsson (Red.), *Politireformer: Idealer, realiteter, retorikk og praksis* (s. 325–340). Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Ellefsen, H. B. (2018). Tidens politireform?. I V. L. Sørli & P. Larsson (Red.), *Politireformer: Idealer, realiteter, retorikk og praksis* (s. 37–55). Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Gundhus, H. I. (2018). Negotiating risks and threats: Securing the border through the lens of intelligence. I N. R. Fyfe, H. I. Gundhus, & K. V. Rønn (Red.), *Moral Issues in Intelligence-led Policing* (s. 221–245). London: Routledge.
- Gundhus, H. I. (2018). Reflexivity and theorizing: Conceptualizing the police role in migration control. I A. Fili, S. Ø. Jahnsen & R. Powell (Red.), *Criminal justice research in an era of mass mobility* (s. 173–185). London: Routledge.
- Gundhus, H. I. (2018). Smart politiarbeid? Når skillene mellom etterretning, forebygging og etterforskning viskes ut. I A. Rønne & H. Stevnsborg (Red.), *Ret SMART: Om smart teknologi og regulering* (s. 145–170). København: Jurist- og Økonomforbundets Forlag.
- Gundhus, H. I., Larsson, P., Sørli, V. L., Talberg, O. N. & Wathne, C. T. (2018). Nærpolitiidealet under press. I V. L. Sørli & P. Larsson (Red.), *Politireformer: Idealer, realiteter, retorikk og praksis* (s. 341–365). Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Gundhus, H. I., Talberg, O. N. & Wathne, C. T. (2018). Konturene av en ny politirolle: Politiansattes erfaringer med politireformen. I V. L. Sørli & P. Larsson (Red.), *Politireformer: Idealer, realiteter, retorikk og praksis* (s. 199–222). Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Handegård, T. & Berg, C. R. (2018). Politiets forebyggende innsats i tverrfaglig og tverretatlig samarbeid. I B. Johannessen & T. Skotheim (Red.), *Barn og unge i midten: Tverrfaglig og tverretatlig arbeid i barn og unges oppvekst* (s. 279–308). Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.
- Heivoll, G. (2018). Om det historiske grunnlag for læren om politiets generalfullmakt. I P. Blume, H. Vogt & M. Volquartz (Red.), *Politi, magt og historie: Festskrift til Henrik Stevnsborg* (s. 207–221). København: DJØF Forlag.
- Henriksen, S. V., Snortheimsmoen, A. & Kruke, B. I. (2018). Norwegian police training in the use of force: a preparation for facing the realities of street challenges?. I S. Haugen, A. Barros, C. van Gulijk, T. Kongsvik & K. E. Vinnem (Red.), *Safety and Reliability – Safe Societies in a Changing World* (s. 2869–2877). London: CRC Press.
- Kirkhaug, R. & Glomseth, R. (2018). Å takle endring: Hva fremmer og hemmer reformer i organisasjoner generelt og politiet spesielt? I V. L. Sørli & P. Larsson (Red.) *Politireformer: Idealer, realiteter, retorikk og praksis* (s. 281–302). Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Larsson, P. (2018). On the hunt: Aspects of the use of communicational control in Norway. I N. R. Fyfe, H. I. Gundhus & K. V. Rønn, (Red.), *Moral Issues in Intelligence-led Policing* (s. 104–120). London: Routledge.
- Larsson, P. & Sørli, V. L. (2018). Reformen i politiet. I V. L. Sørli & P. Larsson (Red.), *Politireformer: Idealer, realiteter, retorikk og praksis* (s. 15–34). Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Nimruzi, A., Ganapathy, J. & Nyborg, I. L. P. (2018). Can technology build trust? Community-Oriented policing and ICT in Afghanistan. I G. Leventakis & M. R. Haberfeld (Red.), *Community-oriented policing and technological innovations* (s. 11–18). Cham: Springer.
- Sunde, I. M. (2018). Har vi behov for straffebud om datakriminalitet?. I S. Bønsing, T. Elholm, S. S. Jakobsen & L. L. Wachter (Red.), *Iforskningens og formidlingens tjeneste: Festskrift til professor Lars Bo Langsted* (s. 309–325). København: Ex Tuto Publishing.
- Vanebo, J. O., Glomseth, R., Moe, N. & Stigen, M. H. (2018). Politiarbeid på stedet: Fra idé til praksis. I V. L. Sørli & P. Larsson (Red.) *Politireformer: Idealer, realiteter, retorikk og praksis* (s. 155–176). Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Vestby, A. (2018). Policy-making without politics: Overstating objectivity in intelligence-led policing. I N. R. Fyfe, H. I. Gundhus & K. V. Rønn (Red.), *Moral Issues in Intelligence-led Policing* (s. 265–282). London: Routledge.
- Academic articles**
- Bjelland, H. F. (2018). Conceptions of success: Understandings of successful policing of human trafficking. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*. Hentet fra <https://doi.org/10.1093/police/pay073>
- Bjørkelo, B., Matthiesen, S. B. & Nielsen, M. B. (2018). Varslingens ettervirkninger: Innenfor eller utenfor?: En studie av varslingens ettervirkninger blant personer med varslererfaring i og utenfor arbeidslivet. *Magma - Tidsskrift for økonomi og ledelse*, 21(3), 57–67. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2499047>
- Borge, B. H., Filstad, C., Olsen, T. H. & Skogmo, P. Ø. (2018). Diverging assessments of learning organizations during reform implementation. *The Learning Organization*, 25(6), 399–409. Hentet fra <https://doi.org/10.1108/TLO-02-2018-0024>
- Fekjær, S. B. & Petersson, O. (2018). Producing legalists or dirty Harrys? Police education and field training. *Policing and Society: An International Journal of Research and Policy*. Hentet fra <https://doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2018.1467417>
- Filstad, C., Karp, T. & Glomseth, R. (2018). How police leaders learn to lead. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*. Hentet fra <https://doi.org/10.1093/police/pay043>

- Haller, M. B., Solhjell, R., Saarikkomäki, E., Kolind, T., Hunt, G. & Wästerfors, D. (2018). Minor harassments: Ethnic minority youth in the Nordic countries and their perceptions of the police. *Criminology & Criminal Justice*. Hentet fra <https://doi.org/10.1177/1748895818800744>
- Helgesen, J. H. I. (2019) [Pub. online 29. november 2018]. Drug counselling behind the prison wall: staff responses to collaborative challenges. *Nordic Journal of Criminology*, 20(1), 54–72. Hentet fra <https://doi.org/10.1080/14043858.2018.1550244>
- Hemmingby, C. & Bjørge, T. (2018). Terrorist target selection: The case of Anders Behring Breivik. *Perspectives on Terrorism*, 12(6), 164–176. Hentet fra <https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/perspectives-on-terrorism/archives/2018#volume-xii-issue-6>
- Holmboe, M. (2018). On Academic Freedom for Police Researchers. *Nordisk politiforskning*, 5(2), 124–140. Hentet fra <https://brage.bibsys.no/xmlui/handle/11250/2577840>
- Jakobsen, K. K., Stridbeck, U. & Langballe, Å. (2018). Objektivitet i avhør: Avhør av fornærmede i straffesaker i Norge. *Tidsskrift for strafferecht*, 18(2), 74–101. Hentet fra <https://doi.org/10.18261/issn.0809-9537-2018-02-02>
- Karp, T., Filstad, C. & Glomseth, R. (2018). 27 Days of managerial work in the police service. *Police Practice & Research*. Hentet fra <https://doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2018.1526682>
- Larsson, P. (2018). Policing bikers: Confrontation or dialogue. *Trends in Organized Crime*, 22(1), 66–83. Hentet fra <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12117-018-9346-7>
- Mac Giolla, E., Ask, K., Granhag, P. A. & Karlsson, A. (2018). Can Reality Monitoring Criteria Distinguish Between True and False Intentions? *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 8(1), 92–97. Hentet fra <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2018.08.002>
- Nilsen, J. A., Aaserud, T. & Filstad, C. (2018). Learning how to lead police investigations. *International Journal of Police Science & Management*, 20(3), 185–195. Hentet fra <https://doi.org/10.1177/1461355718793662>
- Olsen, T. H., Glad, T. & Filstad, C. (2018). Learning to learn differently. *Journal of Workplace Learning*, 30(1), 18–31. Hentet fra <https://doi.org/10.1177/146135571879366>
- Park, H., Bjørkelo, B. & Blenkinsopp, J. (2018). External whistleblowers' experiences of workplace bullying by superiors and colleagues. *Journal of Business Ethics*. Hentet fra <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-018-3936-9>
- Runhovde, S. R. (2018). Merely a transit country?: Examining the role of Uganda in the transnational illegal ivory trade. *Trends in Organized Crime*, 21(3), 215–234. Hentet fra <https://brage.bibsys.no/xmlui/handle/11250/2427085>
- Solhjell, R., Saarikkomäki, E., Haller, M. B., Wästerfors, D. & Kolind, T. (2018). We are seen as a threat: Police stops of young ethnic minorities in the Nordic countries. *Critical Criminology*. Hentet fra <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10612-018-9408-9>
- Textbooks/academic books**
- Bjerknes, O. T. & Fahsing, I. A. (2018). *Etterforskning: Prinsipper, metoder og praksis*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.
- Fredriksen, S. (2018). *Innføring i straffeprosess*. Oslo: Gyldendal.
- Fredriksen, S. & Sand, P.-H. (2018). *Juss for utøvere av begrenset politimyndighet*. Oslo: Gyldendal Juridisk.
- Heivoll, G. & Aadland, E. (2018). *Profesjonsetikk for politiet*. Oslo: Det Norske Samlaget.
- Thiis-Evensen, C. & Fredriksen, S. (2018). *Oppgavesamling i juridiske fag for Politihøgskolen*. Oslo: Gyldendal Juridisk.
- Academic chapters/introductions/articles in edited books**
- Bjørge, T. (2018). Introduksjon til rapporten. I T. Bjørge (Red.), *Høyreekstremisme i Norge: Utviklingstrekk, konspirasjonsteorier og forebyggingsstrategier* (PHS Forskning 2018:4, s. 11–23). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.
- Bjørge, T. & Gjelsvik, I. M. (2018). Utvikling og utbredelse av høyreekstremisme i Norge. I T. Bjørge (Red.), *Høyreekstremisme i Norge: Utviklingstrekk, konspirasjonsteorier og forebyggingsstrategier* (PHS Forskning 2018:4, s. 27–144). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.
- Bjørge, T. & Gjelsvik, I. M. (2018). Politiets virkemidler og rolle i forebygging av høyreekstremisme. I T. Bjørge (Red.), *Høyreekstremisme i Norge: Utviklingstrekk, konspirasjonsteorier og forebyggingsstrategier* (PHS Forskning 2018:4, s. 235–276). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.
- Fyfe, N. R., Gundhus, H. O. I. & Rønn, K. V. (2018). Introduction. I H. O. I. Gundhus, K.V. Rønn & N. R. Fyfe (Red.), *Moral Issues in intelligence-led policing* (s. 1-22). London: Routledge.
- Academic articles**
- Filstad, C. (2018). Hvordan politiledere lærer å lede. *Politiforum* 109(9), 40-41. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/hvordan-politiledere-laerer-a-lede/447715>
- Glomseth, R. (2018). Endringer, reformer og adaptivt lederskap. *Magma - Tidsskrift for økonomi og ledelse*, 2018(7), 10–11. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2570481>
- Holmboe, M. (2018). Alternative sentence of imprisonment for unpaid fines: Are the rules compatible with the aims of the Norwegian Criminal Justice System? *Federal Sentencing Reporter*, 31(1), 48–51. Hentet fra <http://fsr.ucpress.edu/content/31/1/48>
- Holmboe, M. (2018). The Norwegian youth sentence: Punishment in the best interest of the child? *Federal Sentencing Reporter*, 31(1), 28–36. Hentet fra <http://fsr.ucpress.edu/content/31/1/28>
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2018). Scandinavian approaches to outlaw motorcycle gangs. *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, 2018(543), 1–15. Hentet fra <https://aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/tandi543>
- Kjendlie, P.-L., Pedersen, T. & Stallman, R. K. (2018). The Effect of Waves on the Performance of Five Different Swimming Strokes. *The Open*

- Sports Sciences Journal*, 11. Hentet fra <https://doi.org/10.2174/1875399X01811010041>
- Leirvik, M. S., Bjørkelo, B., Abraham, S. & Ganapathy, J. (2018). Profesjonelt politiarbeid ved bruk av «stopp-og-sjekk»: Hva er det og hva krever det? *Politiforum*, 109(4), 36–37. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/profesjonelt-politiarbeid-ved-bruk-av-stopp-og-sjekk-hva-er-det-og-hva-krever-det/437752>
- Myhrer, T.-G. (2018). Politiarbeid på stedet: Styrker og svakheter. *Tidsskrift for strafferett*, 18(4), 316–326. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2581668>
- Runhovde, S. R. (2018). «Krig mot krypskyttere»: En desperat og kontraproduktiv strategi. *Miljøkrim : tidsskrift for miljøkriminalitet*, 21(2), 19–22. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2581556>
- Solhjell, R. (2018). Etnisk minoritetsungdommer og deres erfaringer med politiet. *Fokus*, (3), 11-13.
- Encyclopedia entries**
- Solhjell, R. (2018). Denis Mukwege. I *Store norske leksikon*. Hentet fra https://snl.no/Denis_Mukwege
- Solhjell, R. (2018). DR Kongos samtidshistorie. I *Store norske leksikon*. Hentet fra https://snl.no/DR_Kongos_samtidshistorie
- Solhjell, R. (2018). Kongo-saken. I *Store norske leksikon*. Hentet fra <https://snl.no/Kongo-saken>
- Opinion pieces/readers' letters/ Short communication**
- Björgo, T. (2018, 22. oktober). Høyreekstremisme er ikke lenger et ungdomsproblem, miljøene består nesten utelukkende av voksne [Kronikk]. *Forskning.no*. Hentet fra <https://forskning.no/politikk-samfunn-kronikk/hoyreekstremisme-er-ikke-lenger-et-ungdomsproblem-miljoene-bestar-nesten-utelukkende-av-voksne/1251264>
- Filstad, C. & Karp, T. (2018, 5. september). Enten må politiet få mer penger, eller så må ambisjonen og tempoet i reformen senkes [Meninger]. *Dagbladet*. Hentet fra <https://www.dagbladet.no/kultur/enten-ma-politiet-fa-mer-penger-eller-sa-ma-ambisjonene-og-tempoet-i-reformen-senkes/70169891>
- Filstad, C. & Karp, T. (2018, 6. september). Politiet venter... [Kronikk]. *Politilederen*. Hentet fra <https://www.politilederen.no/nyheter/1928-politiet-venter>
- Glomseth, R. (2018, 15. januar). Ledelse i tre ulike høyder: Politiet har ikke plass til ledere med høydeskrekk. *Dagens Perspektiv*. Hentet fra <http://www.dagensperspektiv.no/2018/politiet-har-ikke-plass-til-ledere-med-hoydeskrekk>
- Glomseth, R. (2019, 6. februar). Politireformen: Evnen til å tenke nytt om sitt lederskap blir avgjørende. *Dagens Perspektiv*. Hentet fra <http://www.dagensperspektiv.no/2018/evnen-til-a-tenke-nytt-om-sitt-lederskap-blir-avgjorende>
- Glomseth, R. (2018, 4. juli). Klokskap og lederskap: Digitalisering og endring utfordrer lederrollen og lederes mulighet til å opptre med klokskap. *Dagens Perspektiv*. Hentet fra <https://www.dagensperspektiv.no/2018/klokskap-og-lederskap>
- Glomseth, R. (2018, 16. august). Er ledere født sånn eller blitt sånn? *Dagens Perspektiv*. Hentet fra <https://www.dagensperspektiv.no/2018/er-ledere-fodt-sann-eller-bli-ssann>
- Glomseth, R. (2018, 26. september). Hvem er du leder for? *Dagens Perspektiv*. Hentet fra <https://www.dagensperspektiv.no/2018/hvem-er-du-leder-for>
- Holmboe, M. (2018, 1. februar). Det er grunn til å spørre om hvilken rolleforståelse som ligger til grunn, når en politileder kritiserer en ansatt for å ytre seg om politifaglige spørsmål. *Politiforum*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/det-er-grunn-til-a-sporre-om-hvilken-rolleforstaelse-som-ligger-til-grunn-nar-en-politileder-kritiserer-en-ansatt-for-a-ytre-seg-om-politifaglige-sporsmal/429440>
- Holmboe, M. (2018, 3. februar). En moralsk plikt. *Vårt land*. Hentet fra <http://www.verdidebatt.no/innlegg/11714047-en-moralsk-plikt>
- Holmboe, M. (2018, 5. februar). Ytringsfrihet, monstre og velmente påminnelser. *Politiforum*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/ytringsfrihet-monstre-og-velmente-paminner/429737>
- Skarpenes, N. & Sjøvold, H. S. (2018, 11. januar). En ny politihøgskole bør bygges i Oslo. *Aftenposten*. Hentet fra <https://www.aftenposten.no/meninger/debatt/i/WLq62G/En-ny-politihogskole-bor-bygges-i-Oslo--Nina-Skarpenes-og-Hans-Sverre-Sjovold>
- Skarpenes, N. (2018, 9. februar). En politiutdanning som virker, trenger ikke reparasjon. *Politiforum*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/en-polititidanning-som-virker-ikke-reparasjon/430104>
- Skarpenes, N. (2018, 4. mai). Å advare mot politiutdanning er et bomskudd. *Politiforum*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/a-advare-mot-polititidanning-er-et-bomskudd/436473>
- Sunde, I. M. (2018, 13. mai). Formidling etter skreddersøm, la oss gå i dialog! *Politiforum*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/formidling-etter-skreddersom-la-oss-ga-i-dialog/437289>
- Sørli, V. L. & Larsson, P. (2018, 26. november). Hva er Gimse sjokkert over? *Glåmdalen*.
- Sørli, V. L. & Larsson, P. (2018, 5. desember). Nærpolitireformen tvinger fram endring av politiets idealer. *Politiforum*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/naerpolitireformen-tvinger-fram-endringer-i-politiets-ideal/452791>
- Reader contribution**
- Barland, B. (2018). Fortellinger om doping og kroppskultur. *Tidsskrift for den norske lægeforening*. Hentet fra <https://doi.org/10.4045/tidsskr.18.0053>
- Short communication**
- Calderon, S., Mac Giolla, E., Ask, K. & Granhag, P. A. (2018). Drawing what lies ahead: False intentions are more abstractly depicted than true intention. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 32(4), 518–522. Hentet fra <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6055733/>
- Runhovde, S. R. (2018). Coda. *Crime, Media, Culture: An International Journal*. Hentet fra <https://doi.org/10.1177/1741659017752584>
- Book review**
- Flaatten, S. (2018). Jørn Jacobsen: Hagerup og den strafferettslege ansvarslæra. *Tidsskrift for strafferett*, 18(1), 61-68.
- Doctoral theses**
- Dillern, T. (2018). *Natural Science: A Human Practice - Expanding the horizon of established practice* (Doktoravhandling). Nord Universitet, Bodø.

Ellefsen, H. B. (2018). *Politiens politikk og politikkenes politi. Norske politireformer i perioden 1682-1866* (Doktoravhandling). Universitetet i Bergen, Bergen.

Master dissertasjon

Dulsrud, A. (2018). *Passnekt etter passloven «Om politiets adgang til å nekte pass utstedt etter passloven § 5 tredje ledd bokstav b»* (Masteroppgave). Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.

Reports

Bjørger, T. (2018). *Høyreekstremisme i Norge: Utviklingstrekk, konspirasjonsteorier og forebyggingsstrategier* (PHS Forskning 2018:4). Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2568904>

Bjørger, T. & Silkoset, E. (2018). *Threats and threatening approaches to politicians: A survey of Norwegian parliamentarians and cabinet ministers* (PHS Forskning 2018:5). Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2564720>

Bjørkelo, B. & Finstad, L. (2018). *Bygge kompetanse for å beholde kompetanse: Fix the system and achieve unique institutional goals. Sluttrapport for FIKS-prosjektet ved Politihøgskolen* (PHS Forskning 2018:6). Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2585202>

Egge, M. & Solhjell, R. (2018). *Parallelsamfunn: En del av den norske virkeligheten?* (PHS Forskning 2018:2). Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2498197>

Filstad, C. & Karp, T. (2018). *Ledelse, implementering, effekter og resultater av nærpolitireformen*. Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2581487>

Larsen, N. M. (2018). *Tiltak for å bedre interaksjonen i basisgruppene blant førsteårsstudenter ved Politihøgskolen*. Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2490388>

Larsen, N. M. & Nygaard, T. (2018). *Videoopptak: Et pedagogisk verktøy i undervisnings-sammenheng*. Oslo:

Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2492749>

Larsen, N. M., Phelps, J. M. & Kanten, A. B. (2018). *I hvilken grad eksponering av informasjon i forkant av en øvelse påvirket studentenes maktbruk i øvelsesgjennomføringen*. Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2563530>

Nordsletten, C. (2018). *Hvordan kan bruk av teknologi i undervisningen ha betydning for politistudenters læringsprosesser*. Oslo: OsloMet. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2501940>

Runhovde, S. R. (2018). *Illegal online trade in reptiles from Madagaskar*. Geneva: Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. Hentet fra <http://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/TGIATOC-ReptileTrade-A4-Web.pdf>

Runhovde, S. R. & Skjevraak, P. E. (2018). *Kriminalitetsforebygging på norsk: En kunnskapsoversikt* (PHS Forskning 2018:3). Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2507671>

Skoglund, T. H. (2018). *Egnet som politi?: Seleksjons-*

metodenes prediktive validitet ved PHS sin egnethetsvurdering (PHS Forskning 2018:1). Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2501364>

Villman, E. & Bjørkelo, B. (2018). *Intern FOU analyse: Delrapport i FIKS prosjektet*. Oslo: Politihøgskolen.





Foto: Eileen S. Berglie

Reported conference contributions, academic presentations and media contributions

Almås, A. G., Helleve, I. & Bjørko, B. (2018, mars). *Becoming a teacher in the digital area*. Presentasjon på NERA 2018, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.

Barland, B. (2018, februar). *Fortellinger om doping, kropp og rus*. Presentasjon på fagkonferanse for steroideprosjektet, Gaustad sykehus, Oslo.

Barland, B. (2018, februar). *Doping, insulin og ungdom*. Presentasjon på Balansemøte, Gardermoen.

Barland, B. & Thomassen, G. (2018, juni). *Should the police carry guns? A survey of the police and the public*.

Presentasjon på Epic Conference, Portsmouth, England.

Berg, K. (2018, mai). *På vei til å bli professor eller dosent?* Presentasjon på informasjonsmøte, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

Bjørkelo, B. (2018, februar). *Leading and managing interaction under risk in the police: What may be some of the underlying conditions for learning from experience?* Presentasjon på forsknings- og forfatterseminar, Forsvarets høgskole, Oslo.

Bjørkelo, B. (2018, mars). *FIX'ing experiences: On temporary and sustainable effects of the*

FIX-project. Presentasjon på FIX-konferanse, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

Bjørkelo, B. (2018, mars). *Between the legalist and the Dirty Harry: Ethical dilemmas as experienced by Senior Investigating Officers under further and continuing education*. Presentasjon på NERA 2018, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.

Bjørkelo, B. (2018, oktober). *Varsling*. Presentasjon på PF seniormøte, Polyteknisk forening, Oslo.

Bjørkelo, B. & Bye, H. H. (2018, juni). *Does it matter who blows the whistle? Diversity and*

- Whistleblowing in the Norwegian Police*. Presentasjon på The 9th Nordic Work Life Conference, Oslo.
- Bjørkelo, B. & Eriksen, B. (2018, juni). *Whistleblowing and workplace bullying: The role of leaders, as seen from psychology and law*. Presentasjon på The 11th International Conference on Workplace Bullying and Harassment, Bordeaux, Frankrike.
- Dahl, J. Y. (2018, februar). *Kamelonisering – en utforskning av politispaning*. Presentasjon på Vinterseminaret for sosiologforeningen, Lillehammer.
- Dahl, J. Y. (2018, juni). *Chamelonizing – exploring police conducted physical surveillance*. Presentasjon på konferansen Surveillance Society, Aarhus, Danmark.
- Dahl, J. Y. (2018, september). *The physical surveillance gaze*. Presentasjon på EUROCRIM 2018, Sarajevo, Bosnia.
- Edwardsen, O. (2018, september). *Vold mot barn, og hvordan barnehagelærere kan møte barn i slike situasjoner*. Presentasjon på avdeling for lærerutdanning, Barnehagelærerutdanningen, Nord universitet, Bodø.
- Egge, M. & Solhjell, R. (2018, september). *Parallellsamfunn: En del av den norske virkeligheten?* Presentasjon på fagmøte i Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet, Oslo.
- Ellefsen, H. B. (2018, april). *Nærpolitireformen i et historisk perspektiv*. Presentasjon på Stor-Elvdalseminaret, Stor-Elvdal.
- Ellefsen, H. B. (2018, september). *Voldsmonopolet i et historisk perspektiv*. Presentasjon på debattmøte i Den norske kriminalistforening, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.
- Ellefsen, H. B. (2018, november). *Politiutdanningens historie*. Presentasjon på medlemsmøte i Norsk Politihistorisk Selskap, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Flaatten, S. (2018, april). *Utviklingen av kriminalitet og straffenivået de siste 50 årene*. Norsk kriminalpolitikk – hvor står vi og hvor skal vi? Foredrag for Advokatforeningen og Riksadvokaten, Oslo.
- Flaatten, S. (2018, april). *Borgerlig skyld og begrenset ansvar: Bedragerier og aksjeloven*. Regulering og kontroll av kapital: rettshistoriske gråsoner. Presentasjon for Forskergruppen «Rett, samfunn og historisk endring», Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.
- Flaatten, S. (2018, mai). *Kontroll av kapital: Et nytt prosjekt*. Presentasjon på Norske Rettshistorikerdager, Oslo.
- Flaatten, S. (2018, mai). *Straffeutmåling og høyesterett*. Presentasjon på statsadvokatomøte, Oslo.
- Flaatten, S. (2018, juni). *Maskeballet: Når selskaper brukes til lovbrudd*. Presentasjon på seminar for Økokrim, Oslo.
- Flaatten, S. (2018, juni). *Decriminalizing creative destruction. Business scandals and the securities laws of the late 19th century: the case of Norway*. Presentasjon på Business and the Law, Universität Bayreuth, Bayreuth, Tyskland.
- Flaatten, S. (2018, august). *Økonomisk kriminalitet: Suretrogne bær og strafferettens strategiske utgangspunkt*. Presentasjon på ledersamling for Økokrim, Oslo.
- Flaatten, S. (2018, august). *Den humane strafferettspleien*. Presentasjon på forsvarergruppens høstseminar, Sundvollen.
- Flaatten, S. (2018, august). *More than just desert? White collar crime and EU after the economic crises*. Presentasjon på Neoliberalism and the Criminal Law, Bergen.
- Flaatten, S. (2018, august). *Policing Capital: The decriminalization of business failure and the Norwegian securities law of 1910*. Presentasjon på International workshop on the history of commercial law, Bergen.
- Flinterud, G. (2018, juni). *Pushing borders in the Norwegian online surveillance debate – a communications perspective*. Presentasjon på The 8th Biennial Surveillance Studies Conference, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Danmark.
- Ganapathy, J. (2018, mars). *Fenomenforståelse av æresrelatert vold*. Presentasjon for etterforskningsledere, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Ganapathy, J. (2018, april). *Kulturforståelse, mangfold og interkulturell forståelse*. Presentasjon for vaktledere, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Ganapathy, J. (2018, august). *Cultural Communication and Awareness*. Presentasjon på International Public Health, OsloMet, Oslo.
- Ganapathy, J. (2018, september). *Multicultural Understanding and Diversity*. Presentasjon på United Nations Police Cadre (UNPO), PHS Stavern.
- Ganapathy, J. (2018, oktober). *Multicultural Understanding, Awareness and Humility*. Presentasjon på The Scope of Global Public Health, Politihøgskolen, Stavern.
- Ganapathy, J. (2018, desember). *Snakk tillit*. Presentasjon for bachelor tredje år, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Glomseth, R. (2018, mars). *Forskningsprosjekt om ledelse i politiet*. Foredrag for politiet i Hedmark, Hamar.
- Glomseth, R. (2018, mars). *Politikultur*. Presentasjon på møte for ledergruppen i Vestoppland politidistrikt, Gran kommune, Hadeland.
- Glomseth, R. (2018, august). *Politiledelse, kultur og holdninger*. Presentasjon på Politijuristenes ledersamling, Oslo.
- Glomseth, R. (2018, oktober). *Nordisk master i ledelse*. Presentasjon på lederkongressen for Politiets Fellesforbund, Oslo.
- Glomseth, R. (2018, november). *Ledelseskulturen i norsk politiet i et tiårsperspektiv, 2008-2018*. Presentasjon på Neondagene, Høgskolen i Innlandet, Lillehammer.
- Glomseth, R. (2018, desember). *Ledelse i og av endring*. Presentasjon for Hamar bispedømme, Hamar.
- Glomseth, R. & Vanebo, J. O. (2018, september). *Innovation in the police sector: Presentation of research project and new*

- education model. Presentasjon på EIPA-workshop, Barcelona, Spania.
- Hegna, J. W. (2018, desember). *Etterforskning på internett og virtuelle jurisdiksjon*. Presentasjon på seminar i Nedre Romerrike Tingrett, Lillestrøm.
- Heivoll, G. (2018, august). *Forberedt kommentar til Torbjørn Nilsson (2018): Torgslaget 1829: Myter och minnen om ett norsk-svenskt drama*. Presentasjon på boklansering, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.
- Heivoll, G. (2018, november). *Politibetjentes rolle som retts-håndhevere i den norske demokratiske rettsstaten*. Presentasjon på konferansen I politi- og påtalerettens grenseland, Universitetet i Bergen, Bergen.
- Hemmingby, C. (2018, juni). *Terroristers målvalg: Utviklingstrekk, utfordringer og respons*. Presentasjon på Politihøgskolens forskningskonferanse, Oslo.
- Hemmingby, C. (2018, juni). *Terrorisme: Utviklingstrekk innen modus operandi og målvalg – og hvordan møte dette*. Presentasjon på beredskapsrådet i Drammen Kommune, Drammen.
- Hemmingby, C. (2018, september). *Terrorberedskap og sikring av et bymiljø*. Presentasjon på konferanse i Stavanger kommune, Stavanger.
- Hemmingby, C. (2018, oktober). *Hva gjør vi når vi ikke kan sikre alt? Refleksjoner rundt trusselaktør, målvalg og motiltak*. Presentasjon på Sikringskonferansen 2018, Oslo.
- Hemmingby, C. & Bjørge, T. (2018, januar). *Brevik and the 22 July case in Norway*. Presentasjon på Edinburgh University Napier, Edinburgh, Skottland.
- Henriksen, S. V. (2018, april). *Politiets konflikthåndtering*. Presentasjon på seminar for høyesterett, Oslo.
- Hoel, L. A. & Bjørkelo, B. (2018, november). *Kan det være godt politiarbeid?* Presentasjon på fagseminar for ansatte involvert i behandling av publikumsklager, Politidirektoratet, Oslo.
- Hoel, L. A. & Lillevik, M. (2018, oktober). *Ville ikke vært det foruten*. Presentasjon på samling for stabssjefer, Gardermoen.
- Hoel, L. A. & Lillevik, M. (2018, oktober). *Evalueringsprogrammet ved Politihøgskolen*. Presentasjon på for eksterne samvirkeaktører, Politihøgskolen, Stavern.
- Holm, T. T. (2018, mai). *Velkommen*. Presentasjon på informasjonsmøte, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Holmboe, M. (2018, februar). *Ytringsfrihet i monstrenes tid*. Presentasjon på Straffekaffe, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.
- Holmboe, M. (2018, februar). *Ungdomsstraff for voksne? Om ungdomsstraff i saker der lov-bryteren er over 18 år når straffen gjennomføres*. Presentasjon på konferanse om ungdomsstraff, Kriminalomsorgens høgskole og utdannings-senter, Lillestrøm.
- Holmboe, M. (2018, mai). *Tale eller tie: Om avvergingsplikt og varslingsplikt*. Presentasjon på fagdag, Krisesenteret i Salten, Bodø,
- Holmboe, M. (2018, august). *Orden, etterforskning og sanksjonering i skolen*. Presentasjon på det årlige kurset i utdanningsrett, Juristenes utdannings-senter, Drammen.
- Holmboe, M. (2018, september). *Tale eller tie: Om avvergingsplikt og varslingsplikt*. Presentasjon på fagdag, Krisesenteret i Sarpsborg, Skjeberg.
- Holmboe, M. (2018, oktober). *Tale eller tie: Om avvergingsplikt og varslingsplikt i juridisk lys*. Presentasjon på medlemsmøte for Norsk selskap for kirkerett, Oslo.
- Holmboe, M. (2018, november). *Tale eller tie – om plikt til å avverge alvorlige lovbrudd*. Presentasjon på det årlige kurset i utdanningsrett, Juristenes utdannings-senter, Drammen.
- Holmboe, M. (2018, november). *Orden, etterforskning og sanksjonering i skolen*. Presentasjon på opplæringslovutvalgets møte, Os.
- Holmboe, M. (2018, desember). *Tale eller tie: Når har vi plikt til å søke å avverge alvorlige straffbare handlinger?* Presentasjon på fagdag, Krisesenteret i Salten, Bodø.
- Jahnsen, S. Ø. (2018, mai). *Ganging up against organised crime, motorcycle gangs and problematic youth groups*. Presentasjon på Plural Policing, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Jon, N. I. (2018, september). *Gutter og slåssing*. Presentasjon på SLT-konferansen, Drammen.
- Kaltenborn, J. F. W. (2018, august). *Teknologinøytralitet som mål i straffeprosesslovgivningen*. Presentasjon på det 14. nordiske prosessrettsmøtet, Tromsø.
- Karlsen, P. A., Brekken, O. & Myklebust T. (2018, mars). *Kriminalteknikerne kommer*. Presentasjon på Krimfestivalen, Oslo.
- Kolflaath, E. & Sunde, N. (2018, november). *Hypoteser (teori og bruk)*. Presentasjon på Politihøgskolens instruktørutdanning i etterforskning, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Larsen, N. M. (2018, juni). *Kommunikasjon og konflikthåndtering for Mattilsynet*. Presentasjon på kurs for ansatte i Mattilsynet, Politihøgskolen, Kongsvinger.
- Larsen, N. M. (2018, juli). *Kommunikasjon og konflikthåndtering i vekterarbeid*. Presentasjon på kurs for vekterinstruktører, Oslo.
- Larsen, N. M. & Phelps, J. (2018, september). *Kommunikasjon og konflikthåndtering i møte med publikum*. Presentasjon på kontorsamling for NAV-ansatte, Bodø.
- Larsson, P. (2018, januar). *Politiarbeid opp mot illegal ulvejakt*. Presentasjon på konferanse om rovvilt, beitedyr og samfunn, Hamar.
- Larsson, P. (2018, mars). *Jakten på jegerne: Politiet og SNO sin innsats med å kontrollere illegal ulvejakt*. Presentasjon på Vargsymposiet, Vålådalen, Sverige.
- Larsson, P. (2018, august). *On the hunt: Investigating illegal hunting by covert methods*. Presentasjon på EUROCRIM 2018, Sarajevo, Bosnia.

- Larsson, P. (2018, september). *Policing illegal hunting of wolves*. Presentasjon på Nordisk politiforskningsseminar, Umeå, Sverige.
- Lefsaker, M., Mac Giolla, E., Luke, T. J. & Granhag, P. A. (2018, juni). *Honest and deceptive alibi statements: The effect of weak vs. memory-enhancing interview techniques*. Presentasjon på Annual Conference of the European Association of Psychology and Law 2018, Turku, Finland.
- Lefsaker, M., Mac Giolla, E., Luke, T. J. & Granhag, P. A. (2018, juli). *Examining the use of weak vs. memory-enhancing interview techniques with honest and deceptive alibi witnesses*. Presentasjon på The iIRG 11th Annual Conference 2018, Porto, Portugal.
- Lie, E. M. (2018, februar). *Etterforskningsledelse og forebyggende polititjeneste*. Presentasjon på studiet i Etterforskningsledelse Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Lie, E. M. (2018, august). *Kriminalitetsforebygging, trygghet og kommunikasjon*. Presentasjon på Master i politivitenskap, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Lie, E. M. (2018, august). *Forebyggende som politiets primærstrategi*. Presentasjon på fagsamling for politikontakter, forebyggende avdeling og SARA-kontakter (vold i nære relasjoner), Strandhotellet Fevik, Fevik.
- Lie, E. M. (2018, oktober). *Bekymringssamtalen, å få endring til å virke oppnåelig*. Presentasjon på kurs i bekymringssamtalen, Politihuset i Sandvika, Sandvika.
- Lie, E. M. (2018, november). *Hvordan forstå voldsutøveren. Forebygging av vold i nære relasjoner*. Presentasjon for Telemark fylkeskommune, Skien.
- Lie, E. M. (2018, november). *Kriminalitetsforebygging sett fra Politihøgskolen*. Presentasjon på samling for politidistriktsledere for kriminalitetsforebygging, Gardermoen.
- Lie, E. M. (2018, november). *Bekymringssamtalen, å få endring til å virke oppnåelig*. Presentasjon på fagsamling for politikontakter, forebyggende avdeling og SARA-kontakter, Politihuset i Lillestrøm, Lillestrøm.
- Lundgaard, J. M. (2018, januar). *Fragments of presence: Doing ethnography in the control rooms of the police*. Presentasjon på konferansen Being There: Ethnography and the Study of Policing, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England.
- Lundgaard, J. M. (2018, juni). *Hver dag, og når som helst: Politiets operasjonssentral og beredskapsdiskursen*. Presentasjon på Politihøgskolens forskningskonferanse, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Lundgaard, J. M. (2018, september). *Police control room practices in a time of preparedness*. Presentasjon på EUROCRIM Conference 2018, Sarajevo, Bosnia.
- Myklebust, T. (2018, januar). *Å forske på sine egne: Forskningsmetoder med politikolleger som kilde: Styrke, Svakhet, Mulighet og Trussel*. Presentasjon på Master i politivitenskap, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Myklebust, T. (2018, januar). *Perspektiver på etterforskning: Innføring i psykologi og taktisk etterforskning*. Presentasjon på bachelor i politi B3, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Myklebust, T. (2018, februar). *Utdanning av politiavhørere i de nordiske land*. Presentasjon på seminar om den Nordiske Barnehusmodellen, Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet R5, Oslo.
- Myklebust, T. (2018, mars). *Investigative Interviewing in Europe*. Presentasjon på internasjonal uke, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Myklebust, T. (2018, mars). *Training of Investigators and Senior Investigating Officers in Norway*. Presentasjon på internasjonal uke, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Myklebust, T. (2018, mars). *Decision making processes 22th of July 2011 in Norway*. Presentasjon på utvekslingsprogram med det tyske politiet, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Myklebust, T. (2018, april). *Senior Investigating Officers (SIO) training in Norway*. Presentasjon på seminaret Experiences in Training Senior Investigating Officers, Newcastle, England.
- Myklebust, T. (2018, april). *The Norwegian Master system and the profession based master in Investigation at the Norwegian Police University*. Presentasjon på workshop Implementation of Investigative Master at VU University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Nederland.
- Myklebust, T. (2018, mai). *Training of Investigative Interviewers of children*. Presentasjon på Skype seminar, Politihøgskolen og Social Work Scotland.
- Myklebust, T. (2018, mai). *Etterforskningsfaget sett fra et masterperspektiv: Mer enn en studieplan og krav fra NOKUT*. Presentasjon på Etterforskningsseksjonen ved EVU, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Myklebust, T. (2018, juli). *Investigative Interviews of children – The Nordic Model*. Presentasjon på The iIRG 11th Annual Conference 2018, Porto, Portugal.
- Myklebust, T. (2018, juli). *An empirical evaluation of the investigative process in the Norwegian Police*. Presentasjon på The iIRG 11th Annual Conference 2018, Porto, Portugal.
- Myklebust, T. (2018, juli). *Investigative Interviews: Implementation of Knowledge into practice*. Presentasjon på The iIRG 11th Annual Conference 2018, Porto, Portugal.
- Myklebust, T. (2018, juli). *The organisation of the Norwegian Police*. Presentasjon på seminar, Centre for Critical & Major Incident Psychology, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Myklebust, T. (2018, juli). *Structured investigative interview-models from a Norwegian perspective*. Presentasjon på seminar, Centre for Critical & Major Incident Psychology, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.
- Myklebust, T. (2018, august). *Politiet som organisasjon*. Presentasjon på Master i arbeids- og organisasjonspsykologi, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.

Myklebust, T. (2018, august). *Måling og Evaluering i politiet*. Presentasjon på Master i arbeids- og organisasjonspsykologi, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.

Myklebust, T. (2018, september). *Politiperspektiv på ledelse*. Presentasjon på Leadership in Action: Avsluttende kurs for Bachelor i management, Handelshøyskolen BI, Oslo.

Myklebust, T. (2018, september). *Evalueringforskning i politiet*. Presentasjon for Master i arbeids- og organisasjonspsykologi, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.

Myklebust, T. (2018, desember). *Vulnerable and intimidated witnesses*. Presentasjon på Bachelor i Forensic Psychology, Newcastle University, Newcastle, England.

Myklebust, T. (2018, desember). *Achieving Best Evidence from vulnerable victims and witnesses in a police perspective*. Presentasjon på Master in Forensic Psychology, Newcastle University, Newcastle, England.

Myklebust, T. & Huseby, I. (2018, mai). *The Norwegian*

model of specialist training for Investigating Officers at the Norwegian Police University College. Skype seminar, Politihøgskolen og Social Work Scotland.

Myklebust, T., Nilsen, J. A. & Aaserud, T. (2018, april). *HYDRA compared to other SIO training models: From Table-Top to Virtual Reality*. Presentasjon på seminaret Experiences in training of Senior Investigating Officers, Newcastle, England.

Myklebust, T. & Oxburg, G. E. (2018, november). *How can audio-visual recording help prevent torture, undue compulsion and false confessions*. Presentasjon på konferansen Audio-visual recording of investigative interrogations in criminal proceedings, Paris, Frankrike.

Myklebust, T. & Snortheimsmoen, A. (2018, februar). *Decision making processes 22th of July 2011*. Presentasjon på Internasjonal uke, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

Paulsen, J. E. (2018, mars). *Procedural Justice*. Presentasjon på Ethics for

International Police Students, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

Paulsen, J. E. (2018, mars). *What do the police really do?* Presentasjon på Ethics for International Police Students, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

Paulsen, J. E. (2018, april). *Values-Based Methodology in Policing*. Presentasjon på konferansen Applied methods in Ethics, NTNU, Trondheim.

Paulsen, J. E. (2018, november). *Research ethics and basic ethical theories*. Gjesteforelesning, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.

Paulsen, J. E. (2018, desember). *Sokratisk sirkel*. Presentasjon på Nordisk møte om etikk og profesjonalitet i kriminalomsorgen, Kriminalomsorgens høgskole og utdanningscenter, Lillestrøm.

Runhovde, S. R. (2018, august). *Cultural heritage crime: A study on policing, prevention and security*. Presentasjon på EUROCRIM Conference 2018, Sarajevo, Bosnia.

Runhovde, S. R. (2018, november). *Cultural heritage crime: A study on policing, prevention and security*. Presentasjon på

American Society of Criminology Conference, Atlanta, GA, USA.

Sandvik, A. M., Gjevestad, E. S., Aabrekk, E., Øhman, P., Kjendlie, P.-L., Hystad, S. W., Bartone, P. T., Hansen, A. L. & Johnsen, B. H. (2018, oktober). *Physical fitness and psychological hardiness as predictors of autonomic self-regulation during stress: A Norwegian police simulator training study*. Presentasjon på Society for Police & Criminal Psychology 44th Annual Conference, Sarasota, FL, USA.

Skjevraak, P. E. (2018, mai). *Bevæpning? Politiperspektiver og publikumperspektiver*. Presentasjon på Forskningsavdelingens fagmøte, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

Skjevraak, P. E. (2018, juni). *Om bevæpning: Hva sier politiet, politistudentene og hva sier publikum*. Presentasjon på Politihøgskolens forskningskonferanse, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

Solhjell, R. (2018, november). *Understanding hate crime: A conceptual introduction*. Presentasjon på Nordic

conference on violent extremism: Theory and Practice, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.

Solhjell, R. & Egge, M. (2018, september). *Western discourses of 'Parallel societies': Immigration, citizenship and social cohesion*. Presentasjon på EUROCRIM Conference 2018, Sarajevo, Bosnia.

Sørli, V. L. (2018, august). *Reformforskning fra Politihøgskolen*. Presentasjon på DIFIs forskningsseminar, Oslo.

Sørli, V. L. (2018, november). *Nærpolitireformen i reformteoretisk perspektiv*. Presentasjon på NEON-konferansen 2018, Lillehammer.

Vestby, A. & Vestby, J. (2018, juni). *Machine learning and the police: Asking the right questions*. Presentasjon på Young Nordic Police Research Network Seminar, Oslo.

Vestby, A. & Vestby, J. (2018, august). *Machine learning and the police: Asking the right questions*. Presentasjon på EUROCRIM Conference 2018, Sarajevo, Bosnia.

Winnæss, P. & Damen, M-L. (2018, august). *Learning to*

become a police. Understanding learning and job preferences of Norwegian police students in a comparative perspective. Presentasjon på EUROCRIM Conference 2018, Sarajevo, Bosnia.

Poster

Skjevraak, P. E., Thomassen, G. & Barland, B. (2018, september). *New means of safety? Electroshock weapons in the point of intersection of human rights and the need of Public safety*. EUROCRIM Conference 2018, Sarajevo, Bosnia.



Media contributions

- Egge, M. & Solhjell, R. (Intervjuobjekt). (2018, 12. juli). Har vi parallellsamfunn i Norge? *Forskning.no*. Hentet fra <https://forskning.no/politihogskolen-politi-partner/har-vi-parallellsamfunn-i-norge/1207433>
- Holmboe, M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2018, 20. mars). Foreldrene dømt for sønnens (2) tragiske dødsfall – slipper straff. *NRK.no*. Hentet fra <https://www.nrk.no/hordaland/foreldrene-domt-for-sonnens-2--tragiske-dodsfall--slipper-straft-1.13971309>
- Holmboe, M. (Programdeltaker). (2018, 3. april). Få politifolk dømt for vold [Nyhetsslunsj]. *NRK Radio*. Hentet fra <https://radio.nrk.no/serie/nyhetsslunsj/NPUB33006618/03-04-2018>
- Holmboe, M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2018, 21. april). Vil endre loven for å få fart på sakene. *Budstikka*. Hentet fra <https://www.budstikka.no/krim/politireformen/kriminalitet-og-rettsvesen/vil-endre-loven-for-a-fa-fart-pa-sakene/s/5-55-653447>
- Holmboe, M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2018, 2. mai). Ungdomsstraff og saksbehandlingstid. *NRK Dagsrevyen*.
- Holmboe, M. (Ekspertuttalelse). (2018, 13. juni). Straffedømt for å true med søksmål. *Rett24.no*. Hentet fra <http://rett24.no/articles/straffedomt-for-a-true-med-soksmal>
- Holmboe, M. (Programdeltaker). (2018, 7. juni). Strafferabatt oppfølging [Nyhetsslunsj]. *NRK Radio*. Hentet fra <https://radio.nrk.no/serie/nyhetsslunsj/NPUB33011318/07-06-2018#t=3m54s>
- Holmboe, M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2018, 15. oktober). – Dette er en stor endring. *Rett24.no*. Hentet fra <https://rett24.no/articles/-dette-er-en-stor-endring>
- Holmboe, M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2018, 23. november). – Politiattester som skal verne barn er ikke sikre nok [Nyheter]. *P4.no*. Hentet fra <https://www.p4.no/nyheter/-politiattester-som-skal-verne-barn-er-ikke-sikre-nok/artikkel/752781/>
- Holmboe, M. (Ekspertuttalelse). (2018, 26. desember). – Hvis dette er ekte, har vi drevet en mann til drap. *Stavanger Aftenblad*. Hentet fra https://www.aftenbladet.no/lokalt/i/ka9nm6/--Hvis-dette-er-ekte_-har-vi-drevet-en-mann-til-drap
- Hemmingby, C. (Intervjuobjekt). (2018, 19. juni). Slik har terrorister sikket seg inn mot myke mål. *Forskning.no*. Hentet fra <https://forskning.no/juridiske-fag-kriminalitet/2018/06/slik-har-terrorister-endret-sine-mal>
- Jon, N. I. (Intervjuobjekt). (2018, 22. februar). Er du i bråk med meg, er du i bråk med hele gjengen: Hvem er ungdomsgjengene på Tøyen. *Vårt Oslo.no*. Hentet fra <https://www.vartoslo.no/er-du-i-brak-med-meg-er-du-i-brak-med-hele-gjengen-hvem-er-ungdomsgjengene-pa-toyen/>
- Jon, N. I. (Intervjuobjekt). (2018, 05. mai). Stovner-prest mener hovedgrunnen til ungdomsvolden blir oversett: – Det er en stor skam. *NRK Østlandssendingen*. Hentet fra https://www.nrk.no/ostlandssendingen/stovner-prest-mener-hovedgrunnen-til-ungdomsvolden-blir-oversett_-det-er-en-stor-skam-1.14032530
- Jon, N. I. (Programdeltaker). (2018, 31. mai). Ungdomskriminalitet før og nå. *NRK Østlandssendingen*. Hentet fra <https://radio.nrk.no/serie/distriktsprogram-oestlandssendingen/DK0A01009118/07-05-2018#t=1h49m53.52s>
- Jon, N. I. (Programdeltaker). (2018, 20. august). Ekko: Hvorfor møter gutter for å slåss? *NRK P2*. Hentet fra https://radio.nrk.no/podcast/ekko_-_et_aktuelt_samfunnsprogram/nrkno-podcast-20062-141237-20082018113600
- Larsson, P. (Intervjuobjekt). (2018, 01. juni). Korleis jakte på jegerane? (Feltrapport er Forskerforums faste rapportasje fra forskningsmiljøer). *Forskerforum*.
- Lie, E. M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2018, 10. januar). Fra opprørsk til ordentlig. *On! Magasin for Oslo Nye Teater*.
- Lie, E. M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2018, 26. november). Ungdom og vold. *NRK P1*.
- Lie, E. M. (Programdeltaker). (2018, 20. november). Voldsbølger blant ungdom. *NRK Nyhetsmorgen*. Hentet fra <https://radio.nrk.no/serie/nyhetsmorgen/NPUB32023118/20-11-2018#t=1h2m36.04s>
- Skjevraak, P. E. (Intervjuobjekt). (2018, 23. oktober). Ikke snakk for mye om kriminelle ungdomsgjenger. *Forskning.no*. Hentet fra <https://forskning.no/partner-barn-og-ungdom-kriminalitet/ikke-snakk-for-mye-om-kriminelle-ungdomsgjenger/1251723>
- Sunde, I. M. (Ekspertuttalelse). (2018, 28. desember). Datakrimforsker: Norge mangler et politi som forebygger nettkriminalitet. *Stavanger Aftenblad*. Hentet fra <https://www.aftenbladet.no/lokalt/i/ddWVXq/Datakrimforsker-Norge-mangler-et-politi-som-forebygger-nettkriminalitet>
- Sørli, V. L. & Larsson, P. (2018, 22. november). Feilslått reform – Ny bok om politireformen. *Glåmdalen*. Hentet fra <https://www.glomdalen.no/politi/forskning/kriminalitet/feilslatt-politireform/s/5-19-549194>
- Sørli, V. L. & Larsson, P. (Reportasjedeltakere). (2018, 4. desember). Nærpolitireformen har gjort politiet fjerne fra folket enn før [Reportasje på Dagsrevyen]. *NRK Dagsrevyen*. Hentet fra <https://tv.nrk.no/serie/dagsrevyen/201812/NNFA19120418/avspiller>

List of abbreviations (in alphabetical order)

AFI = Arbeidsforskningsinstituttet, OsloMet, Oslo. (Frem til 30.01.2018: HiOA).

AOP = Arbeids- og organisasjonspsykologisk prosjekt [prosjekt].

APC = Article Processing Charge. Publiseringavgift et tidsskrift krever for kostnader knyttet til redaksjonelt arbeid.

B2 = Det andre året på PHS' Bachelorstudium, hvor studentene er ute i praksisåret.

Brå = Brottsförebyggande rådet, Sverige.

CCIS = Center for Cyber and Information Security (Senter for cyber- og informasjonssikkerhet), NTNU i Gjøvik.

CEPOL = European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training, Budapest, Ungarn. (Frem til 30.06.2016: The European Police College).

CLIP = Research unit for Criminal, Legal and Investigative Psychology [forskningsgruppe].

COP = Community-oriented policing [arbeidsmetode/-tilnærming].

C-REX = Senter for ekstremismeforskning: Høyreekstremisme, hatkriminalitet og politisk vold (Center for Research on Extremism), Det samfunnsvitenskapelige fakultet, UiO.

CRISin = Current Research Information System In Norway. [Registreringssystem for forskningpublikasjoner og -formidling].

CSTPV = Handa Center for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence, University of St. Andrews, Fife, Skottland.

Difi = Direktoratet for forvaltning og IKT

DDT = Den Digitale Timen. Forskningsdrevet tiltak for å bidra til politifaglig utvikling i det digitaliserte samfunnet.

EAPL = The European Association of Psychology and Law.

e-ledelse = etterforskningsledelse/-leder.

EPIC = European Police Research Institute Collaboration.	system and achieve unique institutional goals). [Prosjekt].	IKRS = Institutt for kriminologi og retts sosiologi, Det juridiske fakultet, UiO.	MSTU = Murmansk State Technical University, Murmansk, Russland.	NPM = New Public Management. Fellesbetegnelse for en rekke prinsipper og metoder for organiseringen og styringen av offentlig virksomhet, som har utgangspunkt i markedstenkning. NPM forbindes særlig med den nyliberalistiske politiske orienteringen som Ronald Reagan og Margaret Thatcher var eksponenter for.	PFI = Pedagogisk forskningsinstitutt, UiO.
ERC = European Research Council (Det europeiske forskningsråd).	FoU = Forskning og utvikling.	IKT = informasjons- og kommunikasjonsteknologi.	NArFU = Northern (Arctic) Federal University, Arkhangelsk, Russland.	NSD = Norsk senter for forskningsdata, Bergen.	PHS = Politihøgskolen (The Norwegian Police University College), Oslo/Stavern/Bodø/Kongsvinger.
Eurojust = The European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit, Haag, Nederland.	HIG = High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group – a FBI unit.	iIIRG = International Investigative Interviewing Research Group. [Forskningsnettverk].	NFR = Norges forskningsråd / Forskningsrådet.	NSfK = Nordisk Samarbeidsråd for Kriminologi (Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology).	POD = Politidirektoratet.
Europol = The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Den europeiske unions byrå for politisamarbeid innen kriminaletterretning), Haag, Nederland.	HiOA = Høgskolen i Oslo og Akershus; fra 31.01.2018 OsloMet.	IOR = Institutt for offentlig rett, Det juridiske fakultet, UiO.	NINA = Norsk institutt for naturforskning, Trondheim (hovedkontor).	NNPL = The Nordic Network for Research on Psychology & Law. [Nettverk].	PRIO = Peace Research Institute Oslo (Institutt for fredsforskning), Oslo.
EU H2020 = The European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme.	HL-senteret = Senter for studier av Holocaust og livssynsminoriteter (Center for Studies of Holocaust and Religious Minorities), Oslo.	IPES = The International Police Executive Symposium. [Nettverk].	NMBU = Norges miljø- og biovitenskapelige universitet, Ås.	NORAGRIC = Institutt for internasjonale miljø- og utviklingsstudier, Fakultet for Inadskap og samfunn, NMBU, Ås.	PSI = Psykologisk institutt, Det samfunnsvitenskapelige fakultet, UiO.
EVU = Etter- og videreutdanning.	HUMINT = human intelligence.	JD = Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet. (Frem til 2012: Justis- politidepartementet).	NNPL = The Nordic Network for Research on Psychology & Law. [Nettverk].	*NordForsk = Organisasjon under Nordisk ministerråd som finansierer og tilrettelegger for nordisk samarbeid innen forskning og forskningsinfrastruktur. Holder til i Oslo.	PST = Politiets sikkerhetstjeneste.
FAFO = Fagbevegelsens forskningsorganisasjon, Oslo.	HVL = Høgskulen på Vestlandet, Bergen.	KINSA = The Kids Internet Safety Alliance, Mississauga, Canada.	NOVA = Norsk institutt for forskning om oppvekst, velferd og aldring (Velferdsforskningsinstituttet NOVA), OsloMet, Oslo.	NTNU = Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet (Norwegian University of Science and Technology). Har campuser i Trondheim, Gjøvik og Ålesund.	RECPOOL = Recruitment, Education and Careers in the Police: A European Longitudinal Study. [Prosjekt].
FFI = Forsvarets forskningsinstitutt (The Norwegian Defense Research Establishment), Lillestrøm/Horten.	ICC = International Criminal Court (Den internasjonale straffedomstolen), Haag, Nederland.	KO:DE = Fagportal/fagforvaltningssystem for politiet.		NUPI = Norsk utenrikspolitisk institutt (Norwegian Institute of International Affairs), Oslo.	SAMRISK = Program for samfunnssikkerhet. Forskningsprogram underlagt NFR og finansiert av Justisdepartementet, Kunnskapsdepartementet, Samferdselsdepartementet og Forsvarsdepartementet.
FHS = Forsvarets høgskole (The Norwegian Defence University College (NDUC)).	ICT4COP = «Community-Based Policing and Post Conflict Police Reform». [Prosjekt].	KRUS = Kriminalomsorgens høgskole og utdanningscenter, Oslo.		OPD = Oslo Politidistrikt	SERI = Senter for rettsinformatikk, Institutt for privatrett, Det juridiske fakultet, UiO.
FIKS = Bygge kompetanse for å beholde kompetanse (Fix the	IKG = Institut für interdisziplinäre Konflikt- und Gewaltforschung (Institute for Interdisciplinary Research on Conflict and Violence), Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Tyskland.	MOU = Memorandum of Understanding (Omforent memorandum) [Samarbeidsavtale, avtale som gjenspeiler en felles forståelse; ikke nødvendigvis bindende].		OsloMet = OsloMet – storbyuniversitetet (Oslo Metropolitan University). (Frem til 30.01.2018: HiOA).	SIGNAL = Security in Internet

Governance and Networks:
Analyzing the Law.
Forskningsprosjekt underlagt
Institutt for privatrett, Det
juridiske fakultet, UiO.

SIPR = Scottish Institute for
Policing Research, School of
Social Sciences (Geography),
University of Dundee,
Dundee, Skottland.
[Samarbeidskonsortium mel-
lom politiet i Skottland og 14
skotske universiteter].

SNO = Statens naturoppsyn. Er
en del av Miljødirektoratet og
miljøforvaltningens operative
feltorgan.

TOR = The Onion Router. [Et
informasjonssystem beregnet
på å muliggjøre elektronisk
anonymitet; del av det «the
dark web»].

UiT = Universitet i Tromsø (The
Arctic University of Norway).

UI = University of Iceland,
Island.

UiB = Universitetet i Bergen.

UiO = Universitetet i Oslo.

UiS = Universitetet i Stavanger.

UNDP = The United Nations
Development Programme
(FNs utviklingsprogram).

UNIS = University Center in
Svalbard, Longyearbyen,
Norge.

Unit = Direktoratet for IKT og
fellestjenester for høyere ut-
danning og forskning.

Slemdalsveien 5
Postboks 2109, Vika
0125 Oslo
Tlf: 23 19 99 00
postmottak@phs.no
www.phs.no