

Research at the Norwegian Police University College

2019



**Research at the Norwegian
Police University College
2019**



2019 was the third year of the strategic period 2017–2021.

This strategic period emphasizes four areas:

- **Educating a learning police service**
- **Educating a police service that is at the forefront of developments in society and crime**
- **Educating a police service that prevents and fights crime in a digitalized society**
- **Being a leading centre for police research**

Introduction



One of the primary focuses of the Norwegian Police University College (from now on referred to as PHS) in the current strategic period is “Being a leading centre for police research”. This focus is being operationalised through the following subsidiary goals:

- Further developing police science and increasing the share of externally financed research
- Being a lucid and active communicator of knowledge in academia and the police/justice sector and an active participant in the public debate.

This publication will show how we are actively working to attain these goals.

Researchers at PHS have for a long time enjoyed extensive collaboration with colleagues from other educational and research institutions both nationally and abroad. The last few years have seen good progress with applications to the Research Council of Norway (NFR) and the EU framework programme. At the end of 2019, PHS was participating in three projects with EU financing and five financed by the Research Council. In addition, there are four projects funded by Nordforsk, two from other external sources and

ten funded by PHS and a collaboration partner. The above shows that the number of projects with external funding continues to be high.

One of the aims of the PHS research groups is to strengthen the various academic environments at the university across departments and campuses. Our nine groups are actively working to achieve this aim. Their research fields cover various technical police challenges, organisation and management, police education and research methods.

Following a slight dip in 2018, 2019 was a new record year for the number of publications. The number of scientific articles is almost double that of last year, and 2019 also saw an increase in the number of scientific chapters and opinion pieces. Our staff members clearly continue to develop police research as well as actively participate in the public debate.

This year’s introductory article *The Police in a Digital Society* is based on the book *Det digitale er et hurtigtog!: Vitenskapelige perspektiver på politiarbeid, digitalisering og teknologi* (The digital express train: Scientific perspectives on policing, digitalisation and technology) which was published in September 2019. The book is edited by Inger Marie Sunde and Nina Sunde, and contains chapters written by members of the research group *The*

Police in a Digital Society. It highlights central aspects of police work in a society constantly changed by new technology. The article also sheds light on other research and dissemination activity at PHS along similar lines. This demonstrates the relevance of the research at PHS and its significance for the evidence-based education and development of the Norwegian police in a rapidly changing society.

Relevant research and knowledge development are vital for the Norwegian police and legal sector. This is particularly important given the time of rapid change in which we find ourselves. The work at PHS is helping the police to have an evidence-based approach to work at all levels and in all types of assignments. We are making this possible through multi-channel dissemination of research findings, as well as through the bachelor and master courses, extension studies and continuing education. Our academic staff help to ensure that the university is an exciting and research-driven workplace. Thank you to all who, every day, work to make PHS a leading environment of police research.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Nina Sunde'.



**Cyber Crime
Conference**

**24th – 25th
Oktober
2019**

Contents

The Police in a Digital Society	9	Being a Clear and Active Communicator of Knowledge in Academia and the Police/Judiciary, and an Active Participant in Public Debate	89
An expanding research field	9	Scientific and academic lectures	89
Research and dissemination	10	Scientific and academic publications	91
Reflection	12	Publication points	92
The 2019 Research Conference	15	National Knowledge Repository (NVA)	93
Prevention and Intelligence	16	Scientific monographs	95
Investigation and intelligence	17	Scientific anthologies	95
Technology and legal safeguards	19	Scientific chapters (in anthologies)	95
The Contribution of the National Academic Coordinator to a Knowledge-based Police	21	Reported publications in 2019	95
The administration and development system	22	Scientific articles	97
National academic coordinator (NF)	22	Textbooks/academic literature	100
Systematic learning by doing	23	Academic chapters/introductions (in edited books)	100
Increasing the national and international research & development collaboration	25	Academic articles	101
Further Develop Police Science and Increase the Share of Externally Funded Research	25	Abstract	103
Research Projects in 2019	33	Opinion pieces	103
Projects funded by the EU Horizon 2020 programme	33	Editorials and readers' letters	105
Projects funded by the Research Council of Norway (NFR)	36	Book reviews	105
Projects funded by Nordforsk	41	Doctoral theses	106
Projects funded by other external collaboration partners	43	Licentiate dissertation	106
Projects funded by PHS and collaboration partners	44	Masters dissertations	106
Projects Funded by PHS	49	Reports	106
Increasing and Retaining the Proportion of Academic Staff with Research Competence	65	Conference papers, academic presentations and posters 2019	109
The R&D Committee	65	Posters	118
Research Groups	66	Interviews	119
Qualifying Groups	72	Media contributions 2019	119
Doctoral Projects at PHS	75	Radio and TV appearances	122
Thesis defence 2019	88	List of abbreviations (in alphabetical order)	123

INGER MARIE SUNDE
NINA SUNDE (RED.)

DET DIGITALE ER ET HURTIGTOG!

Vitenskapelige perspektiver på politiarbeid,
digitalisering og teknologi



FAGBOKFORLAGET

The Police in a Digital Society

*A little water trickles out of the ground.
Gradually, with the increased pressure, the water becomes a brook, maybe a small river.
But the forces applying the pressure are formidable, and in the end they prevail.
A flood engulfs the landscape and changes it for ever.*

An expanding research field

Digitalisation is driving permanent change in our society. The changes are continuous and affect all parts of society. The biggest changes also alter the role and working methods of the police. This means that the way the police now have to proceed in order to, according to the Norwegian Police Act, be “a link in society’s collective effort to promote the security, safety and general welfare of citizens” is also changing.

Research into the effects of how digitalisation has effected the way police work has gotten

a strong foothold at PHS, and has contributed to establishing PHS as a respected research institution in this field. The Nordic Cybercrime Conference in October 2019 at PHS clearly demonstrated how wide the scope of this field is. The projects that were being presented spanned the whole spectrum from the purely theoretical (an analysis of technological neutrality in penal legislation), to the very practical. Projects on the practical side were (i) a comparison of online drug markets between the Nordic countries,

(ii) investigations on the dark web, (iii) the handling of digital evidence in criminal cases, and (iv) police use of drones. Two judicial projects dealt with online grooming and whether cyber security can be regarded as a fundamental human right. There was also a presentation concerning a very future-oriented project on possible mechanisms for safeguarding democratic control in the use of artificial intelligence in the fight against crime. The topic “Artificial intelligence in the police” is also being developed further by members

of the research group The Police in a Digital Society, who are the academic editors of the special issue “AI and Policing” which will be published as the second issue of the Nordic Journal of Studies in Policing (previously Nordisk Politiforskning) during the course of 2020.

PHS has become an attractive partner in extensive collaboration with other research institutions both in Norway and internationally, and in addition receives research funding linked to digital matters from external calls. The allocation of nearly NOK 10 million from the Research Council of Norway’s research programme on the cultural conditions underlying social change (SAMKUL) at the end of 2019 was particularly welcome. The award was for the research project “A matter of facts: Flows of knowledge through digitalized police practices”, carried out by Professor Brita Bjørkelo (leader), Associate Professor Johanne Yttri Dahl, and senior researchers Jenny Maria Lundgaard and Guro

Flinterud. The starting point of the project is that digitalisation is an explicit part of police strategy today. At the same time, the police are expected to have an evidence-based work approach and as well as producing secure knowledge themselves. The researchers first and foremost want to investigate how digital tools are integrated into the work and communication of the police. Secondly they will study how digital technologies shape the work on producing secure knowledge, for example how digitalisation affects what are considered facts and what is regarded as irrelevant. The grant is for three years, starting in December 2020.

Research and dissemination

New knowledge acquired through research provides an important and useful contribution to a modern and forward-looking content in police education. With this in mind, members of the research group The Police in a Digital Society published the book *Det digitale*

er et hurtigtog! Vitenenskapelige perspektiver på politiarbeid, digitalisering og teknologi (see translation above, from now on referred to as: ‘The digital express train’) in Autumn 2019, edited by Professor Inger Marie Sunde and police superintendent /research fellow Nina Sunde. The book illustrates the wide-ranging significance of technological development in the work of the police in society in seven peer-reviewed chapters.

Technological development creates dilemmas around police effectiveness, surveillance and control, and privacy protection, and has consequences for public confidence in the police. The ability to have a healthy dialogue around these questions is important for the legitimacy of the use of new technology. In the chapter “Attitudes to high technology”, Associate Professor Jens Erik Paulsen focuses on how feelings and prejudice may affect one’s attitude to using new technology. By giving the reader an insight into the underlying reasons for one’s own points of view – and

those of others – about the introduction of new technology, Paulsen is improving the conditions for dialogue. In addition, he provides an outline of a way of thinking which can safeguard the fundamental values of police work, while at the same time neutralising the influence of emotional factors.

Sources of error linked to the human handling of digital evidence is a new field of research. A lack of human communication, interaction and technical competence may entail the risk of error, which may be significant given the importance of digital evidence in criminal proceedings. In the chapter “Digital evidence – human error”, police superintendent/research fellow Nina Sunde demonstrates how evidence can be lost because of poor communication between the tactical investigator and the data specialist. Further, she explores how evidence may be misinterpreted because of a lack of technical insight and may be given too much significance

by virtue of being digital. Sunde also discusses measures to maintain legal safeguards when handling digital evidence. Her PhD project “Dataetterforskers rolle i konstruksjonen av digitale bevis i straffesaksetterforskning” (The role of computer forensics investigators in the construction of digital evidence) builds on this research.

The Community Police Reform includes the implementation of the digitalisation strategy and intelligence doctrine of the police. Professor Helene O. I. Gundhus (PHS/UiO), Associate Professor Christin Thea Wathne (OsloMet) and researcher Olav Niri Talberg (Fafo) use empirical analysis to investigate the practical outcomes of the reform and how these effects are understood. The chapter “Politiskjønnnet under press” (Police discretion under pressure) discusses these questions with particular emphasis on the effects on frontline policing.

The introduction of body cameras in operational policing

has been debated for some time. The discussion is not over, even if every police sergeant these days is equipped with a smartphone with a camera. It has simply moved from questioning whether body cameras should be introduced to questioning the purpose of the cameras and which guidelines to follow. In the chapter “Kroppskamera og Norsk politiarbeid” (Body cameras and Norwegian policing), Associate professor Joshua M. Phelps and police superintendent Trond Kyrre Simensen provide an excellent introduction to what is required for the police to make use of body cams in a legally safeguarded and confidence-inspiring way.

Illegal publication of personal photographs on social media is a digital everyday crime which can hit someone very hard. A minimum requirement for effective law enforcement is knowledge of the relevant provisions in criminal legislation for such sharing of personal photos. The most important provision is somewhat

tucked away in Section 104 of the Norwegian Copyright Act. In the chapter “The police and personal protection: On the right to one’s own picture, especially in social media”, Professor Morten Holmboe sheds light on this provision and gives guidelines for possible sanctions.

Online abuse of children is a serious crime which is now widespread. Technology which can increase the effectiveness of the police effort in this problem field has been developed. It consists of a chatbot that has the user profile of a child, and has functions for storing electronic traces and conversation logs. In the chapter “Sweetie – et politibarn eller en politistyrke på internet?” (Sweetie - a ‘police child’ or a police force on the Internet?), Professor Inger Marie Sunde goes through the current legal framework for the method, and concludes that the law allows the police to use it.

Technological tools are contributing to a steady improve-

ment in the capacity for data analysis. However, the access to data may pose a problem. In the chapter “Police Data Systems”, Associate Professor Johanne Yttri Dahl and researcher Heidi Fischer Bjelland look at the opportunities that exist to learn about investigative practice in the police, seen from STRASAK¹, BL² and eDNA³. Making data such as these available poses questions of personal protection and confidentiality; however if these questions can be answered, data in police registers constitute comprehensive raw material for new knowledge.

Reflection

The authors of ‘The digital express train’ have different professional viewpoints, yet they have made some common observations. Many of them point to the need for new and multi-disciplinary competence in the police force. The consequences of increased digital opportunities

for documentation are also a central topic. Documentation can for example be produced by body cameras while they are used in operational policing. A registration function in the camera logs the use and stores the registrations. The registrations can later be retrieved and reviewed. This is also the case for computer programmes used in automated processes in online police work. The question is not solely whether the police are able to make use of the data, but also whether the role of the police is affected by the increased opportunities for registration and documentation. One question that might be asked is whether the use of body cameras could weaken the trust in the police if the camera were turned off in a critical situation, or if a video only shows part of an incident and thus gives an incomplete picture of it. In addition, we should consider the consequences of getting used to having access to digitised

¹ STRASAK is the police register of criminal cases and the basis of crime statistics.

² BL (Basis Løsning) is the computer system used to create documents, register and store all information linked to criminal proceedings.

³ eDNA is the police database of DNA-profiles used for investigating criminal cases.

information. For example, what about the credibility of a statement to the police if it is not supported by a video or a log? The question is whether we really want a future where increased opportunities for documentation bring about a demand for even more documentation.

The access to an increasingly greater abundance of data also generates more and bigger tasks for the police. One result of this is longer investigations. The quality of an investigation increases, the more comprehensive and thorough the information available; however in order to move the case forward it is important to be aware of having reached a point when the information available is actually sufficient.

Yet another general point concerns whether technology can have a greater influence on our understanding of reality than it really should. For several reasons, digital information may be perceived as more reliable and

objective than other information. The requirement for police work to be evidence-based presupposes that the knowledge is based on balanced, good quality information. Without that there is a risk of a systematic distortion of the “digital memory” of the police. It risks the police patrol becoming a “confirmatory machine” directed towards problems which are pre-defined without sufficient contextual knowledge, e.g. about particular local conditions. Another question is what kind of emphasis should be put on local knowledge, the practicing of police discretion and on “soft” information which is not digitally documented, for example witness statements.

Amara’s law⁴ states that we generally overestimate the importance of technology in the short term, but underestimate it in the longer term. The law has an important message in terms of rationalisation, which often is the reason behind the

introduction of new technology. New technology always has a long-term effect which manifests itself beyond the original purpose. We therefore need to take into account that technological innovation in the police may result in considerable changes in how the police carry out their social responsibility. A willingness to adopt new technology is necessary; however the question of whether the introduction is “worth it” needs to be asked in each individual case.

Some of the issues that were uncovered during the work on ‘The digital express train’ are being investigated further in new projects. Firstly, there is the previously mentioned project “A matter of facts: Flows of knowledge through digitalized police practices”, which, among other things, is investigating what constitutes secure knowledge in the context of the use of digital technology. This important question is discussed from

⁴ Andersen, E. & Seres, S. (9 March 2016) De gode nerdelovene. Aftenposten. Taken from <https://www.aftenposten.no/meninger/kronikk/i/aM02/de-gode-nerdelovene-silvija-seres-og-espen-andersen>

different angles in the chapters of N. Sunde, Phelps & Simensen and Gundhus, Talberg & Wathne, and to a certain extent also by Holmboe.

Secondly, issues in relation to big data are particularly discussed in the chapter by N. Sunde in the context of the process of data investigation, and in the chapter by Gundhus, Talberg & Wathne in connection with first-line intake of large amounts of data. Large amounts of data secured as evidence in an investigation also give rise to difficult questions of criminal procedure. In the absence of clear legislation, such questions have for many years had to be decided by the courts, and at least two such cases have been referred to the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). The questions have in particular been about how the police can be given access to evidence contained in data which have been secured, at the same time as protecting data which are exempt from

seizure. Extensive use of external assistants to sift out such data also involves considerable cost, and the need to use the courts to get clarification leads to serious delays in the handling of criminal cases. For these reasons, in 2019, the Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security asked Professor Inger Marie Sunde to investigate the possibility of more transparency in the legal regulation of digital evidence, and thus ensure greater efficiency of the administration of justice without endangering fundamental security according to laws protecting personal data. Other issues are also coming to the fore, in particular regarding the securing of evidence from mobile phones and cloud services. Sunde's study also relates to the work on a new criminal procedure act⁵.

Thirdly, the chapters of Phelps & Simensen and I. M. Sunde investigate issues of the interface between humans and technology. This is also a topic

of the project "Following the police from ground to air: The introduction of drones in the Norwegian Police", which began in 2019. Drone technology is closely related to digitalisation since drones collect and store data digitally. The task execution is data controlled, and the drones operate with increasing independence. Senior researcher Jenny Maria Lundgaard will follow the Norwegian National Police Directorate's testing of drones in three police districts with trained police drone pilots. Through fieldwork, Lundgaard will look at the interaction between police and technology when drones are introduced to the police. Among the questions to be answered are how the use of drones changes the classic role and work of the police, which assignments drones are used for, and whether drones work as a supplement or a replacement in the execution of assignments.

⁵ NOU 2016: 24. (2016). Ny straffeprosesslov. Taken from <https://regjeringen.no>

The 2019 Research Conference

The title of the 2019 PHS Research Conference was Politimetoder i endring – føre var og etter snar (approximate translation: Changing methods of policing – proactivity and responsiveness). The annual conference investigated the dilemmas and questions which arise with the use of new policing methods, the new role of the police in the community, and the blurring of distinctions between proactive and reactive methods of policing. Traditionally, crime prevention and investigation have been separate areas, but

today police are expected to be one step ahead, working both proactively and reactively to combat breaches of the law. This requires the police to be given knowledge of breaches of the peace and potential crime, both on-going and at the planning stage. This is exactly where intelligence, proactive investigation and crime analysis play an important part. At the same time, the development of new technology and digitalisation of society present the police with fresh challenges.

Questions that were debated

were how the convergence of policing methods affect the mandate, social function and rationale of the police. What are the coordination problems that arise in interdepartmental, interdisciplinary collaboration? How do the specialist agencies interact with the police districts? How does the existence of the Norwegian National Authority for Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime (Økokrim) affect the selection of cases? And what is the effect of the new, digital work processes of the Community

Police Reform on the relationship between the police and the public? There are many questions, and the least we can do is to illuminate and discuss them through research into police practice.

Based on the huge interest and long waiting lists, it was clear that the 2019 conference caught the attention of both the police force and academics. The conference formed part of the project “Changing Police Methods” funded by the Research Council of Norway within the programme Strategic University College Projects. The project “Changing Police Methods” was initiated in 2015 and is due to continue until 2021. The aim of the project is to capture the changes in the methods used in policing and contribute new knowledge about the quality of police work and the role of police in society.

The research conference consisted of three main parts: “Prevention and intelligence”, “Investigation and intelligence” and “Technology and legal

protection”. A few highlights are presented below.

Prevention and Intelligence

The first speaker was Adrian James (Liverpool John Moores University). He comes from a background as a Scotland Yard detective, and in 2012 he completed a doctoral thesis on the implementation of the British national intelligence model, NIM. He has also recently completed a study for the College of Policing (the professional body for people working for the police service in England and Wales), on “what works” in terms of the intelligence practice of the police. From his research on practical intelligence work, James reflected on and critically assessed whether new strategies and policing methods – such as for example intelligence-led and evidence-based policing – may contribute to improvements in policing and what may be fit for purpose.

The next paper dealt with the National Police Directorate’s pilot project “Evidence-based policing”.

Experience from the pilot project was shared, and it showed that there is still considerable autonomy among police patrol staff and that there was only a small degree of management by objectives in their preventive work. Prioritisation in individual operational units was to a large degree based on personal initiatives, and less on the basis of crime analysis. There was also insufficient knowledge of local priorities across workplaces and operational units. The pilot has demonstrated the importance of competence in intelligence work in order to secure the best possible grounds for decision-making in terms of prioritisation and action. The pilot has in particular demonstrated the importance of professional management in all phases – from the use of intelligence, prioritisation, the establishment of new measures, and operationalisation, to the evaluation of all these. The police districts that took part in the pilot experienced considerable benefit, and the speakers emphasised their

hope and belief that also other police districts will experience the same when the project is rolled out nationally in Autumn 2019. The paper was presented by Torgeir Winsnes (Agder Police District) and Eirik Steen (the National Police Directorate).

Helene O. I. Gundhus (the University of Oslo -UiO)/PHS), Christin Thea Wathne (Oslo Met/AFI) and Olav Niri Talberg (Fafo) presented the paper “Politiskjønnnet under press: Etterretningsdoktrinen i praksis” (Police discretion under pressure: The intelligence doctrine in practice). An important point made in this paper was how the digitalisation strategy⁶ along with the intelligence doctrine⁷ are carriers of a new logic and know-how which are laying the ground for, and legitimising, the use of a more covert information handling in the police. The purpose of the “new” approach is to create a more up-to-date, accurate crime situation report, in order to

improve knowledge about future risks. Police officers on patrol are concerned about what will happen when control technology replaces local knowledge. This gives rise to the question of how it affects data entered in the system, communication and interaction between the police and the public, and the management of what patrols are supposed to be doing and focusing on.

Retired police officer Erling Børstad led the audience through the history of prevention in his paper “Skrive advarende og regulerende inn”. (Intervening with warnings and regulations). Børstad concluded that research into police reform and evaluations of the on-going reform show that the division between intelligence and prevention is getting blurred, that effort is directed at those who have already committed a crime and those who with a great deal of probability will commit a crime, and that police strategies and methods are becoming more

and more repressive at the cost of prevention, services to the public, collaboration and proximity. His message was clear that we should continue to define prevention as effort made before a crime is committed.

Investigation and intelligence

The second part of the conference put the spotlight on investigation and intelligence. Heidi Fischer Bjelland (the Norwegian National Criminal Investigation Service, Kripes) and Annette Vestby (PHS) presented the paper “More tools in the toolbox: Coordination across government agencies in the Lime case”. Cross-agency collaboration is viewed as an important factor in the fight against crime that traverses the areas of responsibility of the various government agencies. Vestby and Bjelland described how the investigators of the much-discussed Lime case coordinated their work across the various agencies and areas of

⁶ National Police Directorate. (2016). Politiets digitaliseringsstrategi. Version 1.1 (PowerPoint). [Oslo]: National Police Directorate.

⁷ National Police Directorate. (2014). Etterretningsdoktrine for politiet: Version 1.0 (POD publication 2014/11). [Oslo]: National Police Directorate.

professional expertise. It was important to build trust in this group in order to facilitate and support sharing information – information that, as a starting point, already was permissible to share. This form of collaboration, which also involved police investigators and employees from the Norwegian Tax Administration and the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV) sharing premises, widened the opportunities for sanctions and investigation by using both administrative and penal resources in a goal-oriented and deliberate way.

In his paper “Forskning versus etterforskning” (Research versus investigation), Eivind Kolflaath (University of Bergen) discussed how academic research strategies influence criminal investigation, for example an ever increasing focus on the use of hypotheses in the investigative process. The book *Etterforskning: Prinsipper, metoder og praksis* (Investigation: Principles, methods and practice) (Bjerknes & Fahsing, 2018), which was recently

published on the open market, does to some extent allow for an open and critical discussion with professional groups including outside the police. Kolflaath, who has followed the course “Continuing education in investigation” as an observer, pointed to the need to clarify concepts, and warned against rushed and uncritical use of scientific theory in the field of investigation. Instead, he advocated for developing a distinct methodology.

Tarjei Istad and Joachim Schjolden (both from the Norwegian National Authority for Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime, Økokrim) presented “Politimetoder og etterforskning i ulvesaken” (Policing methods and investigation in the wolf case). In this paper they illustrated the use of various types of undercover investigation which were used in the wolf case, and presented the legal argument for these. They also presented elements of the open investigation which were important in order to uncover

the sequence of events and facts of this case. It was precisely the combination of communication control and knowledge about the phenomenon which enabled central investigative steps to be taken.

The academic content of the first day of the conference concluded with a “sofa debate” which posed the question “For whom is intelligence most beneficial – those who prevent or those who investigate?” The moderator was Kai Spurkland (PHS). Both practitioners and academics took part in the debate, and the various participants stated clearly what they regarded as strengths and weaknesses in the implementation of the investigation doctrine. The aim of this sofa debate was precisely to illuminate the benefits and challenges of intelligence as a starting point for both preventive and investigative police work, and the advantages and disadvantages of this from various viewpoints were clearly expressed.

Technology and legal safeguards

The third focus point of the conference was “Technology and legal safeguards, dilemmas, surveillance”. Kira Vrist Rønn (University College Copenhagen) opened the session with her paper “Do we have the right to privacy in digital public spheres?”. Using interviews with police officers who are using social media in investigations as her starting point, Rønn encouraged a discussion about ethical boundaries in the use of social media in different investigative and intelligence contexts. She also debated the relevance of the division between what someone exercising authority, legally can do and what they ought to do from a moral perspective.

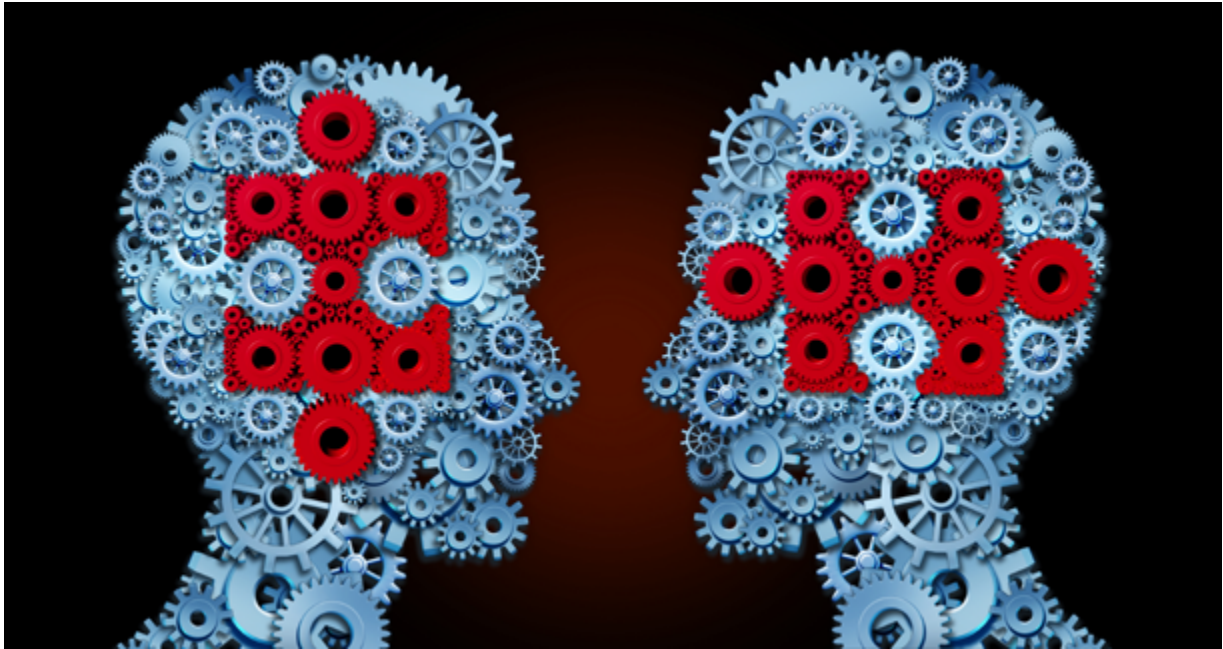
Olav Skard Jørgensen presented the new police cybercrime centre, NC3, of which he is the director. The centre will be the most important police resource in the fight against ever increasing computer-oriented crime. The NC3 director emphasised their

invitation to a wide collaboration both nationally and internationally in order to solve the formidable challenges presented by cybercrime. Internationally, NC3 will be collaborating with Europol’s cybercrime centre in the Netherlands and other police authorities. At home, NC3 are collaborating with the twelve new police districts, who in parallel with the development of NC3 also will have their cybercrime competence reinforced. In addition, NC3 would like close cooperation with industry and commerce in general and the financial sector in particular.

In his paper “Indicia – how credible and reliable is the information?”, Torstein Eidet (PHS) asked how reliable and valid are the assessments made by individual police officers “coding” information in the national police intelligence register, Indicia. He further reflected on the factors affecting an individual’s assessments, and the practical value of such data validation for proactive and reactive police work.

New technology and the opportunities it presents were discussed in the paper “Norwegian Customs’ use of Palantir – collaboration in streams of information” by Bård Karsten Reitan (Norwegian Customs). Reitan said that many of Norwegian Customs’ accessible data sources on the Palantir platform are being integrated in order to give its users everything from searches and simple and accurate data presentation, to tools for compound risk assessments and assessments from predictive models. Users will in addition have new tools for analysis and opportunities for cooperation and sharing. Work is also going on to further integrate work processes. This is a platform intended to make it easy for users at Norwegian Customs to comply with laws and regulations on the handling of relevant data.

The Director of the Norwegian National Criminal Investigation Service (Kripos), Ketil Haukaas, posed the question whether public safety, privacy protection and efficiency really are incompatible. He



The Contribution of the National Academic Coordinator to a Knowledge-based Police

argued that increased surveillance does not necessarily imply weaker privacy protection, and that it can be one condition for maintaining it – since increased public safety can implicitly entail better privacy protection. Rather than setting one violation against another, Haukaas argued that public safety, privacy protection and efficiency are central dimensions of the same debate without necessarily working against each other. He also commented on the challenges accompanying ever more detailed and fragmented legislation on police handling of personal

information, and argued that this neither promotes efficiency nor strengthens privacy protection.

The conference concluded with Per Morten Schiefloe (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NTNU) on “Risk and risk assessment”. Schiefloe made us sit up and take notice by talking about the fundamental concepts, thinking and methods of risk analysis and discussing the opportunities and limitations of these approaches in different types of incidents and different time horizons for decision-making. There was a discussion about

the suitability of probability calculations for predicting complex problems like crime, compared with other approaches within risk research.

The 2020 research conference will be organised by the PHS research group Organisation and Management, and will shed light on the management and leadership of an institution like the police today. The research conference in 2021 will focus on the centenary of PHS.

The administration and development system

In the field of criminal investigation, the National Police Directorate (POD) has established an administration and development system with the aim of:

- Securing an evidence-based and well integrated academic administration and further development of the research field.
- Creating greater consistency in how criminal investigation is carried out and followed up.

The establishment of the system is an implementation of initiative no. 1 in the Handlingsplan for løft av etterforskningsfeltet⁸ (action plan for improving the field of investigation) (p. 20).

The Norwegian Director of Public Prosecution and the Police Directorate (POD) are the competent authorities for the field of police investigation, which is divided into eight subject areas: interviews, forensics, investigation management, oper-

ational crime analysis, securing of financial leads, digital forensics and internet-related investigation, international criminal investigations and covert methods. The administrative responsibility for seven of the subject areas has been further delegated to the National Criminal Investigation Service, Kripos and one has been delegated to the National Authority for Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime, Økokrim. Specialist groups have been established to prepare and further develop national guidelines, procedures and support documentation within each subject area. These groups consist of representatives from the prosecuting authority, police districts and special units. PHS is the academic coordinator and is responsible for coordination and quality assurance of the work and contributing to dissemination and implementation.

National academic coordinator (NF)

A national academic coordinator (in the following referred to as NF) was formally established in January 2019 and is organised as a separate unit at PHS. The unit reports on academic matters to the Police Directorate (POD), and today consists of three staff: a manager with a police background and two specialist librarians with library and information literacy competence. A decisive premise for establishing the administration and development system was that the development of the investigative field shall be evidence-based. This is reflected in the appointment of two employees with information literacy. Everything in the new system will be developed and compiled according to a defined method in order to safeguard requirements for quality and verifiability. NF will ensure that this method is followed.⁹

⁸ National Police Directorate. (2016). Handlingsplan for løft av etterforskningsfeltet. [Oslo]: National Police Directorate. Taken from: <https://www.politiet.no/globalassets/05-om-oss/03-strategier-og-planer/handlingsplan-for-loft-av-etterforskningsfeltet.pdf>

⁹ National Police Directorate. (2018). Rammeverk for systematisk erfaringslæring – June 2018. Taken from: <https://www.riksadvokaten.no/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/rammeverk-for-systematisk-erfaringslæring.pdf>

NF is first and foremost a coordinating unit, but an important task is also gathering and systematising knowledge in order to support the specialist groups in developing guidelines and procedures to ensure that new measures or processes are based on the necessary updated knowledge.

During the initial phase, the specialist groups reviewed their own academic areas in terms of what functioned well and where there was potential for improvement. During its first year, the NF spent a lot of time carrying out systematic literature searches requested by the specialist groups, for example to identify gaps in the research or research about how various methods and measures function (also known as “what works” research).

Based on this review, the specialist groups proposed a series of measures to improve practice in their fields. The proposals were sent to the competent authority to prioritise and select measures for the groups’ further

work. The specialist groups then wrote a mandate for each measure, with contributions from the NF. Quality assurance is, as we see, one of the main tasks of the NF, and as of February 2020, they have got as far as completing the mandates. As the specialist groups begin the work on the specific measures, the NF is involved as a supervisor and collaborative partner. Several systematic literature searches will also be made in order to secure the broadest possible knowledge base.

When guidelines, routines, checklists and other support documentation have been through the administration and development system, the NF has the crucial role of disseminating them. The unit will help present the documents in a way that is easily understood on the KO:DE portal and in other channels, and facilitate knowledge transfer to Obligatory annual training, and other classes and courses at PHS. In this way it is hoped the new practice will be easier to implement.

The NF is part of the network for those with academic and educational responsibilities in the investigation field (FOAs). They also arrange telephone meetings for the network every three weeks. This forum provides opportunities for sharing experiences and knowledge, and gives the FOAs the opportunity to highlight any problems so that the competent authority can clarify them for the NF. The groups meet in person twice a year. A regular dialogue is important since the group members are closely involved in the latest developments in their field and are able to come up with excellent suggestions for improvement.

Systematic learning by doing

In May 2019, the police force adopted the improvement system, Synergi. One aim of the police is to create a culture characterised by openness and trust, where decisions are knowledge-based and where learning comes from both

mistakes (practice which does not work) and positive feedback. Synergi will also help managers to more clearly see what ought to be prioritised. The aim is for the police to work for continuous improvement in a systematic way.¹⁰

Going forward, contributions to Synergi either via the FOAs or from individual police

officers, will be a central source of learning by doing. NF receives, monitors and handles suggestions for improvement. Suggestions pointing to a recurring problem will be presented to the competent authority so that they can assess the need for any necessary measures.

To sum up, the best of experience-based practice will be

combined with research-based knowledge in order to identify best practice and further develop it through national guidelines, routines and support documentation. Ultimately it is the ability of the academic institutions to implement this practice which will decide whether systematic learning by doing will succeed.

¹⁰ National Police Directorate. (2018). Rammeverk for systematisk erfaringslæring – June 2018. Taken from: <https://www.riksadvokaten.no/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/rammeverk-for-systematisk-erfaringslaering.pdf>

Further Develop Police Science and Increase the Share of Externally Funded Research

It is a feature of the PHS strategic plan for 2017–2021¹¹ that a main goal is for PHS to be a leading centre of 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

a continued focus on the further growth of national and international research and development (R&D) 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 – professor, docent, and PhD.

Below we will take a closer look at what we have achieved in these areas in 2019.

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. Academic networks are established on both

¹¹ PHS (2016). Strategi 2017-2021. Oslo: PHS.

institutional and personal levels, and they play an important part 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. The focus is on research covering Europe. The Colloquium aims at building bridges in three respects: between Eastern and Western Europe, between researchers and practitioners and between established and young researchers.

Annual seminars are arranged, where research in the field is presented and documented with a report in book form. Paul Larsson from PHS has participated in the seminar and keeps in touch with its management. The plan is for the 2020 seminar to be

arranged at PHS in Kongsvinger. The theme for 2020 will be organised crime, particularly directed towards environmental crime, but also trafficking.

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).

PHS-staff participate in the Young Nordic Police Research Network (p. 32) which is led by Martin Nøkleberg at IKRS; and IKRS is also 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 (p. 73), Professor Heidi Mork Lomell works with the externally funded

project “Taking surveillance apart” (p. 42) as Professor II at PHS, and Professor Helene O. I. Gundhus works with the externally funded project “New trends in modern policing” (p. 30) as Professor II at PHS.

Many of the researchers at IOR have working on central issues to do with crime and criminal proceedings which are important to PHS. Senior researcher Ingvild Bruce (IOR) is participating in the PHS research group Police in a Digital Society (p. 68). The Punishment, Penology and Criminal Law research group at the Faculty of Law has members from both IKRS, IOR and PHS. The 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, senior researcher Jeanette W. Hegna and senior executive officer Annica Allvin. 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 international 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. This research field lies in the intersection between law and social science.

SERI is a central collaboration partner for PHS through the research project “Security in internet governance and networks: analyzing the law” (p. 41), which is led by SERI. The collaboration involves, among other things, supervision of a senior researcher in the field of computer crime and participation at and contributions to conferences and workshops.

European Network Grant COST: Police Stops

<https://polstops.eu/>

Police Stops is a 4-year (2018–2021) European research network funded by European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST). The network consists of 29 countries and takes a closer look at various aspects of situations where the police stop people and possibly proceed with a search, known as “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 from several countries: Police Academy of the Netherlands, Scottish Institute for

Policing Research, University College Ghent (Belgium), Cardiff University School of Social Sciences (Wales), PHS (Norway), Uppsala University (Sweden), Police College of 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/scientific knowledge and research on the other. PHS was represented by Tor-Geir Myhrer, Gunnar Thomassen and Bjørn Barland at the conference in the Netherlands in June 2019, where the report on changes in attitudes to general arming of the Norwegian police¹² was presented at a workshop. Kai Spurkland also participated this conference with his PhD project (p. 84). PHS has offered to arrange EPIC-2020.

¹² Thomassen, G., Skjevrek, P. E., Strype, J., Barland, B. & Myhrer, T.-G. (2019). Alltid våpen i tjenesten?: Politiets holdning til bevæpning (PHS Forskning 2019: 2). Oslo: PHS. Taken from <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2634550>

European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL)

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

The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) is an EU agency of which PHS is an official partner. CEPOL develops and implements and coordinates training for European police officers 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 series of conferences and academic seminars. It also publishes research journals and other specialist publications.

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

Through the projects “The police as an organisation” (p. 42) and “The police study” (p. 82), PHS collaborates with the research group Work and Organisational Psychology at the Department of

Psychology (PSI). The projects have been on-going over several years, and focus on organisational psychological factors in police work. The continuing collaboration is formalised in an MOU between the institutions, and has resulted in several academic articles and MA dissertations 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 and Gavin Oxburgh (Newcastle University), and today comprises around 350 members from over 30 countries.

iIIRG publishes the peer-reviewed journal *Investigative Interviewing: Research and Practice* (IIRP) and arranges an annual international conference. The 2019 iIIRG-conference was held

at Stavern with 200 participants from all over the world.

Several institutions participate in a formalised collaboration through iIIRG, including Newcastle University (England) and PHS. Several 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 Canada. These institutions have trained field operatives (investigative interviewers) with the use of 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).

Consortium for Research on Terrorism and International Crime

<https://www.nupi.no/0m-NUPI/Prosjekter-og-sentre/Konsortium-for-forskning-paa-terrorisme-og-internasjonalt-kriminalitet>

The consortium is a collaboration between the main Norwegian research institutions 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 constitutes a mechanism for research dissemination, information exchange 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).

MOU between PHS, School of Psychology (Newcastle University) the Department of Psychology (University of Oslo)

PHS has entered into a collaborative agreement (MOU) on research and teaching with the two above institutions. The three collaborative partners contribute to each others' MA-programme and collaborate on various projects, such as "The police as an organisation". (p. 48) .

The Nordic Police Research Network

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

The network stems from the police education units in the Nordic countries and is an active network of police researchers with the aim of stimulating Nordic police research through regular publication of newsletters (around ten per year) and by arranging a Nordic police research conference every two years.

So far there is no dedicated secretariat arranging conferences and running the network. The conferences have grown from having 10-12 participants to the current parallel sessions with often over 100 delegates 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 science research. The 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 conferences to be a meeting-place for researchers and practitioners. Police science is a rapidly developing academic field, and research-based knowledge is disseminated through the network. The network is also open to students, and information about new student work in the form of MA dissertations is shared in the network newsletter.

Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU)

The EU Horizon 2020-funded project “Community-based policing and post-conflict police reform” (ICT4COP) (p. 33) is coordinated by the International Environment and Development Studies Institute (Noragric) at the Faculty of Landscape and Society at NMBU. PHS is responsible for one of 11 work packages linked to this project, and the working group Police Experts Network (PEN) (p. 32). The ICT4COP-project focuses on youth, gender, technology and police training in eleven focus countries from Southeast Europe, East Africa, South Asia and Central America. Fifteen different institutions participate in the project. Ten are located in different parts of Europe, one in East Africa, two in South Asia, one in South America and one in Central America.

Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) at Gjøvik

The police have established a col-

laboration on the investigation of cybercrime with the Center for Cyber and Information Security (CCIS) at NTNU at Gjøvik. Two on-going projects are “ArsForensica” (p. 36) and the doctoral project of Jul Fredrik Kaltenborn (p. 80) . The collaboration also includes research on the handling of computer evidence, for which Professor Inger Marie Sunde is the contact person. For PHS the collaboration so far has resulted in the development of an experience-based MA programme on data security and cybercrime, and the development of research-based academic literature. NTNU are responsible for the general modules comprising data security, and PHS for modules dealing with the securing of evidence and analysis. The target group for the programme is public sector staff in the Nordic countries who are working on investigation of cybercrime. Police superintendent Ulf Bergum is the PHS contact person for the collaboration on the MA programme.

Police Experts Network (PEN)

<https://www.nmbu.no/en/faculty/landsam/departement/noragric/research/clusters/chsd/projects-and-activities/ict4cop>
PEN is a large international network with around 45 police experts who, on a voluntary basis, advise researchers on the EU project “Communitybased policing and postconflict police reform” (ICT4COP) (p. 32) . The purpose 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 in the research process, and are responsible for communicating new knowledge back to their respective institutions. The administrator of PEN is Tor Damkås at PHS.

New Trends in Modern Policing

The project leader for the network New Trends in Modern Policing (p. 37) is Helene O. I. Gundhus (UiO / Professor II, PHS). Other PHS project members are Professor Paul Larsson, Associate Professor Johanne Yttri

Dahl, and the senior researchers Heidi Fischer Bjelland and Annette Vestby. Other collaborating partners are the Linnaeus University, the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå), and the University of Oslo.

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

PHS is the coordinator of the European research network RECPOL (p. 63), which examines recruitment, education and career paths in the police. With the use of questionnaires, police students in seven European countries (Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Scotland, Belgium and Spain) 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 influence their attitudes, values and views on police work and society during the four phases.

Results from the first two phases will be published by Routledge in book form in March 2020.

[Research Unit for Criminal, Legal and Investigative Psychology \(CLIP\)](#)

CLIP is a research group at the Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg which focuses on legal psychology. Research in this field involves uncovering 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 better maintenance of legal safeguards, as well as ensuring that the assessment of evidence by the courts is more objective and fair. Most of us want a judicial system which is modern, effective and humane, and which maintains the legal safeguards. Fulfilling these requirements is no mean feat. One important piece of the jigsaw is having access to relevant high-level academic 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. C-REX is based at the University of Oslo, with PHS, the Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies, the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, the Peace Research Institute of Oslo and the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment as partners. In addition there are also the following international partners: Handa Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence (CSTPV), University of St. Andrews (Scotland); Institute of Security and Global Affairs (ISGA), Universiteit

Leiden (the Netherlands); Institut für interdisziplinäre Konflikt und Gewaltforschung (IKG), Universität Bielefeld (Germany). C-REX funds half a post-doctorate research position at PHS on the policing of extremism and hate crime.

[The European Association of Psychology and Law \(EAPL\)](https://eapl.eu/)

<https://eapl.eu/>

EAPL has three main objectives:

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

[The International Police Executive Symposium \(IPES\)](#)

IPES is the annual symposium of 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 reinforces the interdisciplinary and cultural development of professional policing by bringing together researchers and practitioners. PHS is regularly represented at the annual symposium.

[The Nordic Network for Research on Psychology & Law \(NNPL\)](https://www.sv.uio.no/psi/english/research/network/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 the law. A considerable 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 with practitioners 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.

[Young Nordic Police Research Network](https://www.jus.uio.no/ior/english/research/networks/nordic-police-research/)

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

This is a research network aimed at younger researchers, and researchers at the start of their career, with an interest in issues around the police, crime control and policing in a Nordic context. The network is led by senior researcher Martin Nøkleberg (Department of Criminology and Sociology in Law, University of Oslo). It arranges several seminars and workshops throughout the year.

The aim of the network is to encourage a creative and sup-

portive academic environment, where younger researchers can exchange research ideas, present theoretical and empirical analyses, and launch and develop research collaboration. Given that research on the police and policing by nature is interdisciplinary, there is also a wish for the network to generate discussion from a range of perspectives and exchange across disciplines like criminology, political science, sociology, anthropology and history.

Research Projects in 2019

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 e.g. to the Research Council of Norway and the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, which has resulted in an increase in the share of externally funded projects.

This part of the report will

throw some light on the on-going research projects which contribute to both the development of police science as a separate discipline and to the strengthening of research within the profession. The projects are presented according to the source of funding, with the exception of the PhD projects which will be described in more detail in a separate subchapter (p. 75) – and alphabetically according to their title, below each subheading. PHS staff are not listed under the unit they are part of.

Projects funded by the EU Horizon 2020 programme

Community-oriented policing and post-conflict police reform (ICT4COP)

Anne Rød, Tor Damkås, Jaishankar Ganapathy & Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik

PHS is one of ten organisations from Norway, Germany, England, Poland and Ireland that make up the research consortium behind ICT4COP. The project

stretches over a 5-year period (from 2015).

The main aim of the project is to improve the safety of people living in post-conflict areas and explores how to develop sustainable and trust-based relationships between the community and the police. The project is also examining how information and communication technology (ICT) can be developed and leveraged to strengthen these relationships.

The project is organised into the following work packages:

- Three work packages with responsibility for coordination and technical aspects: “WP1 Management and coordination of the project”, “WP2 Community-oriented policing in comparison”, “WP11 Dissemination and exploitation of results”.
- Four thematic work packages: “WP3 Technology development”, “WP4 Police training and education”, “WP5 Youth issues”, “WP6 Gender issues”.

- Four work packages based on geographical area: “WP7 East Africa” (Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan), “WP8 South Asia” (Afghanistan and Pakistan), “WP9 Central America” (Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador), “WP10 Southeastern Europe” (Bosnia Herzegovina, Kosovo and Serbia).

WP4 is led by Anne Rød and Tor Damkås at PHS. One of the aims of this work package is to develop an e-learning programme for international police advisors working on community-oriented policing (COP) in post-conflict areas. The programme will have open access and will be accessible on the UiO platform from June 2020. PHS has already gathered training material connected to community policing from the project’s 11 key countries, the EU, the UN and other actors, and made the material available to all the researchers on the project through a database established by PHS.

A reference group, PEN, has also been established. It has around 45 international police experts, all

with practical experience from, and knowledge of the specialist area. These police experts assist with advice on how to identify and evaluate best practice and point out potential areas of improvement in the assembled material.

Jaishankar Ganapathy is a participant in WP8. The group will study experiences of COP in Afghanistan and Pakistan in order to see whether improved communication and interaction between the police and local communities can contribute to better security for the inhabitants through improved efficiency and accountability on the part of the police.

[From mobile phones to court \(FORMOBILE\)](https://formobile-project.eu/)

<https://formobile-project.eu/>
Rune Nordvik

The aim of the FORMOBILE project is to develop a complete “mobile forensic” investigative process from the scene of a crime to court, and also to develop new tools to help collect more data from mobile phones. The project is divided into ten work packages (WP).

The project will develop a standard for the investigation of mobile phones in Europe, and deliver a unique course package on law enforcement. As the leader of “WP7 Training for law enforcement”,

PHS is particularly involved in the development of this course package.

The project is led by the University of Applied Sciences Mittweida (HSMW) in Germany. They are also leading “WP5 Decoding mobile data”, “WP9 Project management” and “WP10 Ethical requirements”. Other partners are:

- Netherlands Forensic Institute (NFI). Leader of “WP4 Acquisition of challenging mobile data”.
- Micro Systemation AB (MSAB), Sweden. Leader of “WP6 Analysis of mobile data”.
- Austrian Standards International (A.S.I). Leader of “WP3 Development of the forensic standard for mobile phones”.
- Zentrale Stelle für Information-

stechnik im Sicherheitsbereich (ZITiS), Germany. Leader of “WP1 Definition of law enforcement agencies’ requirements and application tests”.

- Home Office (HO), England.
- Spanish National Police
- The Polish Police Regional Headquarters in Poznan.
- Malta Police Force.
- Portuguese Judicial Police.
- Delft University of Technology (TUD), the Netherlands.
- University of Patras, Greece.
- Foundation for Research and Technology Hellas (FORTH), Greece.
- Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Safety (via PHS). Leader of “WP7 Training for law enforcement agencies”.
- Law and Internet Foundation, Bulgaria. Leader of “WP2 Legal and ethical issues”.
- Polish Platform for Homeland Security. Leader of “WP8

Communication, Dissemination and Exploitation”.

- Time.Lex, Belgium.
- Strane Innovation, France.
- Kyrgyz State Technical University named after I. Razzakov, Kyrgyzstan.

[Intelligence network and secure platform for evidence correlation and transfer \(INSPECTr\)](#)

Yves Guillaume L. Vandermeer
The aim of the INSPECTr-project is to deliver a software framework to facilitate and improve the work of crime mapping by integrating outputs from digital forensic tools – including PCs, smartphones, network traffic and web scraping – by standardising the traces after an open taxonomy based on the CASE-standards¹³. Classical algorithms supported by machine learning technology will then correlate and improve the integrated traces. Electronic evidence may be

shared between several legal authorities in different countries, in accordance with secure and legal standards of evidence developed in other Horizon 2020 projects.

The role of PHS in the INSPECTr-projected is to:

- Coordinate the development and use of the “Living Labs”¹⁴ which have been set up in the legal authorities that are involved.
- Design the development of dedicated data sets for testing and validation purposes.
- Assist with end-user interfaces for crime mappers and the integration with existing case handling solutions.
- Validate ethical and legal aspects in cooperation with other members of the consortium.
- Validate the open-source approach¹⁵.

¹³ CASE stands for “Cyber-Investigation Analysis Standard Expression”, and is a standard format (documentation language) used for the documentation of electronic evidence.

¹⁴ A “Living Lab” is a computer infrastructure (hardware, software, network) linked to the existing infrastructure of the law enforcement authorities. Four countries, each with their own “Living Lab”, will use the tools locally.

¹⁵ The open-source approach implies the publication of data codes, not only the compiled drivable version. This gives an insight into how the software has been written and enables potential errors to be identified and addressed. In the INSPECTr-project it will also help enable law enforcement authorities in countries not involved in the project to use the services free of charge.

Projects funded by the Research Council of Norway (NFR)

Computational forensics for large-scale fraud detection (ArsForensica)

Katrin Franke (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NTNU, at Gjøvik) (project leader) & Jul Fredrik Kaltenborn

The project is funding seven research fellows, among them Jul Fredrik Kaltenborn from PHS. The project is examining 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 (p. 80) systematises and finds theoretical links in technology-neutral law, and tries to contribute to insights into the advantages and disadvantages of solving legal questions from a starting point of technology-neutral law.

Kaltenborn is a PhD candidate at the Law Faculty of the University of Oslo, and is in addition

following the project managed by NTNU at Gjøvik. The project is funded by NFR's IKTPLUS.

Evidence-based prevention in the new police organisation

Associate Professor Tina Luther Handegård (project leader) & police superintendent/PHS lecturer Charlotte Ryen Berg

The aim of this research project is to describe and analyse the conditions of police work on evidence-based prevention. Central research questions are:

- How is evidence-based prevention understood and what does the police do when working in an evidence-based way?
- What are the conditions that need to be present in order for the police to be able to work in an evidence-based way?
- What preparations have been made for evidence-based preventive work in the new police organisation?
- How is the collaboration with other government agencies/actors in the evidence-based preventive work?

The article "Knowledge-based police work – knowledge to trust?" by Handegård and Berg has been accepted and is about to be published by the journal *Nordisk politiforskning*.

Police action against the illegal hunting of wolves

Paul Larsson, Olve Krange (Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, 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 interviewers, the National Authority for Investigation and Prosecution of Economic Crime (Økokrim) and people in SNO responsible for predators – 14 people so far.

The project looks at how you investigate "hopeless cases". By hopeless cases we mean cases with few leads, tips of variable quality, interviews that 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 themselves are also divided in their view of the severity of such breaches of the law. Data collection for the project has now finished, and work is underway to prepare the research for publishing. The group is currently planning possible future projects.

New trends in modern policing

Johanne Yttri Dahl (project leader), Paul Larsson, Annette Vestby, Helene O. I. Gundhus (UiO / Professor II, PHS), 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 is committed (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 the police are expected to be

one step ahead, working both proactively and reactively on a variety of criminal offences, such as economic crime, labour market crime, environmental crime, crime for profit and art crime. This requires the police to have knowledge of crime that is being planned and crime that is being carried out. In this context, intelligence, proactive investigation, crime analysis, surveillance and provocation are of vital importance. The project will explore dilemmas and questions arising from the use of new police methods, the new role of the police in society and the blurring of differences between proactive and reactive methods of policing. The focus of the Community Police Reform on professionalism, new working methods, evidence-driven processes and intelligence is examined in a series of ongoing subprojects. Based on carefully selected cases, the project will develop knowledge of areas of policing where little research has been done, both internationally

and in Norway. The project will thus contribute to new empirical knowledge and theory development, both important for the education of a highly qualified police service.

The subprojects are as follows:

1. Trends in policing crime for profit

Johanne Yttri Dahl

The aim of the project is to examine how the police work to combat cross-border crime for profit, and how changes in the relationship between police prevention, intelligence and investigation are visible in this area. One part of this project is a focus on covert methods of policing, in particular covert surveillance.

Publications 2019:

Dahl, J. Y. (2019). *Spaningsblikket – en utforskning av politispaneres lesning av omgivelsene*. Tidsskrift for samfunnsforskning, 60(3), 211–227. <https://doi.org/10.18261/issn.1504-291X-2019-03-01>

Dahl, J. Y. & Bjelland, H. F. (2019). Politiets datasystemer som kilde til innsikt i politets etterforskningspraksiser. I I. M. Sunde & N. Sunde (Red.), *Det digitale er et hurtigtog!: Vitenskapelige perspektiver på politiarbeid, digitalisering og teknologi* (s. 209–225). Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.

Lectures 2019:

Dahl, J. Y. (2019, September). *Front seat research*. Presentert på EuroCrim 2019, Ghent, Belgia.

2. Theft and trafficking of art: A study on policing, prevention and security

Siv Rebekka Runhovde

The study deals with the combating of art and cultural heritage crime in Norway, France and Italy, and seeks to uncover what characterises the control regime in this area, which public and private institutions assist in such controls and to what degree the work is characterised by a proactive versus a reactive approach.

One of the goals is to discuss how Norwegian authorities may take a more preventive approach in the field. This is a two-year research project.

Lectures 2019:

Runhovde, S. R. (2019, September). *Losing Munch: A tale of neglect and criminal facilitation*. Presented at EuroCrim 2019, Ghent, Belgia.

Runhovde, S. R. (2019, November). *Stealing Munch. A tale of opportunities and motives*. Presentert ved ASC Annual meeting, San Francisco, USA.

3. Police methodology: From covert 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 interviewers, the National Authority for Investigation and Prosecution of Economic Crime

(Økokrim) and people in SNO responsible for predators.

The project looks at how you investigate “hopeless cases”. By “hopeless cases” we mean cases with few leads, tips of variable quality, interviews that 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 themselves are also divided in their view of the severity of such breaches of the law.

Lectures 2019:

Larsson, P. (2019, januar).

Mellom barken og veden – lokalpolitiets arbeide med illegal ulvejakt. Paper given at a conference on predatory animals, grazing animals and society/community Hamar.

Larsson, P. (2019, mai).

Investigating illegal hunting. Presented to the Nordic Research Council for Criminology, Helsingør, Danmark.

Larsson, P. (2019, May).

Wolf-hunting as organized

crime. Presented at the Cross-border Crime Colloquium, Utrecht, Nederland.

4. 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 affect police risk management of different target groups. Through a variety of cases – from empirical examination of police officers' experience of the Community Police Reform, the use of intelligence in police control of immigration to the prevention of youth crime – the project will illuminate how the increasing 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, standardisation, 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 groups), observations, and questionnaires sent to all professional police officers in the autumn of 2018. Pernille Erichsen Skjevrak, a research assistant on the project, has interviewed police officers on how intelligence is used in the prevention of youth crime.

Publications 2019:

Gundhus, H. O. I. & Jansen, P. T. (2019). Pre-crime and policing of migrants: Anticipatory action meets management of concerns. *Theoretical criminology*, 24(1), s. 90–109. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1362480619873347>

Gundhus, H. O. I., Talberg, O. N. & Wathne, C. T. (2019). *Politiskjønnnet under press*. I I. M. Sunde & N. Sunde (Red.), *Det digitale er et hurtigtog! Vitenenskapelige perspektiver på politiarbeid, digitalisering og teknologi* (s. 83–115). Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.

Wathne, C. T., Talberg, O. N. & Gundhus, H. O. I. (2019). *Nærpolitireformen og politiets relasjon til publikum* (AFI-rapport 01-2019). Oslo: Oslo Metropolitan University.

Chronicles 2019:

Wathne, C. T., Gundhus, H. O. I. & Talberg, O. N. (2019, 2. august). *Publikum får ikke kontakt med politiet*. *Dagens Næringsliv, Kronikk*.

Hentet fra <https://www.dn.no>

Wathne, C. T., Gundhus, H. O. I. & Talberg, O. N. (2019, 22. august). *Er politiet på full fart i feil retning?* *Dagens Næringsliv, Innlegg*. Hentet fra

<https://www.dn.no>

Lectures 2019:

- Gundhus, H. O. I., Wathne, C. T. & Talberg, O. N. (2019, april). Nærpolitireformen og politiets relasjon til publikum. Lansering av og debatt om AFI-rapport 01-2019, Oslo.
- Gundhus, H. O. I., Wathne, C. T. & Talberg, O. N. (2019, juni). Politiskjønnen under press. Presentert på Politihøgskolens Forskningskonferanse 2019, Oslo.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. (2019, september). Abstract police. Comments on the concept. Presentert på EuroCrim 2019, Ghent, Belgia.

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

Annette Vestby

The authorities' institutional constructions of organised and economic crime, and their role in the choice of cases and methodology. This PhD project is described in more detail on p. 87.

Publications 2019:

- Bjelland, H. F. & Vestby, A. (2019). "It's about using the full sanction catalogue": On boundary negotiations in a multi-agency organised crime investigation. I B. Dupont, C. Whelan & P. K. Manning (Red.), Policing across organisational boundaries: Developments in theory and practice (s. 74–89). Abingdon-on-Thames: Routledge.
- Vestby, A. & Vestby, J. (2019). Flere bør diskutere kunstig intelligens i politiet [Kronikk]. Politiforum, 2019(9), 44–45.
- Vestby, A. & Vestby, J. (2019). Machine learning and the police: Asking the right questions. Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice, pax035.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/police/paz035>

Papers 2019:

- Vestby, A. & Bjelland, H. F. (2019, June). «Flere verktøy i verktøykassa»: Koordinering på tvers av etatsgrenser i Lime-saken. Presentert på Politihøgskolens Forskningskonferanse 2019, Oslo.

Vestby, A. & Bjelland, H. F.

- (2019, August). Flere verktøy i verktøykassa: Om tverretattlig koordinering i Lime-saken. Presentert at a Fag seminar for Kripos, Oslo.
- Vestby, A. & Nordkvelle, J. (2019, October). Is it necessary to be a techie in order to understand AI? A methodology for non-techies to understand AI. Presentert på Nordic Cybercrime Conference 2019, Oslo.
- Vestby, A. & Vestby, J. (2019, April). Machine learning and the police: Asking the right questions. Presentert på seminar i forskergruppen PIDS, Oslo.

Media contributions 2019:

- Stranden, A. L. (2019, 8. juni). Norges største menneskehandel-sak ble løst med kreativt samarbeid [Artikkel om Vestby & Bjellands presentasjon «Flere verktøy i verktøykassa»: Koordinering på tvers av etatsgrenser i Lime-saken på Politihøgskolens Forskningskonferanse 2019]. Hentet fra <https://forskning.no/a/1346409>

Security in internet governance and networks: analyzing the law (SIGNAL)

Inger Marie Sunde

The project deals with normative aspects of cyber security with the emphasis on the effects of the EU's NIS-directive and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), as well as the Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe. PHS is a partner in the project which is led by Professor Lee Bygrave at SERI (University of Oslo). Research Fellow Luca Tosoni writes about privacy protection and cyber security in the field of cybercrime, and investigates whether cyber security can be regarded as a basic human right. Tosoni is a PhD fellow at the Law Faculty and Professor Inger Marie Sunde is his academic co-supervisor. The project is funded by the Research Council of Norway's IKTPluss.

Projects funded by Nordforsk

Gender equality, diversity and societal security

Dag Ellingsen (project leader), Ulla-Britt Lilleaas (Centre for Gender Research, Oslo), Fia Sundevall (Stockholm University), Alma Persson (Linköping University), Anders Ahlbäck (Stockholm University/Åbo Akademi), Beate Sløk-Andersen (Copenhagen Business School) & Johanna Hjertquist

This research project is an empirical and theoretical examination of the connection between increased diversity in police and military personnel and changing perceptions about trust and security in the Nordic countries. The project combines empirical studies from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. The research team is evenly represented across the Nordic countries and has a strong interdisciplinary profile. Research topics include the organisation of everyday practice in the security forces, the perception of diversity and security work

within the organisations, as well as analyses of related policy and decision-making processes. The project is administrated by the Work Research Institute (AFI) at OsloMet.

Nordic multiagency approaches to handling extremism: Policies, perceptions and practices

Tore Bjørge (C-REX / Professor II, PHS) (project leader) & Randi Solhjell (work package leader WP3) & Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik (project assistant)

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 among young people in Finland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. 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 this collaboration.

The project period is 2018–2022, and the project is a collaboration between the universities of Aarhus, Gothenburg and Turku - in Denmark, Sweden and Finland respectively.

Publication 2019:

Sivenbring, J. & Malmros, R. A. (2019). *Mixing logics: Multiagency approaches for countering violent extremism*. Göteborg: Segerstedt institutet. [With contributions from, among others, Tore Bjørgo and Randi Solhjell.]

Lectures 2019:

Solhjell, R. & Bjørgo, T. (2019, November). *Practices in Interagency Collaboration against Violent Extremism at the City Level*. Presentert på Nordic Multiagency Approaches to Handling Extremism: Policies, Perceptions and Practices, Aarhus universitet, Danmark.

Police detectives on the TOR-network: A study on tensions between privacy and crime fighting

Inger Marie Sunde

Professor Inger Marie Sunde and senior research fellow Jeanette Westlund Hegna (PHS) participate in this project about police investigation of the TORnetwork (part of the Dark Web). The central issue is the tension between privacy and other human rights on the one hand, and the interests of effective investigation and prevention of criminal acts on the TORnetwork 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 Universiteit Nederland). Additional participants are Professor Tim Wilson (Northumbria University, England), Professor Oliver Popov (Stockholm University, Sweden). The project provides funding for three PhD candidates from Norway, the Netherlands and

Sweden respectively. The Norwegian part of the project is headed by Professor Inger Marie Sunde, who is also the academic supervisor of Jeanette Westlund Hegna in her doctoral project on international legal frameworks of virtual jurisdiction in the investigation of the TOR-network (p. 78) .

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 UK 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, their perception of risk, the expectations they have of privacy and protection and their perceptions of online police surveillance. The project began

on 1 May 2017 and will conclude in July 2020.

Dissemination 2019:

PHS Library (2019, 21 May).

Overvåkingssamfunnet 2.0 - hvem bryr seg? Debate at the Litteraturhuset, Oslo [introduction by Guro Flinterud; moderator Heidi Mork Lomell; panellists: Jon Wessel-Aas (lawyer), Torgeir Waterhouse (IKT Norway), Sofie Nystrøm (E-tjenesten) & Jon Fitje Hoffman (the Norwegian Police Security Service, PST)]. jf. <https://www.facebook.com/events/353493405301042/>

Flinterud, G. & Lomell, H. M. (2019, 10. juni). Er det greit at du blir sett på?, Dagsavisen, Kronikk. Taken from <https://www.dagsavisen.no/debatt/er-det-greit-at-du-bli-sett-pa-1.1535493>

Flinterud, G. (2019). Norsk overvåkningsdebatt under lupen: Interessenters syn på myndighetenes tilgang til overvåkning og informasjonsinnhenting på nett [Notat]. Hentet fra <https://phs.brage.unit.no/>

phs.xmlui/handle/11250/2600751
Flinterud, G. (2019, oktober). Surveillance and Storytelling: Temporalities and identity in the Norwegian surveillance debate. Presentert på American Folklore Society Annual Meeting, Baltimore, USA.

Projects funded by other external collaboration partners

Evaluation, implementation and outcomes of the Community Police Reform

Cathrine Filstad (Professor BI / Professor II, PHS) (project leader), Trude H. Olsen (School of Business and Economics at UiT, the Arctic University of Norway), Anja Thomassen (Aalborg University), Tom Karp Kristiania University College), Liz Solberg (BI) & research assistant Iselin Gjeruldsen.

The project conducts research into the characteristics of change processes and outcomes in connection to the implementation of the Community Police

Reform. In addition, the researchers explore issues related to police management as change management in general and practical police management in particular.

In 2019 four MA theses on management and organisational psychology were completed at the Norwegian Business School (BI), and one MA dissertation on police science was completed at PHS, based on qualitative studies of issues linked to the project – supervised by Cathrine Filstad. Follow-up interviews, based on the original interviews with 25 police contacts from 2018 by research assistant Iselin Gjeruldsen, were also carried out. Cathrine Filstad completed four months full-time field studies in Oslo Police District.

The project is financed by the Agency for Public Management and eGovernment (Difi, now DFØ) and will conclude in February 2020.

Publications 2019:

Filstad, C. & Karp, T. (2019). Evaluering, implementering og resultater av nærpolitireformen (PHS report). Oslo: PHS.

Filstad, C. & Karp, T. (2019, 14 February). Noe galt med lederkulturen? Det finner vi ingen bevis for. Politiforum. Taken from <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/noe-galt-med-lederkulturen-det-finner-vi-ingen-bevis-for/458008>

Presentation 2019:

Filstad, C. & Karp, T. (2019, januar). Evaluering, implementering og resultater av nærpolitireformen. Presentasjon av internrapport. PHS, Oslo.

"The gang project" / Interdisciplinary crime prevention

Randi Solhjell (project leader) & Pernille Erichsen Skjevraak
Trends in youth crime oscillate. What do we know of preventive measures in the field? This

project carries out reviews of Nordic country literature as well as a pilot study of the urban planning project "Oslo South", in particular of the establishment of a crime prevention team in the Søndre Nordstrand district. What is the knowledge base on which we build crime prevention efforts, and what are the preventive measures that have been initiated? 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 to Spring 2020. The project is funded through "the Consortium for Research on Terrorism and International Crime"¹⁶.

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)

This project is the Norwegian part of an international collaborative project initiated by Brita Bjørkelo and Zoe Morris of Monash University (Melbourne, Australia). All members of the project are former members of the research group "Digital Learning Communities" based at the Department of Education, Faculty of Psychology, at the University of Bergen.

The main research questions concern how student teachers experience the ethical aspects of Facebook use, and how they manage the use of social media in the transition from private individual to professional teacher. The project also aims to compare the experiences of Norwegian student teachers with similar student

¹⁶ <https://www.nupi.no/en/About-NUPI/Projects-centers/Consortium-for-Research-on-Terrorism-and-International-Crime>

groups in Australia, something which also was thematised in Morris's 2016 doctoral thesis 17. On the basis of a publication¹⁸ from the project, a meeting was held in a municipality which works on ethical guidelines for the use of social media in schools.

Work is currently underway to complete other publications from the project. Data from the parts of the project which PHS have ownership of (parts two and three) were uploaded to the NSD data archive in 2019, [https://search.nsd.no/study/NSD2684?record-type\[0\]=study](https://search.nsd.no/study/NSD2684?record-type[0]=study)

The project period is 15.7.2010–1.1.2021. More information about the project can be found here: <https://app.cristin.no/projects/show.jsf?id=411053>

Publication 2019:

Helleve, I., Almås, A. G. & Bjørkelo, B. (2020). Becoming a professional digital competent teacher. *Professional Development in Education*,

46(2), s. 324–336. [Publisert online 5. mars 2019]. <https://doi.org/1080/19415257.2019.1585381>

Following the police from ground to air: The introduction of drones in the Norwegian Police

Jenny Maria Lundgaard

In this project, Lundgaard will be following the National Police Directorate's testing of the use of drones. Tests are carried out in three different police districts, where police drone pilots have been given training in the rules and regulations for, and the use of drones. Through her fieldwork, Lundgaard will examine the interaction of people and technology, and look at what happens when drones are introduced into the police. Among the questions to be answered are how the use of drones will change the classic role and work of the police, what kind of assignments the drones will be used for, and whether the use of drones to carry out an assignment will act as a supplement or a

replacement, and if so, for what?

The project began in 2019 and will be concluded in 2021. It is funded by the PHS and the Ministry of Justice.

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

Tore Bjørge

(C-REX/ Professor II, PHS)

The project is funded by Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN), and will result in a RAN Issue Paper for the RAN police working group (RAN POL), which is being written with policymakers and practitioners/experts as target groups. The project examines how insights from general crime prevention may be used in the prevention of violent extremism, and is to a large extent structured around the nine preventive mechanisms previously developed by Bjørge in works on prevention in general and terrorism in particular. The project will conclude with the publication of its report in January 2020.

¹⁷ Morris, Z. A. (2016). *Teacher Professional Boundaries: Online & Offline* (Doctoral thesis, Monash University). Taken from <https://doi.org/10.4225/03/58ab-832bebaa6>

¹⁸ Bjørkelo, B., Almås, A. G. & Helleve, I. (2012). Sosiale medium og Facebook: Eit etisk dilemma for læraren. *Bedre skole* 2012(1), 76–80.

Diversity in education and the police service

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 subprojects. Part one focuses on study environment and diversity (Egge/Ganapathy), part two on ethnic diversity among uniformed police (Leirvik) and part three shines a light on diversity, work environment and career development among employees of the Norwegian police force (Bjørkelo/Bye). Data collection (qualitative/quantitative/field studies) has been completed. A collective summarising article as well as part publications from the subprojects are in the pipeline. Members of the project have, during 2019, provided contributions to, among others, the Svendsen Committee (an external committee, headed by Berit Svendsen), which by gathering inspiration from both the private

and public sectors will come up with a recommendation of how the Norwegian Armed Forces can better recruit, develop, retain and phase out competence. The project members have also worked with Norsk Politihistorisk Selskap (Norwegian Police History Society) (NPHS) and PHS on the seminar “A historical perspective on police recruitment” in the context of the project “2020: A hundred years of Police Education”.

The project is funded by PHS and the University of Bergen. The project period is 1.1.2015–30.6.2025, and more information can be found here:

<https://app.cristin.no/projects/show.jsf?id=465586>

Publication 2019:

Ellefsen, H. B. & Leirvik, M. S. (2019, 2 November). Problematisk at politiets toppledelse ikke tar til motmæle. Politiforum. Taken from <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/problematisk-at-politiets-toppledele-se-ikke-tar-til-motmaele/477957>

Lectures/Presentations 2019:

Bjørkelo, B. & Bye, H. H. (2019, mars). “Coping with the aftermath”: Diversity and the experience of whistleblowers in the Norwegian Police. Paper presented at the Street Level Bureaucrats research seminar series, Northumbria University, Newcastle. Hentet fra <https://iancelliot.co.uk/2019/01/10/3p-m-research-seminar-series-2019/>

Bjørkelo, B., Bye, H. H., Egge, M., Ganapathy, J. & Leirvik, M. S. (2019, mai/juni). Diversity in education and organisation: From political aims to practice in the Norwegian Police Service. Paper presented at EA-WOP Congress 2019, Torino, Italy. Hentet fra <http://eawop2019.org/program/program-overview/>

Bjørkelo, B. & Bye, H. H. (2019, November). Uthøflighet på jobb: Er ansatte som tilhører ulike minoritetsgrupper mer utsatt? Paper presented at NEON 2019, Lillehammer.

Bjørkelo, B. & Leirvik, M. S. (2019, September). Kulturelt mangfold i et kapasitets- og

- kompetanseperspektiv: Erfaringer fra politiet. Paper presented at Forsvarets likestillings- og mangfoldskonferanse, Oslo.
- Bye, H. H. & Bjørkelo, B. (2019, May/June). Perceived career support: The interaction of subordinate and supervisor gender in the Norwegian Police Service. Paper presentert på EAWOP Congress, Torino, Italia.
- Bye, H. H. & Bjørkelo, B. (2019, August). Mangfold – sett fra politiorganisasjonen. Presentasjon på Mangfoldsseminaret, PHS, Oslo.
- Egge, M. (2019, august). Uniformert mangfold. Presentasjon på Mangfoldsseminaret, PHS, Oslo.
- Leirvik, M. S. (2019, August). Fortellinger om etnisk mangfold i patruljetjeneste. Presentasjon på Mangfoldsseminaret, PHS, Oslo.
- Leirvik, M. S. (2019, October). Etniske minoriteter i patruljetjeneste – inkludering og ekskludering. Presentasjon til praksisansvarlige på PHS, Stavern.
- Leirvik, M. S. & Ellefsen, H. B. (2019, September). Contradictory policing in a multi-ethnic society – ideals and practices. Paper presentert på EuroCrim, Ghent, Belgia.
- Leirvik, M. S. & Egge, M. (2019, november). Rekruttering av etniske minoriteter. Presentasjon for Politihistorisk lag, PHS, Oslo.
- [The public sphere and freedom of expression in the Nordic countries](#) *Geir Heivoll & Sverre Flaatten* The work of Flaatten and Heivoll was part of the project “The public sphere and freedom of expression in the Nordic countries”, a collaboration between the faculties of law, humanities and 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 was to contribute to new knowledge about the historical prerequisites for the emergence of various public institutions in the Nordic countries after 1815. The sub-project of Heivoll and Flaatten was a collaboration between the University of Oslo and PHS. In 2017 they published the book *Rettslige overgangsformer*. The project was concluded in 2019 in connection with publication of the anthology *Frie ord i Norden?: Offentlighet, ytringsfrihet og medborgerskap 1814-1914*.
- Publication 2019:**
- Heivoll, G. (2019). «Stedse være forsynet med tilstrækkelig magt til at undertrykke urolige bevægelser»: Christian Magnus Falsen om sikkerhet, politi og folk i det offentlige rom. I R. Hemstad & D. Michalsen (Red.), *Frie ord i Norden?: Offentlighet, ytringsfrihet og medborgerskap 1814-1914*. Oslo: Pax.

Personality, stress effect, information gathering and situation awareness in police operational 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 the Hospital of Vestfold.

The objective is to increase knowledge about personality and its significance in terms of how stress is experienced, the ability to gather information and the formation of situation awareness during police operations. The effect of physical fitness on the mastering of stress, perception and situation awareness will also be examined in the project.

The project period is 2016–2022.

Publication 2019:

Sandvik, A. M., Gjevestad, E. S., Aabrekk, E., Öman, P. H., Kjendlie, P. L., Hystad, S. W.,

Bartone, P. T., Hansen, A. L. & Johnsen, B. H. (2019). Physical fitness and psychological hardiness as predictors of parasympathetic control in response to stress: A Norwegian police simulator training study. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*, 2019, s. 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11896-019-09323-8>

The police as an organisation

Trond Myklebust (project leader) & Cato Bjørkli (University of Oslo)

In collaboration with the Work and Organisational Psychology research group at the Department of Psychology at the University of Oslo, the research department at PHS initiated the project “The police as an organisation” (2016–2020). The project seeks 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 overall aim of the project is to provide new

knowledge about change in police organisations and to create a knowledge base for the Norwegian police as an institution.

In 2018–2019 six Master students from the Department of Psychology wrote their dissertations as part of this project.

The project is funded by the Norwegian National Police Directorate, the University of Oslo and PHS.

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

Brita Bjørkelo & Emma Villman (PhD research fellow at the University of Helsinki)

A contribution to the forthcoming centenary book on PHS is currently underway, based on this project. The background to this project is that PHS, post-22 July 2011, began work, led by Bjørkelo, aimed at increasing knowledge-sharing between the different part of the organisation. Earlier in the project, academic assistant Benedikte Årseth (Norwegian Business School (BI)/

PHS, Master in Management and Organisational Psychology) and Cathrine Filstad (Norwegian Business School (BI) / Professor II, PHS) also provided assistance.

The sharing and analysis of previous assignments handed in by participants on PHS management courses are an integral part of the project work. The assignments were originally going to be shredded after having expired from the PHS library collection in the Spring of 2015, however Villman obtained consent and has scanned all the previous management assignments that were still available. The assignments for which consent was obtained and which therefore could be digitised have been uploaded onto the academic portal, KO:DE, and can thus also be kept for the future. The contribution to the PHS centenary book analyses what police managers educated at PHS have written over time, who they are and what this may have meant for practical police management.

[Sheep in wolf's clothing? The taming of the Soldiers of Odin in Norway](#)

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

In many countries, vigilante groups are patrolling the streets with the aim of protecting local communities against the threat they perceive is posed by criminal immigrants. Such groups claim that the police have neither the capacity nor the will to protect native citizens, and legitimise their activities by claiming to assist the police in keeping the streets safe. The Soldiers of Odin is such a group. In a short time they have established themselves as a fast growing movement in many countries. The book chapter “Sheep in wolf’s clothing? The taming of the Soldiers of Odin in Norway” describes the rise and fall of the Soldiers of Odin in Norway. The Norwegian group communicated clearly to the world that they were neither a vigilante group nor right-wing extremists. Even though the Soldiers of Odin in

Norway showed clear vigilante and anti-Islam traits, the group turned out to be less militant and right-wing extremist than the original organisation, Soldiers of Odin in Finland. The chapter takes a closer look at why the Norwegian Soldiers of Odin were a more moderate version of the phenomenon, and why the group – whose aim was to contribute to safer streets – attracted a particular type of member, namely young men with a criminal background. The chapter is part of the book *Vigilantism Against Migrants and Minorities*, edited by Tore Bjørge and Miroslav Mareš (Masaryk University, Brno), which was published by Routledge in 2019.

[Projects Funded by PHS](#)

[Firearms project – part 2](#)

Tor-Geir Myhrer (project leader), Bjørn Barland, Gunnar Thomasen, 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 was an evaluation of the temporary period of carrying arms. This was commissioned and funded by the National 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 has been carried out through a technical collaboration with the Norwegian Police Union. This questionnaire is to a large extent a recycling of the questions drawn up by Professor Liv Finstad for the survey conducted by the Police Union among their members in 2011. In order to investigate whether the attitudes to carrying arms among union members had changed from

2011 to 2017, PHS carried out an equivalent survey in the autumn of 2017. The second survey was directed towards the general public and is an adapted version of the one described above. Telephone interviews with a representative group of 1000 individuals have been carried out by Opinion. This part was also carried out in autumn 2017. Analysis of the data from the survey was begun in late autumn 2017, and the findings from the police survey were published in the "PHS Research"-series 2019. The general public survey will be published during 2020.

Publication 2019:

Thomassen, G., Skjevraak, P. E., Strype, J., Barland, B. & Myhrer, T.-G. (2019). *Alltid våpen i tjenesten?: Politiets holdning til bevæpning* (PHS Research 2019:2). Oslo: PHS. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2634550>

Characteristics and understandings of practice placement across professions (CUPP)

Marie-Louise Damen, Brita Bjørkelo & Olav Dahl
The research project CUPP (Characteristics and understandings of practice placement across professions) will contribute to giving students an education which is relevant and which prepares them for their working life.

The project group comprises researchers and professionals from the fields of education, medicine, health care (nurses),



policing, psychology and the interdisciplinary programme at the Center for Interprofessional Workplace Learning (TVEPS) at the University of Bergen. By combining research across various professional educational fields, this project will produce new knowledge on how to structure and facilitate future organisation and collaboration between educational establishments and the workplace.

The project is applying for funding via the Research Council of Norway's FIN-NUT-programme. The project is a collaboration between the University of Bergen, Western Norway University of Applied Sciences, VID Specialized University (Stavanger), PHS, Radboud Universiteit (the Netherlands) and Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium).

Conformity through deviance

Bjørn Barland

This project examines modern body culture and doping against the background of the work of

Robert K. Merton, and asks to what extent Merton's theories on deviation can explain the use of muscle-building substances in modern-day body culture. The main question is whether use of these substances can be understood as an attempt to live up to society's demand for a perfect body. The project will conclude in the last quarter of 2020.

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 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 Society, who have established a programme committee for Digital Hour. The aim is to contribute to the development of professional policing in the digitised society.

The transcendence of ethics: On inner unity in epistemology, axiology and ethics in the philosophy of Edmund Husserl. A phenomenological contribution to professional ethics

Egil H. Olsvik

In his PhD project, Olsvik wishes to contribute to a considerable strengthening of the theoretical basis for professional ethics in general and in the police in particular. The project will lay the groundwork for nuancing and a deeper understanding of the fact that underlying and silent ethical principles characterise and motivate policing. The thesis concludes that by formulating a set of norms for a new concept of values-based professional practice, known as VAP.

On a deeper level, the thesis is an attempt to use the transcendental phenomenology of Edmund Husserl (1859–1938) in a police context, in order to give better insight into hitherto not clarified aspects in the field. The project also presents entirely new knowledge based

on the reading of unpublished, hand-written manuscripts stored in the Husserl archive in Leuven (Belgium). 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 our time.

Intelligence and decision support in police crisis management

Linda Hoel & Monica Lillevik

This study builds on findings from evaluations (based on observations and interviews) of the PHS programme for staff and leader development.¹⁹ The topic of the study is using intelligence as a decision support in police crisis management. Based on previous evaluations and findings, the issue to be more closely examined is: What prevents and what promotes intelligence-based crisis management?

In the past few years there

has been an increased focus on the importance of intelligence and investigation in policing. Intelligence is often linked to preventive police work, but intelligence (and investigation) have also become more important in police emergency preparedness and management of exceptional events. The overall topic of this study is how the police use intelligence as decision support for crisis handling and management on all levels.

Data will be collected among operational managers and chiefs of staff in the police who use information provided by police staff with responsibilities and jobs linked to intelligence and investigation to assess the probability and risk of future events which must be prevented. Through the intelligence experience of such staff members, the study will uncover new knowledge about where in the police there is a problem with using intelligence-based information as

decision support – not only in the context of crisis management, but also generally in police management, governance, coordination and the prioritisation of resources.

Ethics and learning during in-field training

Linda Hoel, Erik Christensen (Nord University) & Johannes Sjo Steinsvåg

This project examines police students' views of themselves as second-year (B2) students. The study builds on surveys with open-ended question categories among 277 students.

The project concludes in April 2021.

Publication 2019:

Hoel, L. (2019). *Politiarbeid i praksis. Politibetjentes erfaringer* (2. utg.). Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

¹⁹ Hoel, L. & Barland, B. (2017). *Store endringer kommer på kattepoter: En evaluering av stabs- og lederutviklingsprogrammet på Politihøgskolen* (PHS Research 2017:2). Oslo: PHS.; Hoel, L., Barland, B. & Lillevik, M. (2019). *Ville ikke vært det foruten: Evaluering av Stabs- og lederutviklingsprogrammet ved Politihøgskolen* (PHS Research 2019:1). Oslo: PHS.

Evaluation of the Staff and Leadership Development Programme

Linda Hoel, Bjørn Barland & Monica Lillevik

This project is a comprehensive evaluation of the Staff and Leadership Development Programme under the auspices of PHS and the Police Directorate. We have followed the programme closely through participating observations at gatherings and drills, and carried out interviews with members of staff. The evaluation has had a formative approach in that we have followed the development of one initiative – the Staff and Leadership Development Programme – with the aim of providing concrete feedback to the actors in the programme on how it can be improved. The evaluation is limited in line with the mandate of the evaluation assignment, and includes three main areas:

New training concept (a new scenario and an emphasis on investigation and intelligence) for the programme at the Justice

Sector Conference and Training Centre at (JKØ).

The new Chief of Staff role and the significance of this for the implementation of the programme.

Local training in police districts, including the importance of competence enhancement measures for the management of joint search and rescue (SAR), immediately prior to these exercises.

Publication 2019:

Hoel, L., Barland, B. & Lillevik, M. (2019). Ville ikke vært det foruten: En evaluering av stabs- og lederutviklingsprogrammet ved Politihøgskolen (PHS Forskning 2019:1). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

[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 the refuges and the welfare authorities, the other deals with negotiations between the refuges, the police and political authorities with the aim of bringing about prosecutions. The project will highlight the significance that both of these types of negotiation have had on our understanding of victims of domestic violence, and how we deal with domestic violence today.

[Hate crime against LGBTIQ-persons: subjectivation, co-citizenship and homo-nationalism](#)

Henning Kaiser Klatran

Hate crime has, during the past 20 years, developed from being

a crime on which the police did not particularly focus to being identified by the Director of Public Prosecutions as one of the priorities for investigation. Hate crime legislation, which includes queer people, can be understood as an expression of the citizenship of LGBTIQ-persons in a Norway which increasingly is characterised by tolerance towards homosexuals. At the same time, the legislation illustrates that queer people still are a vulnerable minority and therefore need particular legal protection. The risk of being exposed to harassment, threats and violence has consequences for queer people's openness and use of public space. Queer people have thus in a relatively short time gone from fighting against criminal prosecution by the state, to seeing carceral justice and state violence as a system that ensures their safety and enables their self-expression. The establishment of hate crime as both a crime- and identity-political phenomenon has to

a large extent happened within a discourse where tolerance towards homosexuals emerges as a Norwegian value, whereas homophobia and several types of crime are linked to immigration and "the foreigner". One issue which deserves more attention is therefore whether individual understanding of queer citizenship risks contributing to the exclusion of the racialised "others" from "the Norwegian us".

The project includes qualitative interviews and text analysis. The analysis is theory-driven and does to a large degree build on important contributions within queer and post-colonial theory.

Publication 2019:

Klatran, H. K. (2019). «Jeg prøver å fremstå så mandig som jeg kan»: Fornærmelse, subjektivering og motstand blant LHBTIQ-personer. *Tidsskrift for kjønnsforskning*, 43(3), 213–229. <https://doi.org/10.18261/issn.1891-1781-2019-03-06>

Lectures 2019:

Klatran, H. K. (2019, november). Hatkriminalitet mot LHBTIQ-personer: Fornærmelse, subjektivering og motstand. Presentasjon på konferansen *Kjønnsforskning NÅ!*, Senter for kvinne- og kjønnsforskning, Universitet i Tromsø, Tromsø.

[Hate crime and hate speech: The work of the police and experiences of protected groups](#)

Randi Solhjell

The background to the study is that the police have been asked by the Director of Public Prosecutions to pay special attention to hate crime; all violations concerning hate crime are to be given priority, regardless of the degree of severity. However, there is little research on hate crime generally in Norway, and in particular in a police context. The aim of the study is therefore to interview police officers working on the topic of hate crime in Norway, and review a number of criminal cases in order to understand considerations and

priorities, as well as the internal competence development of the police. Victims of hate crime will also be interviewed.

The project will run until May 2022.

Can the ability of police students to build trust in vulnerable groups be strengthened through digital teaching aids?

Jens Erik Paulsen, Joshua Marvle Phelps, Trond Kyrre Simensen & Rick Trinkner (Arizona State University)

This project, which is a collaboration between PHS and Arizona State University, will contribute knowledge about how digital teaching aids affect the students' ability to create trust in their work – particularly in contact with vulnerable groups.

In Autumn 2020, PHS will launch a digital learning resource for police students in the new subject “Communication, society, ethics” (KSE). The research project will examine to what degree this digital

resource contributes to a genuine change in attitudes and behaviour during the students' in-field training. The project aims to establish a baseline for knowledge and skill in the students before they are exposed to the topic, and this includes studying the use of the digital resource, evaluation of the functionality and effect of the KSE resource, and dissemination of the results through scientific articles, workshops and conference papers.

Lectures 2019:

Paulsen, J. E. (2019, januar).
Etikk i Etterforskningsledelse. Presentert på seminaret Funksjonsrettet ledelse for etterforskningsledere, PHS, Oslo.

Paulsen, J. E. (2019, april).
Skjønnsutøvelse, moralsk legitimitet og verdienes rolle. Presentasjon på seminar for Bachelorpåbygget i straffegjennomføring, KRUS, Lillestrøm.

Paulsen, J. E. (2019, mars).

The Role of Attitudes in the Evaluation of Technology. Presentasjon på seminaret Pearls in Policing arrangert av International Action Group, PHS, Oslo.

Paulsen, J. E. (2019, desember).
Integrity and Dirty Hands. Presentasjon på Workshop, Oslo Lecture PHS, Oslo.

Publications i 2019:

Paulsen, J. E. (2019a). Holdninger til høyteknologi. I I. M. Sunde & N. Sunde (Red.), Det digitale er et hurtigtog!: Vitenskapelige perspektiver på politiarbeid, digitalisering og teknologi. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.

Paulsen, J. E. (2019b). A Values-based Methodology in Policing. *Nordic Journal of Applied Ethics*, 13(1), 21–38. <https://doi.org/10.5324/eip.v13i1.2547>

Paulsen, J. E. & Simensen, T. K. (2019). Generalistens rolle i etterretningsstyrt politiarbeid. *Nordisk politiforskning*, 6(2), 169–181.

Charting values in different types of policing

Jens Erik Paulsen

This project charts values that are important in the various types of police work. It 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.

Control of capital: Police-free zones and the strategic basis for criminal justice

Sverre Flaatten

The police are one of several bodies tasked with protecting the economic infrastructure of a society. The particular responsibility of the Norwegian National Authority for Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime (Økokrim) is linked to the control of the economic system by criminal justice. This distinguishes

Økokrim from the other public bodies regulating economic behaviour.

In the relationship between punishment and regulation, the understanding of responsibility is key. Differences in allocation between the police and other regulatory bodies also reflects the different meanings of responsibility in economic life. In today's Europe, the control of capital is central in discussions of responsibility and control. The flow of capital has not been as free since the time of the gold standard in the early 20th century. Europe is experiencing economic unrest and crises, and a series of scandals and leaks have given us an insights into considerable control challenges. Given the general responsibility of the police and the particular responsibility of Økokrim for the legal controls, we are asking the following three questions:

(1) In what way and to what extent does the work of the police in the control of capital contribute to safeguarding economic stability?

(2) What does the legal control of capital tell us about responsibility within the economic system?

(3) What are the challenges that have arisen in connection with this work from today's current free flow of capital?

The three questions above are the main focuses in the research project "Control of capital". This is in the field of what within economic history and sociology is known as "Polanyi's thesis". According to this thesis there is a structural relationship between democratic control and the flow of capital: On the one hand, democratic control of capital can restrain the necessary flow of capital; on the other hand, the free flow of capital can attack and undermine democratic institutions. Internationally, Polanyi's thesis is debated in the light of today's economy, but it has not, either nationally or internationally, been examined with the legal control of capital as a starting point – despite the fact that the democratically anchored

criminal justice highlights the problem. The project “Control of capital” is an attempt to fill this research gap.

In his work on the project, Flaatten has established the two analytical concepts ‘police-free zones’ and ‘the strategic basis of criminal justice’. The notion of police-free zones refers to the parts of society where police control traditionally does not have an assigned role, and particular justification is required for any intervention. Modern business enterprises are examples of this. ‘The strategic basis of criminal justice’ refers to the division between the norm violations which are characterised as criminal offences and are covered by criminal law, and the norm violations that are outside the scope of criminal justice. Both these concepts have been developed through studies of legal history. In the project the two concepts are used to analyse how modern economic crime challenges the motives and

principles which traditionally have imposed limits on the police and criminal justice.

With its focus on causes and historical change, the project will be able to contribute to informing the strategic decisions of the police and prosecution authorities, as well as political choices of direction.

Publications 2019:

Flaatten, S. (2019). *The laws of the economy: Decriminalizing business transgressions in the late 19th century*. *Management & Organizational History*, 14(4), 337–349. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17449359.2019.1702886>

Flaatten, S. (2019). Vedtve-rienes rett og politikk. I C. C. Eriksen (Red.), *Den unge Marx: Rett, samfunn og vitenskapsteori* (s. 91–111). Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.

Flaatten, S. (2019). Tjenestepersonens lojalitet. I C. C. Eriksen (Red.), *Den unge Marx: Rett, samfunn og vitenskapsteori* (s. 175–202). Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.

Lectures 2019:

Flaatten, S. (2019, april). *Sure rognebær og strafferettens strategiske utgangspunkt*. Presentasjon på Nasjonalt fagseminar for bekjempelse av økonomisk kriminalitet og miljøkriminalitet, Oslo.

Flaatten, S. (2019, juni). *Accumulation and illegality*. Presentasjon på konferansen Accumulating Capital: Strategies of profit and dispossessive policies, Université Paris Dauphine–PSL, Paris.

Flaatten, S. (2019, mars/april). *A-krim i større sammenheng*. Presentasjon på Opplæring av a-krimpersonell, Stavern.

Criminology in a Nutshell

Paul Larsson

Kriminologien i et nøtteskall (Criminology in a Nutshell) is a book project in the Gyldendal “Nutshell Series”. The project is still on-going. 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.

Knowledge-based prevention in the new police organisation

Senior research fellow Tina Luther Handegård (project leader) & police superintendent/PHS lecturer Charlotte Ryen Berg (project participant)

The aim of this research project is to describe and analyse the qualifications of the police to work on knowledge-based prevention.

Important research questions are:

- What do we understand by knowledge-based prevention, and what do the police do when they carry out knowledge-based work?
- What conditions need to be present in order for the police to be able to work in an knowledge-based way?
- What preparations are being made for knowledge-based preventive work in the new police organisation?
- How is the collaboration with other agencies in knowledge-based preventive work?

Handegård and Berg's article
Kunnskapsbasert politiarbeid – kunnskap til å stole på? (Knowledge-based police work - knowl-

edge to trust?) has been accepted and is being published in the journal *Nordisk politiforskning*.

Values-based methodology in policing

Jens Erik Paulsen

The objective of this study is to develop an appropriate methodology for values-based policing. The method has been tried out and developed in the Occupational Ethics Programme at PHS in Oslo. Paulsen participated with the project in two international network workshops in 2015 and 2016.

Publication 2019:

Paulsen, J. E. (2019). A Values-based Methodology in Policing. *Nordic Journal of Applied Ethics* 13(1), 21–38.

Thinking several thoughts at once: Preventive policing against radicalisation and violent extremism

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

This project has led to a book chapter in the anthology *Forebyg-*

ging av radikalisering og voldelig ekstremisme: Norske handlemåter i møtet med terror (Prevention of radicalization and violent extremism: Norwegian methods in dealing with terrorism), which was published in June 2019. The book looks at how Norway uses preventive measures against radicalisation and violent extremism. The aim is to provide knowledge of and discuss the challenges faced by Norway in such prevention work. This is illuminated through the experiences of various actors who are implementing preventive measures, and people or groups who are or may be in the target group of the initiatives.

Our contribution to the book deals with the role of the police and the instruments they have at their disposal in their preventive work against radicalisation and violent extremism. We discuss both what the police do and what they must not do. The chapter first and foremost describes the development and organisation of the work of the police against radicalisation and violent extremism in the past

few years. We then look at the proactive work, where dialogue is frequently used as a first reaction in cases of concern. When a crime is committed, reactive measures are put into effect, and we discuss in more detail the preventive effect these may have. Finally, we discuss the various grey zones and dilemmas which the police may face in connection with proactive and reactive initiatives in their encounters with extreme groups and individuals, and compromises that have to be made in these situations.

Publications 2019:

Gjelsvik, I. M. & Bjørge, T. (2019). Med flere tanker i hodet samtidig: Politiets forebyggende arbeid mot radikaliserings og voldelig ekstremisme. I S. Lid & G. Heierstad (Red.), *Forebygging av radikaliserings og voldelig ekstremisme: Norske handlemåter i møtet med terror* (s. 133–151). Oslo: Gyldendal.

Dissemination 2019:

Gjelsvik, I. M. (2019, 3. juni). Norsk politis forebyggende arbeid mot radikaliserings og voldelig ekstremisme. *Studio 2 –P2* [Radioprogram]. Hentet fra <https://radio.nrk.no/serie/studio-2-p2/MKRD04011019/03-06-2019>.

Gjelsvik, I. M. (2019, 12. august). Hvordan overvåkes potensielle terrorister? *Studio 2 – P2* [Radioprogram]. Hentet fra <https://radio.nrk.no/serie/studio-2-p2/MKRD04016019/12-08-2019>

Lid, S. & Gjelsvik, I. M. (2019). Forebygging av radikaliserings og voldelig ekstremisme. *Fagbokpodden fra Nettavisen lyd*. Hentet fra <https://nettavisen.no/lyd/serie/fagbokpodden/forebygging-av-radikaliserings-og-voldelig-ekstremisme/>

News from PHS Research

Inger Marie Sunde
Nytt fra PHS Forskning 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 interested in studying these publications to obtain them. The column has been running since April 2018.

The police as a learning organisation

Linda Hoel & Bjørn Barland
The study builds on data from the evaluation of the Staff and Management Leadership Programme at PHS.²⁰ The project looks more closely at how leaders at different levels (chief constable, chief of staff and operations manager) understand the concept of 'learning by doing', and discusses the findings in light of Dewey's theory on

20 Hoel, L. & Barland, B. (2017). *Store endringer kommer på kattepoter: En evaluering av stabs- og lederutviklingsprogrammet på Politihøgskolen* (PHS Research 2017:2). Oslo: PHS.; Hoel, L., Barland, B. & Lillevik, M. (2019). *Ville ikke vært det foruten: Evaluering av Stabs- og lederutviklingsprogrammet ved Politihøgskolen* (PHS Research 2019:1). Oslo: PHS.

learning by doing as well as other relevant organisational research in the field. The study also examines the conditions of learning by doing, and concrete initiatives which may be carried out in order to reinforce learning by doing in crisis management.

The article “A lesson to learn? A study of how various police leaders understand the concept of ‘learning from experiences’” is expected to be published during the first quarter of 2020.

The role of the police: Deportation of Jews from Northern Norway 1942–43

Evy Frantzsen

In 2012, the Head of the Norwegian Police Directorate, Odd Reidar Humlegård, officially apologised to Norwegian Jews for the involvement of the police in the arrest and deportation of Jews to the German concentration camps in 1942–43. However, it is not clear to what extent the police in the whole of Norway are

conscious of the role played by the police in the deportation of Jews. Much of what happened at the time is shrouded in silence. The general view seems to be that most of it happened in and around Oslo, and some in Trondheim. The role of the police in the arrests in Oslo and Akershus, and to some extent in the larger towns in Southern Norway, is well documented in various studies.²¹

This project examines the role of the police in the actions against Jews in Northern Norway, where several Jews lived, were registered, and from where they were deported. None of the Jews deported from Northern Norway survived. Did any of them escape? Did they get help? Were any of them interned by the Norwegians? Was anyone warned, and if so, how? There is not much knowledge of the role of the ordinary police in Northern Norway, with the exception of a piece of work²² on Jews living in and deported from Tromsø. It is possible

that the police in the north of the country had a different way of operating from what we know of police methods in other places, for example in Oslo.

This study is in the main based on archive material and local historical records. Frantzen has so far studied literature, searched in the public archives in Tromsø and Trondheim and the National Archives, and had conversations with local historians.

The role and work of the police in a digital society

Inger Marie Sunde

The role and work of the police in a digital society – “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

21 See e.g. Johansen, P. O. (Ed.). (2006). *På siden av rettsoppgjøret*. Oslo: Unipub.; Refseth, J. S. (2016). *Politiets fortidsbearbeidelse: Okkupasjonshistorien i det norske politiets egne framstillinger 1945–2015* (Masteroppgave). University of Oslo, Oslo.

22 Broberg, H. (2014). *Da byen ble stille*. Tromsø: Margbok.

to uphold the rule of law and recognise fundamental rights. The interdisciplinary research group “The Police in a Digital Society” (p. 68) was established in order to stimulate research in this field.

An important activity in 2019 was the *Nordic Cybercrime Conference* in October – a conference for Nordic researchers who, from various academic disciplines, are examining the significance of technological development for the crime picture, the role of the police and the handling of criminal cases. Participants strongly agreed that it is important to organize similar conferences for police staff in the future..

Police students: Student satisfaction and learning outcomes

Jon Strype

This project examines how police students perceive their own study situation. Data for the study are provided by the student barometer of the Norwegian Agency for Quality Assurance

in Education (NOKUT) for the period 2014–2020.

Results from the project will be published in journals as articles and as a report in the series PHS Research. The project period is 2018–2021.

The moral perception of police students

Jens Erik Paulsen & Jon Strype

The purpose of the project “The moral perception of police students” is to study whether – and if so, how – the moral attitudes of police students change during the course of their in-field training (B2). For this purpose we have obtained permission to use a questionnaire 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 adjustments to the questionnaire were made following the first follow-up study of the 2nd year students who returned from their

in-field training in 2018.

Paulsen has focused on data collection in 2019. He is carrying out this study as part of the project “Kartlegginger av moralske utfordringer blant politistudentene i praksisåret” (Mapping moral challenges among police students during in-field training).

Police educators' planning and facilitating for coherence and relevance

Marie-Louise Damen

& Anne Kathrine Hagen

Much of the research into coherence in police education is directed towards how the students experience connections. In this project we examine the police educators' understanding and experience of coherence and its relevance in police education. We ask how police educators contribute to creating a meaningful connection between theoretical knowledge and professional practice for Norwegian police students through their teaching practice and various learning activities.

A centenary of police education in 2020

Vanja L. Sørli (project leader),
Marit Egge
& Hjørdis Birgitte Ellefsen

The project marks the centenary of state police education in Norway. Much has happened since 1920, when continuing education became available to council-employed constables in the St. Hanshaugen neighbourhood in Oslo. The courses lasted three months and had 24 constables at a time. Today there are around 2000 police undergraduates and around 3000 police officers receiving continuing education every year at the various PHS campuses in Oslo, Bodø, Stavern and Kongsvinger.

The aim of the project is to consolidate, develop and disseminate 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 society, and partly to reinforce the shared identity of colleagues as police educators. The project is among other things intended

to stimulate R&D projects that illuminate the development of police education, dissemination in peer-reviewed channels, podcasts and reports, as well as at the PHS Research Conference 2021 and arrangements at Litteraturhuset and the study sites in 2020 and 2021.

Participants in this project are current and retired staff from PHS and the police, Norsk Politihistorisk Selskap (Police historical society), academic staff at the University of Oslo, OsloMet, the Holocaust Centre. The project period is 2018–2021.

Dissemination 2019:

Egge, M., Ellefsen, H. B., Sørli, V. L., (2019, 8. april) *Kick off-seminar for jubileumsantologien*. KRUS, Lillestrøm.

Sørli, V. L., (2019, 16. oktober) *Jubileumsprosjektet*. Presentasjon for Politihøgskolens styre. (2019, 16. oktober). PHS, Oslo.

Ellefsen, H. B., Egge, M., Leirvik, M. S., Damen, M.-L., Sørli, V. L., Valaker, G. N. & Wathne, C. T. (2019, 14. november).

Politiutdanningen 100 år.

Innlegg på medlemsmøte for Norsk politihistorisk selskap, PHS, Oslo.

Egge, M., Ellefsen, H. B., Sørli, V.L., (2019, 2. desember) *Presentasjon for Justisdepartementet*. PHS, Oslo.

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

Espen Gjevestad (project leader)
& Asle Makoto Sandvik

The aim of the project is to increase knowledge about how working-rotating shifts affects the health of individual officers on police patrol.

The concept 'good health' is many-faceted. The degree of 'good health' in this project will be examined by looking at the following factors: physical 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.

[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

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 and Marie-Louise Damen with contributors from several European countries will be published in March 2020.

[The rule of law and emergency](#) *Steinar Fredriksen*

In the project “The rule of law and emergency” three main issues are examined:

- On which legal basis can norms about necessity as an authority to intervene be built in Norwegian law?
- What are the norms about necessity?
- What are the limits set by the Norwegian constitution and international human rights frameworks for the right of government agencies to invoke *jus necessitates* as authority for intervention?

The project will lead to a monograph. The end date of the project is 1 August 2020.

[Storytelling in the police](#)

Bjørn Barland

The project is an ethnographic analysis of how storytelling affects how the police perceive the carrying of firearms. The project builds on interviews with police officers about their experiences of the temporary arming of the Norwegian police. The project problematises the fact that politicians do not want a generally armed police force, but the police themselves have a clear wish to be generally armed. This has become a situation where the police must legitimise a view which is not supported outside the police. Police attempt to create this legitimacy through storytelling.

The project is a follow-up of previous publications²³ on the arming of the Norwegian police and is expected to end in November 2020.

²³ Thomassen, G., Skjevraak, P. E., Strype, J., Barland, B. & Myhrer, T.-G. (2019). *Alltid våpen i tjenesten?: Politiets holdning til bevæpning* (PHS Research 2019:2). Oslo: PHS.; Barland, B., Høivik, J., Myhrer, T.-G. & Thomassen, G. (2017). «Som før, men tryggere»: *Politiets vurdering av 14 måneders midlertidig bevæpning* (PHS Research 2017:3). Oslo: PHS.

The course "An introduction to police leadership"

Ragnhild Holm, Emma Villmann (senior research fellow at Helsinki University) & Maren Skjelbreidalen

The project group has developed the online course "An introduction to police leadership" which is worth ten ECTS credits. It was completed for the first time in Autumn 2018.

75 students were enrolled in Autumn 2019. They met for a two-day group meeting at PHS in Oslo before embarking on the actual online course. The students were organised into three smaller groups. Maren Skjelbreidalen was responsible for one of them and Ragnhild Holm for the other two. Core groups of four people who were to cooperate during the course were established at the group meeting.

The course is built on proactive forms of learning where the participants observe and talk to the leaders in their organisation nine times during the 12-week duration of the course. The course was structured into nine

modules with the following workflow: reading of syllabus literature, watching videos, doing practical assignments, answering reflective assignments and online discussions as well as taking part in obligatory online meetings. The course demanded that the students chose one of the observations/conversations with a leader, wrote a reflective piece around this and shared it in the core group. There were also video meetings where the assignments were discussed one by one. The core group members helped each other with the understanding and analysis of the observations based on the theory linked to the modules. In this way, theory and practice were linked and discussed. Finally, in order to be allowed to sit the exam, the students had to hand in their reflective assignment to the teacher for approval.

[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 police interviewers. There is a desire for PHS to continue its academic contributions to the project through its role in the iIRG steering group.

Lectures 2019:

Myklebust, T. & Oxburgh, G. (2019, February). *Interviewing vulnerable and/or reluctant witnesses*. Paper at the conference Quality Control in Criminal Investigations, Centre for International Law Research and Policy, New Delhi.

Becoming a police officer – A longitudinal study of professional development and professional socialisation through the education and experiences of police superintendents

Linda Hoel & Tina Handegård

This project is a two-part study. Part one studies the experiences had by police students during their in-field training, with particular focus on the importance of their training supervisor for their learning and socialisation. The study is based on in-depth interviews with twelve police students.

Part two of the study examines the experiences of twelve police superintendents after three years' service, with particular regard to their understanding of the role of the police in the transition from student to police officer. This part of the study is based on in-depth interviews with the same informants who participated in the first part on the experiences of police students during their in-field training.

The project is due to end in December 2020.

Publication 2019:

Hoel, L. (2019). Police students' experiences of participation and relationships during in-field training. *Police Practice and Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/015614263.2019.1664302>

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. PHS 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.

The R&D Committee

R&D 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 R&D work every five years. Since 2012, staff in senior lecturer posts have been entitled to 25 % R&D. It is an expressed 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.

The R&D committee at PHS allocates resources for one academic year at a time. In 2019 it allocated resources corresponding

to 9.25 full-time equivalents. The majority of funds were allocated to five staff members qualifying to become senior lecturers and to ten PhD projects. In addition, the R&D committee granted resources to 12 different research projects. The period also witnessed a wide range of themes both in PhD and research projects; however what they all in their various ways have in common is that they are directed towards the police and policing. The R&D committee also granted funding to nine research groups for the academic year 2019–2020 (more on these below). More information about the research groups is presented on the PHS website.

In 2019 the R&D committee consisted of Professor Paul Larsson, Associate Professor Tina Luther Handegård, Associate Professor Steinar Fredriksen, Senior Lecturer Hugo Hansen, University College Lecturer and Research Fellow Kristina Kepinska Jakobsen, Associate Professor Vanja Lundgren Sørli, Head of Department Per Ludvik

Kjendlie, Head of the Research Department Haavard M. Reksten and Vice Principal Tor Tanke Holm, who heads the committee. In August Morten Holmboe replaced Reksten, and Kjendlie took over as leader. Senior Advisor Bodil Stabell Haug is the committee secretary.

Research Groups

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

Operational Policing

The group is led by Associate Professor Asle M. Sandvik

This is an interdisciplinary research group focusing on operational policing in the area of public order and emergency preparedness. Our areas of research include stress, stress mastery, perception, situational awareness,

tactics, decision-making, simulation in training, arrest techniques, sport, physical fitness and health, as well as requirements and capacity analysis of operational personnel.

Our aim is to create a strong research environment for operational policing which contributes to developing PHS as a leading interdisciplinary research institution in fields directly relating to the operational work of the police.

At the end of 2019 the group had a total of 17 members. The majority are from PHS, but there are also external members from other organisations. The group's external collaboration 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 at 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, England.

Organisation and Management

Group led by Assistant Chief Constable Trond Myklebust, Professor Brita Bjørkelo

& Associate Professor Linda Hoel
The research group consists of researchers, staff qualifying as senior lecturers, Masters and PhD students as well as individual researchers from other, collaborating institutions. This is an interdisciplinary group. Its members have both practical and academic backgrounds from the police, psychology, sociology, political science, education, criminology, professional practice, practical knowledge and economics. The research group operates at an independent level and is not linked to a particular research project.

The research areas comprise all parts of the sector and include

studies of both national and international policing.

The group conducts research and development on the police as a profession, its organisation and how it is managed. The aim is to increase knowledge about factors affecting the actual work of the police, from their educational journeys to police officers and managers. This knowledge will provide concrete contributions to the question of how they can carry out their work in society, both nationally and internationally.

Police Reform

Group led by Associate Professor H. Birgitte Ellefsen

The aim of the research group Police Reform is to contribute to demonstrating how present and past reforms in Norway and other countries affect the police and society. The group examines how reforms affect the role, tasks, working methods and problem-solving of the police, how they affect the welfare, safety and security

of the population, and the consequences this may have for the legitimacy of both the police and the state.

The research group members are involved in several projects which examine the outcomes and consequences of the Community Police Reform, and have been active contributors to the work of the Norwegian Agency for Public Management and eGovernment (Difi) on evaluation of the reform. Through several publications and lectures in 2019, the research group members have contributed to an enlightened public debate about the consequences of the Community Police Reform for the police and society. The report of Filstad and Karp, *Ledelse, implementering, effekter og resultater av nærpolitireformen*, which was published in January 2019, received widespread attention from both media and politicians. This was also the case for the report *Nærpolitireformen og politiets relasjon til publikum* by

Wathne, Gundhus and Talberg, which was published in spring 2019.

The research group has an extensive foreign network, and has presented and discussed research results at a series of conferences, seminars and network events in Norway and abroad in 2019.

Police Investigation Methods

Group led by Police

Superintendent Ivar Fahsing

This research group focuses in particular on research on police investigation methods in order to achieve increased transparency, clarity and methodological development in a somewhat closed and new research field. The methodological perspective is multi-disciplinary and ranges from phenomenological philosophy to practical policing, emphasising e.g. the theoretical, psychological, digital, epistemological and ethical dimensions in the crime investigation methods of the police. 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 all PHS sites, and thus link the Bachelor studies with the Continuing Education Programme. The group has around 30 internal and external members from a series of collaboration partners, among them Oslo Police District, Kripos, the Faculty of Law (University of Bergen), the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights (University of Oslo), University College Copenhagen (Denmark), Linnæus University (Sweden), the University of Uppsala (Sweden) and OsloMet.

The police in a digital society (PIDS)

Group led by Professor Inger Marie Sunde. Its vice-chairs are Associate

Professor Joshua M. Phelps & Senior Research Fellow Nina Sunde

The police operate in an ever more complex and changing world. The growth of technology affects the safety of our society, the extent and geographical reach of criminality and the methods and tools of the police. The police is required "continuously to develop their ways of working and to be prepared and equipped to encounter the unexpected"²⁴.

The focus of this research group is to contribute to the positive development of the police at a time when both basic values and human rights, national jurisdiction and legal safeguards are being challenged by global sensor and communications systems, artificial intelligence and an omnipresent Internet. This is an interdisciplinary research group, which is reflected in the backgrounds of its leaders (law, social psychology, policing/criminology), looking at all aspects of policing

²⁴ PHS (2016). *Strategi 2017-2021*. Oslo: PHS.

in society. The members are from PHS, the University of Oslo (the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Social Sciences) and the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) at Gjøvik. Other participants are police staff with a doctorate or a relevant Masters degree or who are preparing for PhDs. Many of the researchers participate in international research projects.

The most important activities of this research group in 2019 were, in addition to academic meetings, the publication of the anthology *Det digitale er et hurtigtog!: Vitenskapelige perspektiver på politiarbeid, digitalisering og teknologi* (The digital express train) and the arrangement of the Nordic Cybercrime Conference (24–25 October). The anthology and the conference are described in more detail in the introduction. (p. 9). The group also took the initiative for the special issue *Artificial Intelligence and Policing in the Nordic Journal of Studies in Policing*, and in

that connection established an academic editorial team. The special issue will be published in August 2020.

Changing police methods

Group led by researcher

Siv Rebekka Runhovde

The role of the police is changing. Traditionally, crime prevention and investigation have been separate areas. Today the police are expected to be on top of things and to work both proactively and reactively at the same time 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 analysis 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 research. There is therefore a need for a new conceptual and theoretical framework in order to get a better understanding of this shift in police work.

Questions which will be discussed in this 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 strategies 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

this shift in police work, as well as any dilemmas and questions which arise. The ambition is to contribute 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 help to gain important insights into police practice which is vital for the development of organisational learning and knowledge production. Developing the potential for using these data registers is an extension of some projects already initiated at PHS, and exemplifies methodical pioneering work in police science. This research group is a meeting place between 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 at the University of Oslo, OsloMet, the Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo Police District and the Police Directorate. The research group facilitated interdisciplinary and inter-agency collaboration in a field which will contribute to knowledge and knowledge development relevant to the police, police science and the field of criminal policy.

Police registers will be a

central part of the research focus in the project "A matter of facts: Flows of knowledge through digitalized police practices" (p. 10), which is funded by the Research Council of Norway (NFR). When this project gets up and running it will be in close collaboration with the project and the research group PolReg.

Police, law and society

Group led by Associate Professor Sverre Flaatten

The research group is currently organising 25 researchers. They also arrange the annual open lecture "*The Oslo Lecture in Society and Policing*". In 2019 it was given by Professor Emeritus John Kleinig of John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York. The title of his lecture was "*Ends and means of policing*".

The new elective course "Politi- og påtalerett" (Police and the right to prosecute) was offered for the first time by the Department of Public and International Law (IOR) at the Faculty of Law, University of Oslo in Autumn

2019. One of our internal group members, Associate Professor Steinar Fredriksen, contributed to the design of the academic course content, and also gave two lectures on the topic.

One ongoing research project in the group is “Metodisk verdibasert evaluering av politiarbeid” (p. 58) by Jens Erik Paulsen, who in this connection published the article “A Values-based Methodology in Policing” in the journal *Nordic Journal of Applied Ethics* in 2019.

Another project is “Kan politistudentens evne til å bygge tillit hos utsatte grupper styrkes gjennom digitale læremidler?” (p.55) by Jens Erik Paulsen, Joshua Marvle Phelps, Trond Kyrre Simensen and Rick Trinkner (Arizona State University). This project is a collaboration with Arizona State University, which will contribute knowledge of how digital teaching material affect the students’ confidence-building ability, particularly in their contact with vulnerable groups. Jens

Erik Paulsen and Trond Kyrre Simensen published “Generalistens rolle i etterretningsstyrt politiarbeid” in the journal *Nordisk politiforskning* in 2019.

Steinar Fredriksen is in the final phase of the project “Rettsstat og nødtilstand” (p. 63) which is due to result in a monograph with the same title.

Sverre Flaatten is working on the project “Kontroll av kapital: Politifrie rom og strafferettens strategiske utgangspunkt” (p. 56). In 2019, his published work included the article “Laws of the economy: Decriminalizing business transgressions in the late 19th century” in the journal *Management & Organizational History*. In 2020, Flaatten is working on an archive study of “ØKOKRIM”-cases. Flaatten also spent time talking about economic crime to the police force in 2019.

Vanja Lundgren Sørli led the work on the PHS centenary (p. 62). In this connection, a scientific anthology will be published with contributions from several of the

research group members, among them Birgitte Ellefsen and Marit Egge.

Henning Kaiser Klatran is working on the project “Hate crime against LGBTIQ-persons: Subjectivation, co-citizenship and homo nationalism” (p. 53). Klatran published the article “Jeg prøver å fremstå så mandig som jeg kan’: Fornærmelse, subjektivering og motstand blant LGBTIQ-personer” in the journal *Tidsskrift for kjønnsforskning* in 2019.

[Police education, learning environment and students \(PULS\)](#)

Group led by Associate Professor Marie-Louise Damen

PULS is a meeting-place for researchers, administrators and practitioners who base their work on police educational research. The purpose of this research group is to facilitate collaboration and competence-sharing in PHS research on police education, learning environment and police students. Seminars are organised to discuss current

R&D projects on police education, learning environment and students. The group is not linked to any specific research projects or a single educational pathway.

According to the government strategy for educational research 2020–2024²⁵, this type of research includes R&D on teaching and learning, education content and assessment types, professional education and professional practice, educational technology, management, leadership and organisation of the educational sector and the role of the education system in society and the workplace. This also includes research on the educational system as an arena for integration.

Systematic research on police education and police students is also necessary in order to meet both internal and external demands for, and expectations of, research-based teaching. Teaching which is built on “what research has demonstrated, leads

to good learning” (Raaheim, 2011, p. 56)²⁶. Research-based teaching presupposes that police educators know who the police students are, and how they learn, in order to enable them to solve problems and also live up to the intention of lifelong learning as professional practitioners. R&D projects carried out by members of the PULS group aim to contribute to research-based teaching at PHS.

Qualifying Groups

PHS has for several years worked hard 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.

During the period 2015–2018, PHS received support from the Research Council of Norway’s programme Gender Balance in Senior Positions

and Research Management (BALANSE) for the project “Building competence to retain competence / Fix the system and achieve unique institutional goals” (FIKS). The completion report from the project showed however that increasing the number of female professors had not happened as quickly as expected. One reason for this is the time allocated to research, and the distinctive quality of PHS as an institution. A new application was sent by PHS to the Research Council’s BALANSE programme in 2018 for support to a project which would delve a bit deeper into the topic. There was a large number of applications for support from BALANSE and the PHS 2018 application was sadly not successful.

In Autumn 2018 a collaboration was initiated between PHS, the University College of the Norwegian Correctional Service (KRUS) and the Norwegian De-

²⁵ Ministry of Education and Research. (2020). *Forskning, kunnskapsmegling og bruk: Strategi for utdanningsforskning 2020–2024*.

Oslo: Ministry of Education and Research.

²⁶ Raaheim, A. (2011). *Læring og undervisning*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.

fence University College (FHS) on common professor and docent qualifying groups. The responsibility for running this collaboration has been given to a coordination group with representatives from PHS, KRUS and FHS, as well as Professor Emerita Liv Finstad (UiO). In 2019, KRUS was responsible for leading the coordination group, which met six times throughout the year. The main items on the agenda for these meetings were the running of the qualifying groups, a "guided retreat", a joint seminar, and changes to the regulation on promotion. There has also been a mutual exchange of information on the organisation of, and commitment to, research activity at the respective institutions.

In Autumn 2019, the coordination group for the collaboration arranged a joint seminar with the main topic "Research and collaboration between KRUS, FHS and PHS". The seminar was aimed at the participants in the qualifying

groups, managers from the institutions as well as external participants interested in the research at the institutions.

[The professorship qualifying groups](#)

Led by Professor Emerita Liv Finstad (University of Oslo)

Four of the professorship qualifying groups were continued into 2019. Twenty-one associate professors from PHS, ten from FHS and three from KRUS participated in these groups. Each of the groups have had two group meetings in 2019.

The purpose of the groups is to provide academic support and motivation to the participants in their qualifying round and help them to apply for promotion "at the right time". The aim is for the groups to be an arena for developing an academic profile and to clarify how every individual's 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 publishing activity, organisation and prioritisation of their own activities, and help with writing applications for promotion to professorship when the time is right.

A joint "guided retreat" was arranged in May 2019. A total of ten participants from PHS, FHS and KRUS took part, supervised by Professor Annick Prieur.

[The docent qualifying group](#)

Led by Associate Professor Harald Jarning (University of Oslo)

A docent qualifying group was established in 2018. There are three participants from PHS, three from KRUS and one from FHS.

There was little activity in the group during 2019 because of difficulties with coordinating joint meeting times. The group was invited to the "guided retreat" as well as to the joint seminar on R&D collaboration.

The coordinating group hopes to appoint a new supervisor for the group from 2020.

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 obtain promotion to senior lecturer. The aim of the group is to motivate and support academic staff in their R&D work. The group is also a resource in the development of profile documents and senior lecturer applications, and a forum for sharing experiences from such processes.

The senior lecturer group meets 2-3 times per year with relevant lectures, introductions and discussions on current topics linked to the promotion process and senior lecturer competence. At these group meetings the participants are also expected to present their own work and the development of the work. Group participants support each other, and the group leader gives individual feedback and supervision between the group meetings.

In 2019 only one joint group meeting was held in addition to individual feedback and contact between the group members. This meeting was organised as a writing workshop, where the language consultant and textbook author Aage Rogsaa from Fremgang AS held a writing course directed towards academic texts and articles. Many of the group participants also took part in the joint seminar on research and research collaboration between PHS, KRUS and FHS at the end of September. The seminar also discussed whether the group of candidates from FHS could participate in the group.

The participants in the senior lecturer group and their projects are:

- Ragnhild Holm: “Pedagogisk forsknings- og utviklingsarbeid med særlig vekt på studentaktive læringsformer og digitalt arbeid”. Approved as senior lecturer 23 August 2019.
- Anne Kathrine Hagen: “Veiledning og evaluering”.

- Charlotte Berg Aas: “Kunnskapsbasert politiarbeid i den nye politiorganisasjonen”.
- Cecilie Torvik: Evaluering av fordypningsoppgave i operativ tjeneste i praksisåret: Hvordan skape meningsfulle sammenhenger mellom teori og praksis?”.
- Karsten O. F. Ingvaldsen: “Det pedagogiske grunnlaget for sosiologiundervisningen”.
- Maya Brenna Nielsen: “Digitale læringsressurser”.
- Vidar Skogvoll (KRUS): Work on the profiling document “Hva tjener evig skapen i det blinde, når det skapte skal forsvinne?”.
- Per Christian Granheim (KRUS): “Fengselsbetjenten: Kvalifisering og profesjon”.

This is not a complete picture of the work of the senior lecturer group participants; many of them are working on one or more research and/or development projects in addition to their work on profile documentation and possible promotion applications.

The PhD group

Led by Associate

Professor Jon Strype

The PhD group is an offer to all staff working on doctoral theses at PHS. The objective of the PhD group is to offer a learning environment which will stimulate and support work on doctoral dissertations, as well as offer our PhD candidates an academic community based on police research. This is done through text seminars and discussions about relevant topics such as the thesis statement, method, 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 PhDs. At the end of 2019 the group had 17 members. The PhD group had four group meetings in 2019, all of them in Oslo.

A snapshot of this year's meetings:

- Working on PhD dissertations in the police, led by Heidi Fischer Bjelland, Kripos.
- Course in digital studying techniques led by Marianne Hagelia, Østfold University College.
- Managing challenging attention around one's own research, led by Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik, PHS and Sandra Magnussen, PHS.

Doctoral Projects at PHS

The projects are presented alphabetically according to the research fellow surname. Unless otherwise stated, the projects are funded by PHS.

Creation and evaluation of live data forensic testbed software

Senior Research Fellow Ulf Bergum. Faculty for Social and Applied Sciences, Canterbury Christ Church University, UK.

The project takes a closer look at the validation of computer technology tools which are used for the collection of digital evi-

dence in criminal investigations. The focus is on tools used to secure computers that are active and thus has content which is continually changing. The thesis statement is to develop techniques and methods which will be able to verify data even if the original data are changed during the process of recovering them.

Facing complexity:

Police officers' reasoning and response to human trafficking

Heidi Fischer Bjelland, Institute of Sociology and Social Geography, Faculty of Social 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 trafficking and what challenges this ever-changing crime field pose for the local police organisation. Using analysis of interviews and internal police investigations and prosecution data, the study looks

at practices linked to identification, investigation and case outcome in reported cases of human trafficking. In addition, the study examines inter-agency and interdisciplinary collaboration in the field of human trafficking and the potential coordination difficulties that may arise in this kind of collaboration. The project was financed by PHS, the Department of Justice and Public Security, and the Police Directorate. Bjelland presented her thesis in 2019.

[Regulated entities: Gatekeepers or professional enablers of money laundering?](#)

Senior Research Fellow Anne Marthe Bjonness, Norwegian School of Economics.

The aim of this PhD project is to gain better insights into the risks of money laundering and a better understanding of the motivation of those with a reporting obligation to comply with their duty in accordance with money laundering legislation. This will contribute to the adaption of

such regulatory instruments in order to prevent and uncover profit-motivated crime in a more appropriate way.

Proceeds from crime are different from profit from legal activities in that the former cannot be spent in the legal economy without the origin of the money being uncovered. Money laundering is a method used by criminals in order to disguise the origin and real ownership of money by making the proceeds from crime appear to have been derived from a legitimate source. There is an element of money laundering in practically all profit-motivated crime. Criminals need the help of “gatekeepers” of the financial system in order to position the proceeds of crime in the legal economy through financial transactions. Such gatekeepers, all with a reporting obligation, are bound by the Money Laundering Act and include banks, securities firms, estate agents, auditors, accountants and lawyers. Recent money laundering scandals have

shown that money laundering can only be combatted with the involvement of the private sector. This begs the question of how best to regulate and enforce anti-money laundering initiatives in order to encourage compliance with the Money Laundering Act.

[Police patrol officers' encounters with children who live with domestic violence: A phenomenological study of police patrol practice](#)

Oddbjørg Edvardsen, PhD programme in Professional Practice Studies, Nord University.

The study examines police practice in encounters with children in operations where there is a suspicion of domestic violence. Fifteen experienced police sergeants with practical experience from three different towns in Norway were interviewed about their encounters with children in such cases. The questions the project has sought to answer are what, in the police officers' experience, constitutes appropriate help for children

exposed to violence, and what are the challenges and problems which arise in the patrol officers' encounters with the children.

The dissertation shows the role and importance the authorities have given police patrol officers in revealing, stopping and preventing violence against children, based on the legislation, conventions and guidelines that the work of the police is subjected to. Police practice in the encounters with children is illuminated from a humanist and social science perspective. The data renders visible how interpersonal and relational circumstances, which arise between the police officers, the child and the family when the police arrive at the child's home, affect the police officers' ability to act. Questions about the culture and knowledge-base of the police and questions about the organisation, management and interaction with other support agencies are also discussed. One important question asked in the thesis is whether the criminal

perspective which is so central to the authorities' target-oriented management of police resources, contributes to the protection of children from violence and abuse. Another important question is how the work of police patrol officers can safeguard children's rights and their need for care and protection, as set out in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Edvardsen presented her thesis in 2019.

[The role of the police in preventing violent extremism in Norway: Opportunities, limitations and dilemmas in policy and practice](#)

Senior Research Fellow Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik, Department of Political Science, University of Oslo.

In the aftermath of the 22 July attacks many fundamental discussions arose around the question "How could this happen?". Several investigations and evaluations were initiated, with a particular focus on the response and handling of the attacks by

the various actors involved. The police were among those who were severely criticised, and as a result of the 22 July attacks we have seen a shift in the police towards an emphasis on increased emergency preparedness.

Having a police force ready to handle potential terror attacks is of vital importance, however it is equally, if not more, important for the police to be one step ahead and to prevent various forms of violent extremism. Prevention is a primary strategy in the police reform, and radicalisation and violent extremism have a high priority. Central questions in this regard are "What is the actual role and mandate of the police and their instruments in preventing radicalisation and violent extremism?" "What are the opportunities, limitations and dilemmas faced by the police in this work?". To answer these questions, Gjelsvik is conducting fieldwork and interviews with relevant police and collaborating agencies in different parts of the country, as well as analysing

texts in central policy documents.

This PhD project is part of the larger research project “Nordic multiagency approaches to handling extremism: Policies, perceptions and practices” (HEX-NA). HEX-NA compares different practices, institutional structures and perceptions of inter-agency collaboration models in the prevention of violent extremism across the Nordic countries.

[Police detectives on the TOR-network: A study on tensions between privacy and crime fighting](#)

Senior Research Fellow Jeanette Westlund Hegna, PhD programme at the Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.

The topic of this doctoral thesis is virtual jurisdiction on anonymous networks. Hegna examines the international legal frameworks for virtual jurisdiction in investigations on the TORnetwork. The main research question is: “How do the rules of the international legal frameworks affect the

ability of the police to investigate criminal acts committed on anonymous networks, and can the traditional understanding in international law of sovereignty and territory be maintained during investigations on the TORnetwork when the police do not have concrete knowledge of a website’s location?”. An important aim of this doctoral thesis is to use legal methodology to analyse and identify the rules of international law enforcement for virtual jurisdiction and the procedural right of the police to conduct investigations of anonymous networks.

[Punishment and welfare in prisoner treatment of substance users: A qualitative analysis of empowerment and collaboration in Norwegian drug counselling units](#)

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

This doctoral project examines how modern punishment and welfare ideals about

empowerment and cooperation are expressed and balanced in the treatment of prisoners in Norway. The aim of the study is to increase our knowledge of how empowerment and collaboration are played out in the treatment of incarcerated substance users which can encourage a practice where there is agreement between ideals and reality in the treatment of prisoners.

Empowerment has become a key concept in modern drug treatment and rehabilitation. This emphasises the importance of supporting substance users to be able to cope with their own problems and achieve (more) control and agency in their own life. To help develop empowerment, collaborative work processes, which cut across organisational and professional borders and which involve users in the design of services and their own change processes, are to be established.

The doctoral project examines Norwegian drug counselling units. Such units have been established in Norwegian prisons

in the past few years in order to give incarcerated substance users an adapted way of serving time in prison which is anchored in modern principles of punishment and welfare. The study builds on a wide selection of data consisting of focus group and individual interviews as well as participating observations at five drug counselling units. The informants are high-level managers in the legal and health fields, managers in the correctional services and prisons, staff working in the drug counselling units (psychologists from Special Health Care, care workers and prison officers from the prisons) as well as prisoners in five high security Norwegian drug counselling units. The doctoral discussion builds on scientific debates on prisons, interdisciplinary prison research with the main emphasis on organisational sociological theory, and treatment and rehabilitation theory.

The project has produced three articles and will conclude in Spring 2020.

Terrorists and targets: A relationship based on bad intentions, limited capacities and risk willingness

*Cato Hemmingby,
University of Stavanger*

This 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 emphasis 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 financed by the Ministry of Municipal Services.

Hemmingby presented his thesis in 2019.

How do Norwegian police train for 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 the project will contribute research-based knowledge to the operative education/training of the police, and also contribute to future research on the Norwegian police.

The project consists of three main parts. Part one charts the extent and characteristics of police use of physical force and coercive measures. Part two deals with police decision-making in the use of firearms, and part three compares basic firearms training in Norway and New Zealand.

The project is funded by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and is being written in English.

Interviewing the traumatised

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

The purpose of the project is to gain a better understanding of police procedure in interviews with 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 video recordings of 20 injured parties, interviews with the 18 investigators who conducted the interviews of the injured parties, and interviews with the 20 injured parties.

The project 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 at the University of Oslo. The project will conclude in Spring 2019.

Publication 2019:

Jakobsen, K. K. (2019). Empathy in investigative interviews of victims: How to understand it, how to measure it, and how to do it? *Police Practice and Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2019.1668789>

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

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

Legislation and judicial decisions are increasingly referred to as 'technologically neutral'. The project systematises and finds theoretical links in such technologically neutral justice, and tries to contribute insight into advantages and disadvantages of judicial decisions in criminal justice practice being made on the basis of technologically neutral justice.

Associate Professor Steinar Fredriksen is the academic supervisor and Associate Professor Maria Astrup Hjort (University of Oslo) is co-supervisor. The project is funded by the Research Council of Norway and is part of the bigger research project "ArsForensica" led by the Norwegian University of Science and Technology at Gjøvik (p. 36).

Publications in 2019:

Kaltenborn, J. F. (2019).

Teknologinøytralitet og datakriminalitet – særlig om klassifiseringen av begrepet datasystem. *Tidsskrift for strafferett*, 19(2), 148–167.

<https://doi.org/10.18261/issn.0809-9537-2019-02-03>

Kaltenborn, J. F. (2019, 4. april).

Når de ressurssterke ransakes. *Dagens næringsliv, Kronikk*. Hentet fra <https://www.dn.no/innlegg/jus/politi/tidal/nar-de-ressurssterke-ransakes/2-1-579800>

Lecture in 2019:

Kaltenborn, J. F. (2019, oktober). Teknologinøytralitet – på

søken etter et bedre begrep.
Presentation at Nordic Cyber-
crime Conference, PHS, Oslo.

[Dialogue in the police as a method of crime prevention](#)

Senior Research Fellow Elisabeth Myhre Lie, Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.

This doctoral project examines how dialogue as a method in crime prevention work affects the culture and identity of the police. The methodological approach has been fieldwork, and Lie has taken a closer look at the following areas of police work:

The work of the ‘dialogue police’ and the chief of operations with activists and others who arrange demonstrations and public protests, as well as public order risk supporters (football).

The dialogues between radicalisation contacts and people whom the police have concerns about in terms of radicalisation and violent extremism.

The preventive dialogues of

the Police Security Service (PST) with people whom the police have concerns about in terms of radicalisation and violent extremism, as well as people who are suspected of constituting a concern for people in authority.

The dialogues and work on the streets by the street patrols to prevent intoxication and crime among people under the age of 18.

In her analysis, Lie looks at how dialogue is an identity marker for the police, what the different practices described as dialogue are, how the different units function as bridge-builders between the perspectives of the police and the public, as well as ideals and realities in the use of dialogue as a method of crime prevention.

[Critical knowledge: The becoming of meaning and decision-making in the police control room](#)

Jenny Maria Lundgaard, Faculty of Law, University of Oslo. Operators in police control rooms answer emergency

calls about everything from non-significant to serious and time-critical incidents. In her PhD project, Lundgaard has, through comprehensive fieldwork at police control rooms in Norway and Scotland, looked into the role and mandate of an operation which continuously handles unpredictability and uncertainty.

Through technology, categorisation and discretionary selection processes, lack of clarity and confusion are transformed into manageable chunks – into what will, or will not, become police operations. In this way the control room has a gatekeeper function. The control room is described as both an object and a subject of power and government. It holds a position above that of the patrols, and it is shaped by control and management both from within the police and from political government, professionalisation and increased focus on emergency preparedness. The thesis demonstrates how

the control room attempts to create structures in order to deal with both the complexities they encounter every day and that which may occur in an imagined future.

Lundgaard presented her thesis in 2019.

Police experience of intellectually disabled persons subjected to abuse – with a particular look at investigation and prevention

Senior Research Fellow Karianne Moen, PhD programme in Professional Practice Studies, Nord University.

This project examines the practice of family and special operations coordinators in their encounters with disabled people who have been subjected to abuse. The study focuses in particular on what the coordinators experience in their practice in terms of what has been challenging and what has been helpful for the intellectually disabled in police handling of such cases. The study will be able to contribute

further knowledge to how cases involving intellectually disabled people are handled by the police and to a more consistent practice among the coordinators in this field. The aim of the project is to further clarify and develop practice.

Challenging and demanding work: Operational and organizational work – demands and individual and organizational resources as predictors of health and work engagement in the Norwegian Police Service (The Police Study)

Senior Research Fellow Lillis Rabbing, PhD programme in Health Psychology, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Oslo.

The project deals with specific differences in working conditions with significance for muscular and skeletal pain, work engagement and coping at work among various employee groups in the Norwegian police. Increased knowledge of how working conditions can affect the way a job is done is greatly important

in order to achieve an engaging working life that promotes health for all employees in the police force.

The study uses the job demands-resources model (the JD-R-model developed by Bakker and Demerouti (2007) and further develops previous studies in the field.

The first article of the project is a scoping review where the methods used to measure the experience of stress among police staff in many parts of the world are mapped and assessed. The study will illuminate and problematise the national and organisational context of the measurement methods.

Lectures in 2019:

Rabbing, L. & Bjørkelo, B. (2019, februar). *Challenging and Demanding Work: Operative and Organisational Work – Demands and Individual and Organizational Resources as Predictors of Health and Work Engagement in the Norwegian Police Service*. Presentation at

Policing and Society Conference, Akureyri.
Rabbing, L., Lau, B. & Bjørkelo, B. (2019, januar). *Challenging and Demanding work: Operative and Organizational Work – Demands and Individual and Organizational Resources as Predictors of Health and Work Engagement in the Norwegian Police Service*. Presentasjon på årssamling for forskergruppen «Organisasjon og ledelse», PHS, Oslo.

Poster 2019:

Rabbing, L., Lau, B., Bjørkelo, B. & Fostervold, K. I. (2019, mai/juni). *Norwegian Police Service Employee Study*. Posterpresentasjon på EAWOP Congress 2019, Torino.

How to discriminate between truthful and fabricated alibis

Senior Research Fellow
Marthe Lefsaaker Sakrisvold,
Department of Psychology,
University of Gothenburg.
The project examines the strategies employed in truthful

and fabricated statements of alibi witnesses, and how consistent these witness statements are.

The project aims to contribute to the research literature on alibis and the statements of alibi witnesses. This is a little studied topic in forensic psychology. The project has two parts. Firstly, based on a cognitive approach to lie detection, the project wishes to illuminate the strategies used when suspects claim true and false alibis supported by witnesses. This knowledge will then be used to develop strategic interview methods that can potentially improve reliability assessments in individual cases. The project is funded by PHS and the University of Gothenburg.

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, Faculty of Law, University of Bergen.
Private actors and civilian personnel with limited police authority are currently challenging

police powers, the unified police force and the police-educated profession. Bluntly stated, the police monopoly is in the process of being eroded at the edges by private actors and hollowed out by personnel who have only been granted limited police powers.

The overall research question of this project is whether the resources available to the various disciplines of the police monopoly are being used in an appropriate manner. The project will examine this question in the following four sub-categories:

- (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.
- (4) Assessments and opportunities for Norway going forward.

The project will attempt to clarify the content of 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 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 research 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 the surveys will be conducted using quantitative methods. Finally, assessments pertaining to legal policy will be undertaken.

[Military assistance to the police, with the emphasis 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 conflicts, and the Alta conflict in 1979–1981, to the debate on the role of the military in the aftermath of the 22 July attacks of 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 are two examples. In addition there is a regulation (the Assistance Instruction) which provides further details on certain aspects of such assistance. However, many questions 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 which come to determine the degree to which the military may assist the police.

The thesis deals with the following 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. The thesis was handed in for assessment in 2019.

[Mindset and decision-making in police operations](#)

*Senior Research Fellow Kristin
Stenshol, Department of Psychoso-*

cial Science, Faculty of Psychology, University of Bergen.

The project examines potential connections between mindset and decisions made in police operational situations. The project has two main parts. The first examines the mindset of police students in operational situations, and whether different ways of thinking can influence the police operational decisions that are being made in a training scenario. If any connections are found between mindset and decision-making, these results would be the starting-point of a mental training programme in order to support decision-making processes in operational situations. The testing of such a training programme represents the other main part of the project.

In Autumn 2018 a pre-investigation was carried out on six students who tested the measuring instruments and design of the first main investigation. The qualitative findings from this pre-investigation

formed the basis of an article in the journal *Politiforum* on 3 October 2019 with the title “Tankesett og beslutninger i skarpe operative situasjoner”. (Mindset and decision-making in operations involving critical situations). The article also gave information about the subsequent, second main investigation.

The first main investigation was carried out in Autumn 2019. All third-year students at PHS in Oslo were invited to participate. Of all the students who volunteered, 89 ended up completing all the elements of the investigation. The investigation consisted of a survey related to mindset and an observational study in the training simulator where decisions were measured according to predetermined indicators and accompanying debrief questions linked to what the respondents were thinking, contemplating and doing in the exercise. Ten qualitative in-depth interviews linked to the topics of the other

data sources were also conducted with the respondents from the same group. The data material consists of scores from the survey, video recordings from the exercise with accompanying completed observation sheets, sound recordings from debriefings and qualitative interviews. The analysis of these data will form the basis of two articles.

[The role of digital forensics detectives in the construction of digital evidence](#)

Senior Research Fellow Nina Sunde, Department of Criminology and Sociology in Law, Faculty of Law, University of Oslo. Research in the field of digital forensics has for many years been aimed at the development of procedures, tools and technologies. The role of the digital forensics investigator has been given scant attention from researchers.

This project will build on theory and methods from social science, digital forensics

and cognitive psychology, and seeks to advance the theoretical understanding of how digital evidence is constructed, and how the various actors in the criminal justice process influence the end result. One key issue in this respect is how notions like ‘objectivity’ and ‘reliability’ are understood among digital forensics detectives (DFD). This knowledge will form the basis of increased understanding of normative challenges with transparency in relation to the objectivity of DFDs and the reliability of the digital evidence. This will in turn form the basis of further discussion around normative aspects in relation to digital forensics investigations and digital evidence, and render visible the need for further empirical research. The research question is: “To what degree may an increased understanding of the role of the DFD in how digital evidence is constructed within a criminal investigation enable mitigation of errors and protection of the rule of law?”.

Publications 2019:

Sunde, I. M. & Sunde, N. (Red.). (2019). *Det digitale er et hurtigtog!: Vitenskapelige perspektiver på politiarbeid, digitalisering og teknologi*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.

Sunde, N. (2019). Digitale bevis – menneskelige feil. I I. M. Sunde & N. Sunde (Red.), *Det digitale er et hurtigtog!: Vitenskapelige perspektiver på politiarbeid, digitalisering og teknologi* (s. 53–82). Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.

Sunde, N. (2019). Struktureert hypoteseutvikling i etterforskning: En metode for å oppnå et bredt og objektivt utgangspunkt for etterforskning. I E. H. Olsvik & P. Risan (Red.), *Etterforskning under lupen* (s. 35–59). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

Sunde, N. & Dror, I. E. (2019). Cognitive and human factors in digital forensics: Problems, challenges, and the way forward. *Digital Investigation*, 29 (June 2019), s. 101–108. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diin.2019.03.011>

Sunde, N. & Sunde, I. M. (2019, 17. mars). Å tenke sakte på det digitale hurtigtoget. *Politiforum*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/a-tenke-sakte-pa-det-digitale-hurtigtoget/460527>

Sunde, N. & Bergum, U. (2019). Dataetterforskning – en ungdom med voksesmerter. Hentet fra <https://www.parat.com/norges-politilederslag-5410-406272/aktuelt/dataetterforskning-en-ungdom-med-voksesmerter>

Lectures 2019:

Sunde, N. (2019, februar). *Cyber Investigation Process*. Gjeste-forelesning på Masteremnet Cybercrime investigation, NTNU, Gjøvik.

Sunde, N. (2019, mars). *The Human Factor in the Construction of Digital Evidence*. Presentasjon på seminaret Pearls in Policing, PHS, Oslo.

Sunde, N. (2019, april). *The human factor in digital forensics*. Presentasjon på International weeks at PHS, PHS, Oslo.

Sunde, N. (2019, mai). *Unboxing*

digital evidence: The digital forensic detectives' role in the construction of digital evidence in criminal investigation.

Presentasjon på NSfK's 61st Research Seminar 2019, Helsingør.

Organised or economic crime? The significance of police organisation and competence in the understanding of crime in the workplace

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

What do the supervisory authorities' institutional configurations of organised and economic crime look like, and how do they affect the choice of cases and procedure? Empirically and analytically, the boundaries between economic and organised crime are not crystal clear, and crime in the workplace is an area of criminal activity which may include elements from both of these categories. How does the supervisory authorities' understanding of the

problem influence the strategies that are chosen and methods that are used? Are there any signs of change in the relationship between police operations that take place before and after a crime has been committed? The project will analyze data from interviews, observation, document studies and recorded data from the crime intelligence register, Indicia.

The project is funded by the Research Council of Norway.

Publications 2019:

Bjelland, H. F. & Vestby, A. (2019). «It's about using the full sanction catalogue»: On boundary negotiations in a multi-agency organised crime investigation. I B. Dupon, C. Whelan & P. K. Manning (Red.), *Policing across organisational boundaries: Developments in theory and practice* (s. 74–89). Abingdon-on-Thames: Routledge.

Vestby, A. & Vestby, J. (2019). Machine learning and the police: Asking the right

questions. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*.

<https://doi.org/10.1093/police/paz035>

Vestby, A. & Vestby, J. (2019, 19. oktober). Flere bør diskutere kunstig intelligens i politiet. Politiforum. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/flere-bor-diskutere-kunstig-intelligens-i-politiet/476849>

Media contributions 2019:

Stranden, A. L. (2019, 8. juni). Norges største menneskehandel-sak ble løst med kreativt samarbeid [Artikkel om Vestby & Bjellands presentasjon «Flere verktøy i verktøykassa»: Koordinering på tvers av etatsgrenser i Lime-saken på Politihøgskolens Forskningskonferanse 2019]. Hentet fra <https://forskning.no/a/1346409>

Lectures 2019:

Vestby, A. & Bjelland, H. F. (2019, juni). «Flere verktøy i verktøykassa»: Koordinering på tvers av etatsgrenser i Lime-saken. Presentasjon på Politihøgskolens Forsknings-

konferansen 2019, PHS, Oslo.
Vestby, A. & Bjelland, H. F. (2019, august). «Flere verktøy i verktøykassa»: Om tverretattlig koordinering i Lime-saken. Presentasjon på Fagseminar Kripos, Oslo.

Vestby, A. & Vestby, J. (2019, oktober). *Is it necessary to be a techie in order to understand AI? A methodology for non-techies to understand AI*. Presentasjon på The Nordic Cybercrime Conference 2019, PHS, Oslo.

Vestby, A. & Vestby, J. (2019, april). *Machine learning and the police: Asking the right questions*. Presentasjon på seminar for forskergruppen PIDS, Oslo.

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

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

The project seeks to find out what shapes police students, and how they shape themselves on their journey towards a professional career in

the police. The project examines in particular what types of students 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.

Thesis defence 2019

- Cato Hemmingby. *Terrorists and targets. A relationship based on bad intentions, limited capacities and risk willingness (Doctoral dissertation)*. University of Stavanger, Stavanger. <https://www.uis.no/article.php?articleID=135216&categoryID=23287>
- Heidi Fischer Bjelland. *Facing complexity: Police officers' reasoning and response to human trafficking (Doctoral thesis)*. University of Oslo. <https://www.sv.uio.no/iss/forskning/aktuelt/arrangementer/disputaser/2019/disputas-heidi-fischer-bjelland.html>

- Kappen i PIA: <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2583289>
- Jenny Maria Lundgaard. *Kritisk kunnskap: Meningsdannelse og beslutningsprosesser ved politiets operasjonssentral (Doctoral dissertation)*. University of Oslo. <https://www.jus.uio.no/ikrs/forskning/arrangementer/disputaser/2019/jenny-maria-lundgaard.html>
- Oddbjørg Edvardsen. *Politipatruljens møte med barn som lever med vold i hjemmet: En fenomenologisk undersøkelse av politipatruljens praksis (Doctoral dissertation)*. NORDB University, Bodø. https://www.nord.no/no/aktuelt/kalender/Sider/Disputas-oddbjorg-edvardsen.aspx?fbclid=IwAR2ey6xFl-n8K5QuEJ7q4ZBj8E_azu8Bb8yJ-n84s-579hyvx8g6iYUZb_JE4
The dissertation in PIA: <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2611627>

Being a Clear and Active Communicator of Knowledge in Academia and the Police/Judiciary, and an Active Participant in Public Debate

A focus on knowledge dissemination in academia and the police/justice sector is incorporated in the PHS strategy for 2017–2021²⁷. The importance of being an active participant in social debate is also emphasised. Registrations in CRISTin (Current Research Information System in Norway) provide basic information about publications and papers produced by PHS staff in 2019. The sections “Reported publications” and “Reported conference papers and academic presentations” give a detailed overview.

Since 2011, registration of all types of publications and their dissemination at PHS has been done in CRISTin, which is a joint research information system for the health, research institute and higher education sectors 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.

Scientific and academic lectures

PHS aims to be an active and clear contributor to the social

debate in its specialised fields, and to demonstrate its competence both to society in general and to the judicial sector in particular. Academic staff therefore have a special responsibility to participate in the public debate and to make contributions that can lead to better decisions and assessments in the police and the rest of the judicial sector.

Table 1 shows that the total number of registered lectures given in academic, police-related and popular science circles is almost unchanged from 2018 to

²⁷ Politihøgskolen [2016]. *Strategi 2017-2021*. Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

2019. What is different in 2019 is the registration of roughly the same number of scientific as academic/popular science lectures.

As in previous years there is reason to believe that the number of lectures given is considerably higher than what is registered in CRISTin because many

colleagues do not register oral dissemination at all. The 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 CRISTin in order to illustrate the diversity in activities at the college.

Figures for media contributions in previous years are incomplete and have been collected in different ways.²⁸ Again in 2019, staff members have registered different types of media contributions in CRISTin, and the registered number has almost doubled compared to 2018.

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF LECTURES, POSTERS AND MEDIA CONTRIBUTIONS PER YEAR FROM PHS (2010-2019).

Type of activity	2010-13	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Scientific lectures	192	33	29	49	39	46	63
Academic/popular science lectures	135	66	65 ²⁹	64	92	85	69
Posters	15	3	1	-	1	1	2
Media contributions	695 (estimat)	894 ³⁰	-	-	12	23	44

28 Se tidligere utgaver av Forskingen ved Politihøgskolen for flere detaljer om dette.

29 54 registrert i CRISTin + 11 rapportert utenom.

30 1 = omtale i artikkel/intervju.

Scientific and academic publications

Table 2 shows the number of reported published written works in 2019 by the type of

publications reported in CRISTin. Following a slight reduction from 2017 to 2018, the collected number of publications rose again in 2019. It is nevertheless

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

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF SCIENTIFIC AND ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS PER YEAR FROM PHS (2010–2019).

Type of publication	2010-13	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Scientific monographs	6	1	2	8	3	3	1
Scientific chapters	42	10	17	17	20	21	23
Articles in scientific journals	64	28	21	32	41	18	34
Anthologies	-	2	4	6	4	2	1
Textbooks/academic literature	12	3	2	3	4	5	3
Academic chapters/articles in books, journals and encyclopaedias	42	12	13	21	15	19 ³¹	29
Opinion pieces, editorials, etc.	30	22	17	17	9	18	31
Total reports in CRISTIN ³² PHS Research ³³	36 21	6 4	6 4	4 -	11 5 ³⁴	15 6	4 3
Doctoral theses	6	2	0	2	4	2	4
Masters dissertations	5	4	2	3	1	1	3
Total number of works	269	88	88	114	112	102	136

31 Including "Short communications".

32 Number of reports written by staff at PHS.

33 In the "PHS Research" series, reports may have been written by others who are not PHS staff.

34 Four unique publications and one report in both Norwegian and English versions.

long time. It is therefore difficult to say whether any increase or decrease from year to year is genuine. Only by looking at the development over a longer period can we form a correct picture of “production” at PHS, however we have never before had a higher number of publications than in 2019!

The greatest change from 2018 to 2019 is that the number of scientific articles has almost doubled. There are two more scientific chapters. The number of scientific monographs has gone down from three in 2018 to one in 2019. The number of academic chapters and opinion pieces has increased in 2019 – around half the opinion pieces in 2019 dealt with various aspects linked to the cut in the number of students at PHS.

Only four reports were published in 2019 – three of them in the series PHS Research. The number of reports will vary from year to year, but PHS would like staff primarily to publish in the journal *Nordisk politiforskning* (or

other credit-bearing publishing channels) whenever possible. The report 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 vehicle. A scientific monograph – that is to say a book with one author – provides five points if it is published by a “level one publisher”, but eight points if it is published by a “level two publisher”. The number of monographs published at an institution will therefore strongly manifest itself in terms of the total number of publication points awarded to the institution. An article in a journal written by a single author published in a “level one journal” provides one point, while an article in a “level two journal” is worth as many as three points. Where there are several authors the points are shared between them.

In 2015, a change in how publication points are calculated was introduced after an evaluation of the Norwegian publishing indicator³⁵ by the Danish Centre for Studies in Research 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 an institutional level. This has been in force since 2015. The calculation criteria for joint publications 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 collaboration in 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 points

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

TABLE 3. PHS PUBLICATION POINTS DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO PUBLICATION TYPE AND IN TOTAL (2011–2019).

Type of publication	2011-13	2014	2015 ³⁶	2016	2017	2018	2019
Monograph	28	5	10	39,2	12,07	15	8
Anthology article with /ISBN	19,4	5,52	11	11,3	14,06	13,9	14,32
Journal article with/ ISSN	40,61	15,62	19	24,8	39,26	15,32	29,14
Total number of publication points	88,01	26,14	40	75,3	65,39	43,22	51,46

for their contributions than was the case with the old model (up to and including 2014); international collaboration provides more points than national collaboration. PHS benefitted from this again in 2019, because PHS staff are increasingly finding collaboration partners outside Norway.

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 scientific publications increased

from 2018 to 2019, which also resulted in a gratifying increase in the number of publication points.

The number and scientific level of published monographs are the two single factors that most strongly affect publication points. As seen in Table 2, we have only one scientific monograph in 2019, but this is at level two and therefore gives as many as eight points. The increase in the number of publication points from 2018 to 2019 was mainly due to the increase in the number of scientific articles.

National Knowledge Repository (NVA)

Unit (The directorate for ICT and joint services in higher education and research) – in collaboration with representatives of universities and research institutes – is working to realise the new national knowledge repository (NVA) which is due to be ready for testing at selected institutions during Spring 2020.

The background to the establishment of NVA is official guidelines approved in 2017³⁷, stating the government's intention that all Norwegian public-

³⁶ New model for the calculation of publication points from 2015.

³⁷ Ministry of Education and Research (2017). *Nasjonale mål og retningslinjer for åpen tilgang til vitenskapelige artikler* (Letter dated 22 August 2017). Taken from <https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/ae7f1c4b97d34806b37dc767be1fce76/nasjonale-mal-og-retningslinjer-for-apen-tilgang-til-vitenskapelige-artikler.pdf>

ly-funded scientific articles shall be open-access by 2024. The plan is to make NVA a joint platform for the archiving of all types of scientific publications (articles, books, chapters, reports), research data, research dissemination, student assignments etc. The new joint platform

will look after the needs which are today covered by the local knowledge repositories – like our own institutional archive, PIA. In addition, the functionality of today's CRIS tin will gradually be closely linked to NVA in such a way that CRIS tin and NVA will emerge as a unit and operate on

a foundation of common data. The aim is to avoid duplication of data and be able to “work smarter” through more efficient and cost-saving work processes linked to the registration and rights clearance of publications and other material in NVA.

Reported publications in 2019

Scientific monographs

Solhjell, R. (2019). *Dimensions of African Statehood: Everyday Governance and Provision of Public Goods*. Abingdon-on-Thames: Routledge.

Scientific anthologies

Sunde, I. M. & Sunde, N. (2019). *Det digitale er et hurtigtog!: Vitenskapelige perspektiver på politiarbeid, digitalisering og teknologi*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.

Scientific chapters (in anthologies)

Aarset, M. & Glomseth, R. (2019). Police leadership during challenging times. I J. F. Albrecht, G. den Heyer & P. Stanislas (Red.), *Policing and minority communities: Contemporary issues and global perspectives* (s. 29–53). Cham, Switzerland: Springer International.

Bjelland, H. F. & Vestby, A. (2019). «It's about using the full sanction catalogue»: On boundary negotiations in a multi-agency organised crime

investigation. I B. Dupon, C. Whelan & P. K. Manning (Red.), *Policing across organisational boundaries: Developments in theory and practice* (s. 74–89). Abingdon-on-Thames, England: Routledge.

Bjørge, T. & Gjelsvik, I. M. (2019). Sheep in wolf's clothing?: The taming of the Soldiers of Odin in Norway. I T. Bjørge & M. Mareš (Red.), *Vigilantism against migrants and minorities* (s. 257–271). Abingdon-on-Thames: Routledge.

Bjørge, T. & Mareš, M. (2019).

- Comparative perspectives on vigilantism against migrants and minorities. I T. Bjørgo & M. Mareš (Red.), *Vigilantism against migrants and minorities* (s. 305–334). Abingdon-on-Thames, England: Routledge.
- Dahl, J. Y. & Bjelland, H. F. (2019). Politiets datasystemer som kilde til innsikt i politiets etterforskningspraksiser. I I. M. Sunde & N. Sunde (Red.), *Det digitale er et hurtigtog!: Vitenskapelige perspektiver på politiarbeid, digitalisering og teknologi* (s. 209–226). Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.
- Evjen, S., Gunnerud, G. A. R., Lædre, O., Søfting, R. & Lohne, J. (2019). Sub-Contractors' perception of contracting: The Case of crime. I I. Lill & E. Witt (Red.), *10th Nordic Conference on Construction Economics and Organization* (Emerald Reach Proceeding Series, vol. 2) (s. 59–67). Bingley, England: Emerald Group.
- Flaatten, S. (2019). Tjenestepersonens lojalitet. I C. C. Eriksen (Red.), *Den unge Marx: Rett, samfunn og vitenskapsteori* (s. 175–202). Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Flaatten, S. (2019). Vedtøyverienes rett og politikk. I C. C. Eriksen (Red.), *Den unge Marx: Rett, samfunn og vitenskapsteori* (s. 91–111). Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Flinterud, G. (2019). Child Stars at the Zoo: The Rise and Fall of Polar Bear Knut. I T. McDonald & D. Vandersommers (Red.), *Zoo Studies: A New Humanities* (Chapter 8). Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press.
- Gjelsvik, I. M. & Bjørgo, T. (2019). Med flere tanker i hodet samtidig: Politiets forebyggende arbeid mot radikalisering og voldelig ekstremisme. I S. Lid & G. Heierstad (Red.), *Forebygging av radikalisering og voldelig ekstremisme: Norske handlemåter i møtet med terror* (s. 133–151). Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.
- Gundhus, H. O. I., Talberg, O. N. & Wathne, C. T. (2019). Politiskjønnnet under press. I I. M. Sunde & N. Sunde (Red.), *Det digitale er et hurtigtog!: Vitenskapelige perspektiver på politiarbeid, digitalisering og teknologi* (s. 83–115). Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.
- Gunnerud, G. A. R., Evjen, S., Søfting, R., Lædre, O., Kjesbu, N. E. & Lohne, J. (2019). Project managers: Gatekeepers or inside men?. I I. Lill & E. Witt (Red.), *10th Nordic Conference on Construction Economics and Organization* (Emerald Reach Proceeding Series, vol. 2) (s. 69–75). Bingley, England: Emerald Group.
- Hansen, A. L. & Sandvik, A. M. (2019). Mindboost. I B. H. Johnsen & J. Eid (Red.), *Operativ psykologi 2* (s. 149–162). Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.
- Heivoll, G. (2019). «Stedse være forsynet med tilstrækkelig magt til at undertrykke urolige bevægelser»: Christian Magnus Falsen om sikkerhet, politi og folk i det offentlige rom. I R. Hemstad & D.

- Michalsen (Red.), *Frie ord i Norden?: Offentlighet, ytringsfrihet og medborgerskap 1814–1914* (s. 259–277). Oslo: Pax.
- Heivoll, G. (2019). Å ikke se skogen for bare trær: Anakronismer som metodisk utfordring for den politirettshistoriske forskningen. I J. Ø. Sunde, *Fordom og forventning: Ei handbok i rettshistorisk metode* (Oslo Studies in Legal History) (s. 72–89). Oslo: Akademisk Publisering.
- Holmboe, M. (2019). Politiet og personvernet: Retten til eget bilde, særlig i sosiale medier I I. M. Sunde & N. Sunde (Red.), *Det digitale er et hurtigtog!: Vitenskapelige perspektiver på politiarbeid, digitalisering og teknologi* (s. 145–176). Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.
- Mareš, M. & Bjørge, T. (2019). Vigilantism against migrants and minorities: Concepts and goals of current research. I T. Bjørge & M. Mareš (Red.), *Vigilantism against migrants and minorities* (s. 1–30). Abingdon-on-Thames, England: Routledge.
- Paulsen, J. E. (2019). Holdninger til høyteknologi. I I. M. Sunde & N. Sunde (Red.), *Det digitale er et hurtigtog!: Vitenskapelige perspektiver på politiarbeid, digitalisering og teknologi* (s. 23–49). Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.
- Phelps, J. & Simensen, T. K. (2019). Kroppskamera og norsk politiarbeid. I I. M. Sunde & N. Sunde (Red.), *Det digitale er et hurtigtog!: Vitenskapelige perspektiver på politiarbeid, digitalisering og teknologi* (s. 117–142). Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.
- Sandvik, A. M. (2019). Konflikthåndtering: Med oppdragsløsning i fokus I B. H. Johnsen & J. Eid (Red.), *Operativ psykologi 2* (s. 231–250). Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.
- Solhjell, R. (2019). Garbage collection in Bukavu: «The political class does not take care of Garbage here». I T. De Herdt & K. Titeca, *Negotiating public services in the Congo: State society and governance* (s. 168–189). London: Zed Books.
- Sunde, I. M. (2019). Sweetie, et politibarn eller en politistyrke på internett?. I I. M. Sunde & N. Sunde (Red.), *Det digitale er et hurtigtog!: Vitenskapelige perspektiver på politiarbeid, digitalisering og teknologi* (s. 177–205). Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.
- Sunde, N. (2019). Digitale bevis – menneskelige feil. I I. M. Sunde & N. Sunde (Red.), *Det digitale er et hurtigtog!: Vitenskapelige perspektiver på politiarbeid, digitalisering og teknologi* (s. 53–82). Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.

Scientific articles

- Aas, G. (2019). Kampen om norsk politiutdanning. *Tidskrift for profesjonsstudier*, 15(28), 26–34. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2592775>
- Aas, G. (2019). Policing the penal provisions on repeated and severe domestic violence. *Nordisk politiforskning*, 6(2), 93–110.

- Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2635304>
- Aas, G., Thomassen, G. & Sund, A. K. (2019). Holder norsk politiutdanning mål (slik politiet selv vurderer den)? *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Kriminalvidenskap*, 106(2), 188–210. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2622102>
- Berge, J., Støren, Ø., Hertel, J. K., Gjevestad, E. S., Småstuen, M. C. & Hjelmæsath, J. (2019). Associations between cardiorespiratory fitness and weight loss in patients with severe obesity undergoing an intensive lifestyle intervention program: Retrospective cohort study. *BMC Endocrine Disorders*, 19(1), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12902-019-0394-z>
- Blocq, D. & Damen, M.-L. (2019). Social (Dis)Approval and Collective Action Participation: Reevaluating the Positive Linearity Thesis. *Sociological inquiry*, 89(4), 727–749. <https://doi.org/10.1111/soin.12320>
- Calderon, S., Ask, K., Mac Giolla, E. & Granhag, P. A. (2019). The mental representation of true and false intentions: A comparison of schema-consistent and schema-inconsistent tasks. *Cognitive Research: Principles and Implications*, 4(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41235-019-0173-4>
- Dahl, J. Y. (2019). Spaningsblikket: En utforskning av politispanerens lesning av omgivelsene. *Tidsskrift for samfunnsforskning*, 60(3), 211–227. <https://doi.org/10.18261/issn.1504-291X-2019-03-01>
- Dillern, T. (2019). The Act of knowing: Michael Polanyi meets contemporary natural science. *Foundations of Science*, 1–13. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2620545>
- Filstad, C., Traavik, L. E. M. & Gorli, M. (2019). Belonging at work: The experiences, representations and meanings of belonging. *Journal of Workplace Learning*, 31(2), 116–142. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2610512>
- Flaatten, S. (2019). The laws of the economy: Decriminalizing business transgressions in the late 19th century. *Management & Organizational History*, 14(4), 337–349. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17449359.2019.1702886>
- Gamian-Wilk, M. & Bjørkelo, B. (2019). The role of personality in the form of temperament in relation to bullying at work. *Polish Psychological Bulletin*, 50(3), 237–246.
- Granhag, P. A., Oleszkiewicz, S., Sakrisvold, M. L. & Kleinman, S. M. (2019). The Scharff technique: training military intelligence officers to elicit information from small cells of sources. *Psychology, Crime and Law*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2019.1669600>
- Gundhus, H. I. & Jansen, P. T. (2019). Pre-crime and policing of migrants: Anticipatory action meets management of concerns. *Theoretical criminology*, 24(1), 90–109. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1362480619873347>
- Helleve, I., Almås, A. G. & Bjørkelo, B. (2019). Becoming a professional digital compe-

- tent teacher. *Professional Development in Education*, 46(2), 324–336. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19415257.2019.1585381>
- Hoel, L. A. (2019). Police students' experience of participation and relationship during in-field training. *Police Practice & Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2019.1664302>
- Holgersson, S. (2019). Whistleblowing within the Swedish Police. *Nordisk politiforskning*, 6(1), 24–45. <https://doi.org/10.18261/issn.1894-8693-2019-01-04>
- Holgersson, S. & Wieslander, M. (2019). Conducting critical research on powerful organisations: Challenges for research independence. *Nordisk politiforskning*, 6(2), 136–155. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2635332>
- Holmboe, M. (2019). Kommentar til L. 14.06.2014 nr. 49 Konfliktrådsloven. *Norsk Lovkommentar*. Oslo: Gyldendal rettsdata.
- Holmboe, M., Leer-Salvesen, K. & Vatnar, S. K. B. (2019). Avverging av mishandling i nære relasjoner: En flerfaglig tilnærming: Del I. *Tidsskrift for familierett, arverett og barnevernrettslige spørsmål*, 17(2), 114–130. <https://doi.org/10.18261/issn.0809-9553-2019-02-02>
- Holmboe, M., Leer-Salvesen, K. & Vatnar, S. K. B. (2019). Avverging av mishandling i nære relasjoner: En flerfaglig tilnærming: Del II. *Tidsskrift for familierett, arverett og barnevernrettslige spørsmål*, 17(3), 263–280. <https://doi.org/10.18261/issn.0809-9553-2019-03-05>
- Jakobsen, K. K. (2019). Empathy in investigative interviews of victims: How to understand it, how to measure it, and how to do it? *Police Practice & Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2019.1668789>
- Kaltenborn, J. F. (2019). Teknologinøytralitet og datakriminalitet – særlig om klassifiseringen av begrepet datasystem. *Tidsskrift for strafferett*, 19(2), 148–167. <https://doi.org/10.18261/issn.0809-9537-2019-02-03>
- Klatran, H. K. (2019). «Jeg prøver å fremstå så mandig som jeg kan»: Fornærmelse, subjektivering og motstand blant LHBTIQ-personer. *Tidsskrift for kjønnsforskning*, 43(3), 213–229. <https://doi.org/10.18261/issn.1891-1781-2019-03-06>
- Nordvik, R., Toolan, F. & Axelsson, S. (2019). Using the object ID index as an investigative approach for NTFS file systems. *Digital Investigation*, 28(April 2019), 530–539. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diin.2019.01.013>
- Nordvik, R., Georges, H., Toolan, F. & Axelsson, S. (2019). Reverse engineering of ReFS. *Digital Investigation*, (30), 127–147. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diin.2019.07.004>
- Nyborg, I. L. P., Ganapathy, J. & Nimruzi, A. (2019). From guns to roses: Understanding community-oriented policing in Afghanistan. *Journal of Human Security*, 15(2), 54–69. <https://doi.org/10.12924/johs2019.15020054>
- Paulsen, J. E. (2019). A

- Values-based Methodology in Policing. *Etikk i praksis*, 13(1), 21–38. <https://doi.org/10.5324/EIP.V13I1.2547>
- Pedersen, T. & Jansen, P. T. (2019). Seduced by secrecy – perplexed by complexity: Effects of secret vs. open-source on intelligence credibility and analytic confidence. *Intelligence and national security*, 34(6), 881–898. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02684527.2019.1628453>
- Sandvik, A. M., Gjevestad, E. S., Aabrekk, E., Öman, P. H., Kjendlie, P.-L., Hystad, S. W., Bartone, P. T., Hansen, A. L. & Johnsen, B. H. (2019). Physical fitness and psychological hardiness as predictors of parasympathetic control in response to stress: A Norwegian police simulator training study. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11896-019-09323-8>
- Solhjell, R. (2019). «Hele skolen trenger ikke den oppmerksomheten»: Etniske minoriteters opplevelser av politiets skolebesøk på Oslos østkant. *Nordisk politiforskning*, 6(2), 156–168. <https://doi.org/10.18261/issn.1894-8693-2019-02-06>
- Sunde, I. M. (2019). Datakrimretten i «fugleperspektiv». *Tidsskrift for strafferett*, (2), 129-147. <https://doi.org/10.18261/issn.0809-9537-2019-02-02>
- Sunde, I. M. (2019). Har vi behov for straffebud om datakriminalitet? *Tidsskrift for strafferett*, 19(2), 168–185. <https://doi.org/10.18261/issn.0809-9537-2019-02-04>
- Sunde, N. & Dror, I. E. (2019). Cognitive and human factors in digital forensics: Problems, challenges, and the way forward. *Digital Investigation*, 19(June 2019), 101–108. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diin.2019.03.011>
- Vestby, A. & Vestby, J. (2019). Machine learning and the police: Asking the right questions. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/polic/paz035>
- Textbooks/academic literature**
- Fredriksen, S. & Spurkland, K. (2019). *Ordensjuss*. Oslo: Gyldendal Juridisk.
- Heivoll, G. & Fredriksen, S. (2019). *Forvaltningsrett for politiet: En innføring*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Heivoll, G. & Fredriksen, S. (2019). *Forvaltningsrett for politiet: Oppgaver med løsningsforslag*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Academic chapters/introductions (in edited books)**
- Holmboe, M. (2019). Ungdom, sex og straff – om straffbortfall og straffnedsettelse på grunn av jevnbyrdighet i alder og utvikling. I K. E. Sæther, K. Kvande R. Torgersen & U. Stridbeck (Red.), *Straff & frihet: Til vern om den liberale rettsstat* (s. 315–336). Oslo: Gyldendal Juridisk.
- Holmboe, M. (2019). Ungdomsstraff og ungdomsoppfølging: Juridiske vurderinger og forslag til lovendringer. I T. M.



- Andrews & A. K. Eide (Red.), *Mellom hjelp og straff – fungerer nye straffereaksjoner for ungdommer etter intensjonen?* (NF-rapport nr. 2/19) (s. 180–199). Bodø: Nordlandsforskning.
- Myhrer, T.-G. (2019). Avklaringer og utvikling i forståelsen av straffeprosessloven §§ 224–226 i perioden 1987–2019. I K. E. Sæther, K. Kvande, R. Torgersen & U. Stridbeck (Red.), *Straff & frihet: Til vern om den liberale rettsstat* (s. 461–473). Oslo: Gyldendal Juridisk.
- Olsvik, E. H. (2019). Om integrasjon av humanistisk metodologi i etterforskningslæren. I E. H. Olsvik & P. Risan (Red.), *Etterforskning under lupen* (s. 181–191). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.
- Risan, P. & Madsen, K. (2019). Politiavhør av traumatiserte vitner: Et mellommenneskelig perspektiv. I E. H. Olsvik & P. Risan (Red.), *Etterforskning under lupen* (s. 127–155). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.
- Sunde, I. M. (2019). Patruljering på internett. I K. E. Sæther, K. Kvande, R. Torgersen & U. Stridbeck (Red.), *Straff & frihet: Til vern om den liberale rettsstat* (s. 597–608). Oslo: Gyldendal Juridisk.
- Sunde, N. (2019). Strukturert hypoteseutvikling i etterforskning: En metode for å oppnå et bredt og objektivt utgangspunkt for etterforskning. I E. H. Olsvik & P. Risan (Red.), (s. 35–59). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.
- Sunde, I. M. & Sunde, N. (2019). Å tenke langsomt på det digitale hurtigtoget. I I. M. Sunde & N. Sunde (Red.), *Det digitale er et hurtigtoget!: Vitenskapelige perspektiver på politiarbeid, digitalisering og teknologi* (s. 15–19). Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.

Academic articles

- Bjerknes, O. T. (2019). Bli mistenkte «Gjort kjent med saken» slik lovkravet tilsier? *Politiform*, 2019(10). Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2626483>
- Ellefsen, B. & Leirvik, M. S. (2019, 2. november). Problematisk at politiets toppledelse ikke tar til motmæle. *Politiform*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiform.no/artikler/problematisk-at-politiets-toppledelse-ikke-tar-til-motmaele/477957>
- Ellefsen, B. (2019). Konstabelreformens strategier. *Årsskrift Norsk Politihistorisk Selskap*, 25(2019), 25–38.
- Filstad, C. & Karp, T. (2019, 14. februar). Noe galt med lederkulturen? Det finner vi ingen bevis for. *Politiform*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiform.no/artikler/noe-galt-med-lederkulturen-det-finner-vi-ingen-bevis-for/458008>

- Fulland, J., Haugen, B. S. H., Nordfjeld, Ø. & Larsson, P. (2019). Storhotell midt i byparken?. *Fortidsvern*, 44(2), 36–41.
- Glomseth, R. (2019). Britisk rapport om organisert kriminalitet: Hvilke lærdommer kan politiet i Norge trekke ut? *Politiforum*, 2019(5), 61.
- Glomseth, R. (2019). Hva er organisasjonskultur, og hvorfor bry seg med den?. *Magma – Tidsskrift for økonomi og ledelse*, 2019(2), 11–14. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2594959>
- Glomseth, R. (2019, 22. februar). Ledere sosialiseres inn i politi-ledelseskulturen. *Politiforum*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/ledere-sosialiseres-inn-i-politi-ledelseskulturen/458551>
- Glomseth, R. & Glomseth, A. (2019, 13. august). Tre ting motiverer ansatte. *Dagens Perspektiv, Synspunkt*. Hentet fra <https://www.dagensperspektiv.no/2019/tre-ting-motiverer-ansatte>
- Handegård, T. L. & Berg, C. R. (2019). Politiets forebyggende innsats i tverrfaglig og tverretatlig samarbeid. *Bedre Skole*, 2019(1), 24–31.
- Holm, R. & Nymo, K. (2019, 23. januar). På nett med lederopplæring. *Norsk politilederslag, Aktuelt*. Hentet fra <https://www.parat.com/npl/pa-nett-med-leder-opplaering-5410-406443>
- Holmboe, M. (2019). «Døm ikke!». *Nytt norsk kirkeblad: for teologi og praksis*, 2019(3), 105–111. Hentet fra <https://www.tf.uio.no/forskning/publikasjoner/nytt-norsk-kirkeblad/nnk-i-pdf/nnk-2019-3.pdf>
- Holmboe, M. (2019). Faglig frihet for teoretikere og praktikere. *Kritisk juss*, 45(1), 6–17. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2607515>
- Holmboe, M. (2019, 20. november). Politihøgskolens styre har samme faglige ansvar og autonomi som andre høgskoler. *Politiforum*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/politihogskolens-styre-har-samme-faglige-ansvar-og-autonomi-som-andre-hogskoler-br/479414>
- Holmboe, M. (2019). Utvalgte høyesterettsavgjørelser i straffeprosess 2018. *Tidsskrift for strafferett*, 19(3), 313–336.
- Holmboe, M. (2019). Utvalgte høyesterettsavgjørelser i strafferett 2018. *Tidsskrift for strafferett*, 19(1), 53–84. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2607516>
- Paulsen, J. E. & Simensen, T. K. (2019). Generalistens rolle i etterretningsstyrt politiarbeid. *Nordisk politiforskning*, 6(2), 169181. <https://doi.org/10.18261/issn.1894-8693-2019-02-07>
- Sand, P. H. (2019, 14. mai). Politiet gir stadig oftere begrenset politimyndighet til ansatte uten politiutdanning. *Politiforum*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/politiet-gir-i-stadig-storregrad-begrenset-politimyndighet-til-ansatte-uten-politiutdanning/465211>
- Stenshol, K. & Knudsen, S. (2019, 3. oktober). Tankesett og beslutninger i skarpe, operative situasjoner. *Politiforum*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/tankesett-og-beslutninger-i-skarpe-operative-situasjoner-br/475620>
- Sunde, N. & Sunde, I. M. (2019, 17. mars). Å tenke sakte

på det digitale hurtigtoget. *Politiforum*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/a-tenke-sakte-pa-det-digitale-hurtigtoget/460527>

Sørli, V. L., Ellefsen, B., Egge, M., Filstad, C., Glomseth, R. & Larsson, P. (2019, 18. oktober). Regjeringens mål om politidekning er utdatert. *Politiforum*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/regjeringens-mal-om-politidekning-er-utdatert/476826?fbclid=IwAR-1RdWIRclo8gB6M9EIFCRPfesJ6dFksp-BPEcu4M9FP2mXfkfMHNZWABS-s>

Abstract

Hegerstad, C., Dillern, T., Giske, R. & Shalfawi, S. A. I. (2019). The relationship between mental toughness and physical Performance test in police college students. *Journal of Sports Sciences*, 37(sup1), 27. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02640414.2019.1671688>

Opinion pieces

Bjørge, T. (2019, 18. november). Taking the law into one's own hands? On the nature, organization and rationale of

vigilantism against Migrants and Minorities in Europe. *Right Now!* Hentet fra <https://www.sv.uio.no/c-rex/english/news-and-events/right-now/2019/vigilantism.html>

Ellefsen, B. (2019, 20. august). Aldri før har lokaldemokratiet bestemt mindre over politiet. *Aftenposten*. Hentet fra <https://www.aftenposten.no/meninger/kronikk/i/MRp6nJ/Aldri-for-har-lokaldemokratiet--bestemt-mindre-over-politiet--Birgitte-Ellefsen>

Ellefsen, B. (2019, 17. oktober). Regjeringen vil ha færre politiutdannede, dårligere politiutdanning og mindre politiforskning. *Khrono*. Hentet fra <https://khrono.no/birgitte-ellefsen-meninger-phs/regjeringen-vil-ha-faerre-politiutdannede-darligere-politiutdanning-og-mindre-politiforskning/412521>

Ellefsen, B. (2019, 3. desember). Taust fra maktas høye tind. *Klassekampen, Debatt*. Hentet fra <https://dagens.klassekampen.no/2019-12-03/debatt-taust-fra-maktas-hoye-tind>

Ellefsen, B. (2019, 5. desember). Regjeringen har vist at den ikke er egnet til å styre en politiutdanning. *Khrono*.

Hentet fra <https://khrono.no/regjeringen-har-vist-at-den-ikke-er-egnet-til-a-styre-en-politiutdanning/424680?fbclid=IwAR2rN9JIGp-5s7NylZKaDkQ0fJBmCc3svCn87DimQl-XDTm6pChWAcRbVCNM>

Ellefsen, B. (2019, 6. desember). I sin beslutningsiver glemte regjeringen å spørre seg om beslutningsgrunnlaget var godt nok. *Politiforum*. Hentet fra https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/i-sin-beslutningsiver-glemte-regjeringen-a-sporre-seg-om-beslutningsgrunnlaget-var-godt-nok/480436?fbclid=IwAR-3c6xjtJ2RSzdD0Jnnqm7WxAbH3DpgW-mINbwIClOmLl_tZsk05dcbx0

Ellefsen, B. & Birkeland, Å. (2019, 24. oktober). Politihøgskolen uenige med Adresseavisen på lederplass: Regjeringen feilinformerer om politiutdanningen. *Adresseavisen*. Hentet fra https://www.adressa.no/meninger/ordetfritt/2019/10/24/Politihogskolen-uenige-med-Adresseavisen-pa-lederplass-Regjeringen-feilinformerer-om-politiutdanningen-20227920.ece?fbclid=IwAR3946TeVokKHtN91_Ur

Ellefsen, B., Flaatten, S. &

- Fredriksen, S. (2019, 22. oktober). Står politiutdanningens høgskolestatus for fall?. *Forskerforum.no*. Hentet fra <https://www.forskerforum.no/star-polititidningens-hogskolestatus-for-fall/>
- Glomseth, R. (2019, 25. januar). Politilederes bakgrunn. *Lensmannsbladet – Politilederen*. Hentet fra <https://www.politilederen.no/nyheter/2010-politilederes-bakgrunn>
- Glomseth, R. (2019, 13. november). Lederskap og kontekstuell intelligens. *Dagens Perspektiv, Synspunkt*. Hentet fra <https://www.dagensperspektiv.no/2019/lederskap-og-kontekstuell-intelligens>
- Glomseth, R., Hætta, E. K. & Skjønberg, Ø. (2019, 12. april). Dårlig idé å slå sammen Politihøgskolen og Kriminalomsorgens utdanningscenter. *Dagens Perspektiv, Synspunkt*. Hentet fra <https://www.dagensperspektiv.no/2019/darlig-ide-a-sla-sammen-politihogskolen-og-kriminalomsorgens-utdanningscenter>
- Holmboe, M. (2019, 15. januar). Hvem skal vokte forskerne?. *Khrono*. Hentet fra <https://khrono.no/akademisk-frihet-forskning-morten-holmboe/hvem-skal-vokte-forskerne/256394>
- Holmboe, M. (2019, 27. januar). Uten frihet til å kritisere, gir enighet ingen mening. *Khrono*. Hentet fra <https://khrono.no/eikremsaken-ytringsfrihet/uten-frihet-til-a-kritisere-gir-enighet-ingen-menning/258189>
- Holmboe, M. (2019, 2. april). Kan forskeres ytringer skade universitetets omdømme?. *Forskersonen, Kronikk*. Hentet fra <https://forskersonen.no/forskningsetikk-kronikk-om-forskning/kan-forskeres-ytringer-skade-universitetets-omdømme/1319739>
- Holmboe, M. (2019, 3. juli). Skal du tale eller tie?. *NRK, NRK Ytring*. Hentet fra https://www.nrk.no/ytring/skal-du-tale-eller-tie_-1.14613031
- Holmboe, M. (2019, 10. november). Faglig kvalitet ved Politihøgskolen er et styreansvar. *Khrono*. Hentet fra <https://khrono.no/meninger-politi-politihogskolen-er-et-styreansvar/418082>
- Holmboe, M. (2019, 3. desember). Hvor langt kan regjeringen instruere styret ved Politihøgskolen?. *Rettt24.no, Kommentar*. Hentet fra <https://rett24.no/articles/hvor-langt-kan-regjeringen-instruere-styret-ved-politihogskolen>
- Kaltenborn, J. F. (2019, 4. april). Når de ressurssterke ransakes. *Dagens næringsliv, Innlegg*. Hentet fra <https://www.dn.no/innlegg/jus/politi/tidal/nar-de-ressurssterke-ransakes/2-1-579800>
- Lundgaard, J. M. (2019, 27. desember). Det operative politiets portvoktere. *Politiforum*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/det-operative-politiets-portvoktere/481714>
- Nordsletten, C. (2019, 23. oktober). Vil rasere politiutdanningen: Regjeringen foreslår å fjerne 7 av 10 studieplasser ved Politihøgskolen i Oslo. *Dagsavisen, Debatt*. Hentet fra <https://www.dagsavisen.no/debatt/det-eneste-fornuftige-a-gjore-na-er-a-trykke-pa-pause-1.1605121>
- Nordsletten, C. & Johnsen, R. C. (2019, 29. oktober). Hva er sannheten om politidek-

- ningen?. *Aftenposten, Debatt*. Hentet fra <https://www.aftenposten.no/meninger/debatt/i/AdBlgz/hva-er-sannheten-om-politidekningen-nordsletten-og-johnsen>
- Sakrisvold, M. L. (2019, 10. oktober). Vi bør drepe myten om at ulike historier skal tolkes som løgn. *Forskersonen, Kronikk*. Hentet fra <https://forskersonen.no/kronikk-meninger-psykologi/vi-bor-drepe-myten-om-at-ulike-historier-skal-tolkes-som-logn/1575299>
- Skarpenes, N. (2019, 1. november). Politiutdanningen i spill. *Khrono*. Hentet fra <https://khrono.no/meninger-nina-skarpenes-phis/politiutdanning-i-spill/416986>
- Solhjell, R. (2019, 8. april). Politiets skolebesøk oppleves som skremmende. *Aftenposten, Debatt*. Hentet fra <https://www.aftenposten.no/meninger/debatt/i/Opk58A/politiets-skolebesoek-oppleves-som-skremmende-randi-solhjell>
- Strype, J., Sakrisvold, M. L. & Thomassen, G. (2019, 9. mai). Vi trenger kyndig og nøktern formidling av statistikk. *Forskersonen, Kronikk*. Hentet fra <https://forskersonen.no/forskningsformidling-kronikk-media/vi-trenger-kyndig-og-noktern-formidling-av-statistikk/1334039>
- Sunde, N. & Bergum, U. (2019). Dataetterforskning – en ungdom med voksesmerter. *parat.com*. Hentet fra <https://www.parat.com/norges-politilederslag-5410-406272/aktuelt/dataetterforskning-en-ungdom-med-voksesmerter>
- Vestby, A. & Vestby, J. (2019, 19. oktober). Flere bør diskutere kunstig intelligens i politiet. *Politiforum*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/flere-bor-diskutere-kunstig-intelligens-i-politiet/476849>
- ansvaret. *Politiforum*. Hentet fra <https://www.politiforum.no/artikler/a-ta-vekk-patalemyndighetens-integrerte-ledelse-vil-svekke-kontrollen-og-pulverisere-ansvaret/469392>
- Nordsletten, C. & Johnsen, R. C. (2019, 12. november). Feil, justisminister?. *Aftenposten, Debatt*, s. 26.
- Nordsletten, C. & Johnsen, R. C. (2019, 28. november). Kjære framtidige politikollega: Denne er til deg som vil bli politi. Fra to som er politi. *Dagbladet, Debatt*. Hentet fra <https://www.dagbladet.no/kultur/kjaere-framtidige-politikollega/71862159>

Editorials and readers' letters

Editorials

- Holmboe, M. (2019). Ytring: Etterretning og avvergingsplikt. *Tidsskrift for strafferett*, 19(1), 3–7. <https://doi.org/10.18261/issn.0809-9537-2019-01-01>

Readers' letters

- Kaltenborn, J. F. (2019, 8. juli). - Å ta vekk påtalemyndighetens integrerte ledelse, vil svekke kontrollen og pulverisere

Book reviews

- Ellefsen, B. (2019). Jørgen Mührmann-Lund: Borgerligt regimente. Politiforvaltningen i købstæderne og på landet under den danske enevælde. *Historisk Tidsskrift*, 98(3), 286–289.
- Glomseth, R. (2019). Motstandskamp i Trøndelag (anmeldelse av Tor Busch: Motstandskamp fra Trondheim). *Politiforum*, 2019(19), 54–54.

Lie, E. M. (2019). Peter Lindström og Ulf Sempert (Red.): Kriminologi och poliskunskap. Mötet mellan forskning och praktik. *Nordisk politiforskning*, 6(1), 80–84. <https://doi.org/10.18261/issn.1894-8693-2019-01-07>

Solhjell, R. (2019). Strong NGOs and Weak States: Pursuing Gender Justice in the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa. *Forum for Development Studies*, 46(3), 579–581. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08039410.2019.1639919>

Solhjell, R. (2019). Hva er statsvitenskap. *Internasjonal Politikk - Skandinavisk tidsskrift for internasjonale studier*, 77(3), 323–326. <https://doi.org/10.23865/intpol.v77.1908>

Doctoral theses

Bjelland, H. F. (2019). *Facing complexity: Police officers' reasoning and response to human trafficking* (Doktoravhandling). Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.

Edvardsen, O. (2019). *Politipatruljens møte med barn som lever med vold i hjemmet: En fenomenologisk undersøkelse av politipatruljens praksis* (Doktoravhandling). NORD universitet, Bodø.

Hemmingby, C. (2019). *Terrorists and Targets - A Relationship founded on bad intentions, limited capacities and risk willingness* (Doktoravhandling). Universitetet i Stavanger, Stavanger.

Lundgaard, J. M. (2019). *Kritisk kunnskap. Meningsdannelse og beslutningsprosesser ved politiets operasjonssentral* (Doktoravhandling). Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo.

Licentiate dissertation

Sakrisvold, M. L. (2019). *Honest and deceptive alibi witnesses: Their strategies and the consistency of their stories* (Lisensiatavhandling). Göteborgs Universitet, Göteborg.

Masters dissertations

Bjerknes, O. T. (2019). «Gjort kjent med saken»: En undersøkelse om hvilken informasjon den mistenkte gis om anklagen i forkant av politiavhøret (Mastergradsavhandling). Politihøgskolen, Oslo.

Furuhaug, R. A. (2019). *Open Source Intelligence Methodology* (Mastergradsavhandling). University College Dublin, Dublin.

Underdal, H. (2019). *Hvordan forholder praksisveiledere i politiet seg til forskningsbasert kunnskap?: En studie av nåsituasjon og mulige påvirkningsfaktorer* (Mastergradsavhandling). Oslo Met, Oslo.

Reports

Filstad, C. & Karp, T. (2019). *Evaluering, implementering og resultater av nærpolitireformen* (PHS rapport). Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

Flinterud, G. (2019). *Norsk overvåkningsdebatt under lupen: Interessenters syn på myndighetenes tilgang til overvåkning og informasjonsinnhenting på* (Notat, juni 2019). Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2600751>

Hoel, L., Barland, B. & Lillevik, M. (2019). - *Ville ikke vært det foruten...: Evaluering av Stabs-*

og lederutviklingsprogrammet ved Politihøgskolen (PHS Forskning 2019:1). Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2596203>

Olsvik, E. H. & Risan, P. (Red.). (2019). (PHS Forskning 2019:3). Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2634563>

Thomassen, G., Skjevraak, P. E., Strype, J., Barland, B. & Myhrer, T.-G. (2019). *Alltid våpen i tjenesten?: Politiets holdning til bevæpning* (PHS Forskning 2019:2). Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2634550>



Conference papers, academic presentations and posters 2019

- Andersen, S. N., Skardhamar, T. & Holmboe, M. (2019, september). *The effect of increased sentence length on recidivism and employment: A reform study of violent offenders sentenced to prison*. Presentasjon på 19th annual conference of the European Society of Criminology, Ghent.
- Andreassen, N. & Bjørkelo, B. (2019, november). *Organisasjonsteori om krisehåndtering: Teori og praksis*. Presentasjon på konferansen NEON 2019, Lillehammer.
- Bjørgero, T., Solhjell, R. & Carlsson, Y. (2019, november). *Practises in Interagency Collaboration against Violent Extremism at the City Level*. Presentasjon på konferansen Nordic Conference on Violent extremism, Aarhus university, Aarhus.
- Bjørkelo, B. (2019, august). *Etiske dilemma, sosiale medier og etikk i profesjoner*. Presentasjon på seminaret NordSTEVA: Efterforskeres anvendelse af sociale medier, København.
- Bjørkelo, B. & Bye, H. H. (2019, mars). «Coping with the aftermath»: *Diversity and the experience of whistleblowers in the Norwegian Police*. Presentasjon på seminaret Street level bureaucrats research seminar series, Newcastle.
- Bjørkelo, B. & Bye, H. H. (2019, november). *Uhøflighet på jobb: Er ansatte som tilhører ulike minoritetsgrupper mer utsatt?*. Foredrag på konferansen NEON 2019, Lillehammer.
- Bjørkelo, B., Bye, H. H., Egge, M., Ganapathy, J. & Leirvik, M. S. (2019, mai/juni). *Diversity in education and organisation: From political aims to practice*

- in the Norwegian Police Service. Presentasjon på konferansen EAWOP congress 2019, Torino.
- Bjørkelo, B. & Ellingsen, D. (2019, oktober). *FIX'ing experiences: Results from projects aimed at increasing gender balance in top research positions at the Norwegian Police University College*. Presentasjon på konferansen g19, Gøteborg.
- Bjørkelo, B. & Eriksen, B. (2019, november). *Arbeidsgivers og ledes ansvar og roller ved varsling i arbeidslivet*. Presentasjon på konferansen NEON 2019, Lillehammer.
- Bjørkelo, B. & Leirvik, M. S. (2019, september). *Kulturelt mangfold i et kapasitets- og kompetanseperspektiv: Erfaringer fra politiet*. Presentasjon på Forsvarets likestillings- og mangfoldskonferanse, Oslo.
- Bjørkelo, B., Nielsen, M. B. & Matthiesen, S. B. (2019, april). *Whistleblowing and workplace bullying: A linear, circular or mixed relationship?* Presentasjon på SWPS University's Interdisciplinary Doctoral School Series: The Challenges of the Humanities of the 21st Century, Wroclaw.
- Bye, H. H. & Bjørkelo, B. (2019, mai/juni). *Perceived career support: The interaction of subordinate and supervisor gender in the Norwegian Police Service*. Presentasjon på konferansen EAWOP congress 2019, Torino.
- Bye, H. H. & Bjørkelo, B. (2019, august). *Mangfold – sett fra politiorganisasjonen*. Presentasjon på seminaret Mangfold i utdanning og etat, PHS, Oslo.
- Dahl, J. Y. (2019, september). *Frontseat research*. Presentasjon på 19th annual conference of the European Society of Criminology, Ghent.
- Damen, M.-L. & Van Stekelenburg, J. (2019, september). *Crowd-Cleavage alignment: Do protest-issues and protesters' cleavage position align?* Presentasjon på The European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) General Conference, Wroclaw.
- Egge, M. (2019, august). *Et urettferdig politi?* Presentasjon på Arendalsuka, Arendal.
- Egge, M. (2019, oktober). *Er det vår skyld?* Presentasjon på Fagseminar, PHS, Oslo.
- Egge, M. & Ganapathy, J. (2019, august). *Fortellinger om etnisk mangfold i utdanning og etat*. Presentasjon på seminaret Mangfold i utdanning og etat, PHS, Oslo.
- Ellefsen, B. (2019, februar). *Politiets politikk og politikkens politi*. Fagprat med Liv Finstad i Forskergruppen «Politi, rett og samfunn», PHS Oslo.
- Ellefsen, B. (2019, mars). *Nærpolitireformen i et historisk perspektiv*. Presentasjon på Årsmøte i Norsk Politihistorisk Selskap, Kripos, Oslo.
- Ellefsen, B. (2019, april). *Hva står på spill? Fremtidens politi sett i lys av fortidens erfaringer*. Presentasjon på Politiets fellesforbunds kongress, Gardermoen.
- Ellefsen, B. (2019, mai). *Politireformen: Hva står på spill?* Presentasjon på Politikerseminar,

- Senterpartiet, Hamar.
- Ellefsen, B. (2019, juni). *Historie-skrivning i politivitenskapen*. Presentasjon på konferansen Norske historiedager 2019, Tønsberg.
- Ellefsen, B. (2019, november). *Hvem har bestemt over politi-utdanningen?* Presentasjon for Norsk Politihistorisk Selskap, PHS, Oslo.
- Ellefsen, B. & Leirvik, M. S. (2019, september). *Contradictory policing in a multi-ethnic society: Ideals and practices*. Presentasjon på 19th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology, Gent.
- Filstad, C. & Karp, T. (2019, januar). *Evaluering, implementering og resultater av nærpolitireformen*. Presentasjon av internrapport. PHS, Oslo.
- Flaatten, S. (2019, april). *Sure rognebær og strafferettens strategiske utgangspunkt*. Presentasjon på Nasjonalt fagseminar for bekjempelse av økonomisk kriminalitet og miljøkriminalitet, Oslo.
- Flaatten, S. (2019, juni). *Accumulation and illegality*. Presentasjon på konferansen *Accumulating Capital: Strategies of profit and dispossessive policies*, Université Paris Dauphine–PSL, Paris.
- Flaatten, S. (2019, mars/april). *A-krim i større sammenheng*. Presentasjon på Opplæring av a-krimpersonell, PHS, Stavern.
- Flinterud, G. (2019, oktober). *Surveillance and storytelling: Temporalities and identity in the Norwegian surveillance debate*. Presentasjon på American Folklore Society Annual Meeting, Baltimore.
- Ganapathy, J. (2019, mars). *Exploring Youth Issues: Preliminary results from Kosovo, Afghanistan & Pakistan*. Presentasjon på workshop for «Work group 9», Antigua.
- Ganapathy, J. (2019, april). *Kulturforståelse*. Presentasjon på Kurs for nyansatte grensekontrollører, Gardermoen.
- Ganapathy, J. (2019, april). *Kulturforståelse og mangfold*. Gjesteforelesning på Vaktle-derkurs, Stortinget, Oslo.
- Ganapathy, J. (2019, august). *Cultural Communication, Awareness and Humility*. Gjesteforelesning på International Public Health, OsloMet, Oslo.
- Ganapathy, J. (2019, oktober). *Om Cultural Communication, Awareness and Humility*. Gjesteforelesning på International Public Health, OsloMet, Oslo.
- Ganapathy, J. (2019, oktober). *Om kultur, kulturforståelse og tillit*. Presentasjon for Enhet Oslo Øst, Oslo politidistrikt, Kripos, Oslo.
- Ganapathy, J. (2019, oktober). *Kulturforståelse*. Presentasjon på forberedende kurs for nyansatte grensekontrollører, Gardermoen.
- Ganapathy, J. (2019, november). *Mangfold i utdanning og etat*. Presentasjon på workshop for Forsvarsdepartementet, Oslo.
- Gjelsvik, I. M. (2019, februar). *Høyreekstremisme i Norge: Utviklingstrekk, konspirasjonsteorier og forebyggingsstrate-*

- gier. Presentasjon på Fagdag radikaliserings og voldelig ekstremisme, Vest Politidistrikt, Voss.
- Gjelsvik, I. M. (2019, mai). *Community Policing: From policy to practice*. Presentasjon på UN Policing Predeployment course, PHS, Stavern.
- Gjelsvik, I. M. (2019, oktober). *Høyreekstremisme i Norge*. Presentasjon på parole, Sentrum politistasjon, Oslo.
- Glomseth, R. (2019, oktober). *Ledelse og politireform*. Presentasjon for Ledernetverk nivå 2 "FOT" – området, Værnes.
- Glomseth, R. (2019, november). *Masterseminar: Hvordan skrive masteroppgave?* Presentasjon på Seminar for masterstudenter, NTNU, Ålesund.
- Glomseth, R. (2019, november). *Politiledelse*. Presentasjon på Ledersamling for ledere med personalansvar i Trøndelag politidistrikt, Værnes.
- Gundhus, H. O. I., Wathne, C. T. & Talberg, O. N. (2019, april). *Nærpolitireformen og politiets relasjon til publikum*. Lansering av og debatt om AFI-rapport 01-2019, Oslo Met, Oslo.
- Gundhus, H. O. I., Wathne, C. T. & Talberg, O. N. (2019, juni). *Politiskjønnnet under press*. Presentert på Politihøgskolens Forskningskonferanse 2019, Oslo.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. (2019, september). *Abstract police. Comments on the concept*. Presentert på EuroCrim 2019, Ghent.
- Hagen, A. K. & Damen, M.-L. (2019, august). *Connecting theory and practice in police education: Police educators' planning and facilitation for coherence and relevance*. Presentasjon på konferansen The European Higher Education Society (EAIR) Conference, Leiden.
- Heivoll, G. (2019, januar). *Å skrive det norske politiets retts-historie*. Prosjektpresentasjon, Universitetet i Bergen, Bergen.
- Heivoll, G. (2019, juni). «...stedse være forsynet med tilstrækkelig Magt til at undertrykke urolige bevægelser»: C. M. Falsen om justis, politi og folk i det offentlige rom. Presentasjon av forskningsprosjekt på Boklansering ved UiO, Oslo.
- Heivoll, G. (2019, oktober). *Presentasjon av forskningsprosjektet det norske politiets retts-historie*. Prosjektpresentasjon ved Universitetet i Bergen, Bergen.
- Heivoll, G. (2019, november). *Anakronismer som metodisk utfordring*. Presentasjon på doktorgradskurs ved UiO, Oslo.
- Heivoll, G. (2019, november). «...dog saaledes at det ikke ansees som lovlig Næring for ugifte Fruentimmer at gaae omkring som Sælgersker» Grunnloven § 101 og politivesenets myndighet til å gripe inn i befolkningens arbeid, næring og handel. Presentasjon på bokprosjekt-workshop ved UiO, Oslo.
- Heivoll, G. (2019, november). *Lovens lange arm eller borgerskapets instrument? Straff og disiplin i Christiansand politirett 1774-1814*. Presentasjon på seminar for Paul Leer-Salvesen, Universitetet i Agder, Kristiansand.
- Hemmingby, C. & Bjørge,

- T. (2019, juni). *Anders B. Breivik and the 22 July attacks*. Presentasjon på STR conference 2019 – Utøya excursion, Utøya.
- Henriksen, S. V. (2019, januar). *How do Norwegian police train and exercise coercive force*. Presentasjon på Royal New Zealand Police College, Wellington.
- Henriksen, S. V. (2019, februar). *How do Norwegian police train and exercise coercive force*. Presentasjon på Police National Headquarters, Wellington.
- Henriksen, S. V. (2019, november). *Våpeninstruks og beslutningsprosess*. Presentasjon på Skarpskytterutdannelse for IP3 (UEH) mannskaper, PHS, Stavern.
- Hoel, L. A. (2019, mars). *Hvordan lede erfaringslæring i staben? En presentasjon om å lede læringsprosesser*. Presentasjon på Stabssjefssamling, PHS, Stavern.
- Hoel, L. A. (2019, mars). *«Ville ikke vært det foruten»: En presentasjon av evalueringen av stabs- og lederutviklingsprogrammet*. Presentasjon på Stabssjefssamling, PHS, Stavern.
- Holmboe, M. (2019, januar). *Dyrevelferd, avvergingsplikt og varslingsplikt*. Rundebordskonferanse II om sammenhengene mellom vold i nære relasjoner og vold mot dyr, Oslo.
- Holmboe, M. (2019, januar). *Tale eller tie: Om avvergingsplikt og varslingsplikt i juridisk lys*. Presentasjon på Fagdag for Fagforbundet TeOLOgene, Oslo.
- Holmboe, M. (2019, januar). *Tale eller tie: Om taushetsplikt, avvergingsplikt og varslingsplikt*. Foredrag for Partnerdrapsutvalget, Oslo.
- Holmboe, M. (2019, februar). *Tale eller tie: Om avvergingsplikt etter straffeloven og opplysningsplikt etter barnevernloven*. Presentasjon på Den norske kirkes bispemøte, Oslo.
- Holmboe, M. (2019, mars). *Tale eller tie: Om taushetsplikt, avvergingsplikt og varslingsplikt*. Gjeste forelesning for Juss i barnevernfaglig arbeid, UiS, Stavanger.
- Holmboe, M. (2019, april). *Faglig frihet og høy kvalitet: Hvem skal styre forskerne?* Presentasjon på konferansen Fra høyskole til universitet – Hva vil vi med de nye universitetene? OsloMet, Oslo.
- Holmboe, M. (2019, juni). *Tale eller tie: Om avvergingsplikt og varslingsplikt*. Presentasjon på Presteforeningens landskonferanse, Gardermoen.
- Holmboe, M. (2019, juni). *Hva er rettsforskeren ute etter?* Presentasjon på seminaret Dommer som forskningsmateriale – perspektiver, tilnærminger, muligheter, UiO, Oslo.
- Holmboe, M. (2019, august). *Mellom hjelp og straff: Juridiske vurderinger og forslag til regelendringer*. Presentasjon på konferansen Ungdomsstraff og ungdomsoppfølging – evaluering av de nye straffereaksjonene for ungdom, Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet, Oslo.
- Holmboe, M. (2019, september). *Tale eller tie: Om avver-*

- gingsplikt og varslingsplikt. Presentasjon på Fagdag for Søndre Aker prosti, Oslo.
- Holmboe, M. (2019, september). *Forskning og akademisk frihet*. Presentasjon på Fellessamling for KRUS og Forsvarets høyskole, Oslo.
- Holmboe, M. (2019, oktober). *Personbilder på sosiale medier*. Presentasjon på Den digitale timen, PHS, Oslo.
- Holmboe, M. (2019, november). *Ungdomsreaksjoner: Juridiske vurderinger og forslag til reguleringer*. Presentasjon på Erfaringskonferanse, Gardermoen.
- Jensen, T. (2019, mai). *Digitale praksisfortellinger i politipraksis – økt refleksjon og ny kunnskap*. Presentasjon på Læringsfestivalen for UH-sektoren, NTNU, Trondheim.
- Jensen, T. (2019, november). *Profesjonsetikk i politiutdanningen*. Presentasjon på seminaret Etikk og samfunnsansvar i praksis, Høgskulen på Vestlandet, Haugesund.
- Jon, N. (2019, juni). *Utfordringer med å rekruttere kvinnelig IP3*. Presentasjon på seminar, Politidirektoratet, Oslo.
- Jon, N. (2019, juni). *Vold*. Gjeste forelesning på rapportlansering, Oslo Politidistrikt, Oslo.
- Jon, N. (2019, september). *Gender and policing in the equality country*. Presentasjon på konferansen Eurocrime 2019, Gent.
- Jon, N. (2019, oktober). *Gutter & slåssing*. Gjeste forelesning på Frokostseminar for SLT i Nes kommune, Årdal.
- Jon, N. (2019, oktober). *Kjønnspektiv på kriminologien*. Forelesning på IKRS Krim 2000, UiO, Oslo.
- Kaltenborn, J. F. (2019, oktober). *Teknologinøytralitet – på søken etter et bedre begrep*. Presentasjon på Nordic Cybercrime Conference, PHS, Oslo.
- Klatran, H. K. (2019, januar). *Kjønnsstereotypisering, andregjøring og vold: Hatkriminalitet mot LHBTIQ-personer*. Presentasjon på Etikkdagen 2019, Chateau Neuf, Oslo.
- Klatran, H. K. (2019, november). *«Jeg forsøker å fremstå så man-dig som jeg kan»: Fornærmelse, subjektivering og motstand blant LHBTIQ-personer*. Presentasjon på konferansen Kjønnforskning NÅ!, Tromsø.
- Larsson, P. (2019, januar). *Mellom barken og veden: Lokalpolitiets arbeid med illegal ulvejakt*. Presentasjon på Konferanse om rovvilt, beitedyr og samfunn, Hamar.
- Larsson, P. (2019, februar). *Politireform*. Presentasjon på Møte med Arbeiderpartiets justisgruppe i Stortinget, Oslo.
- Larsson, P. (mars). *Kriminalitetsutvikling og politireform*. Presentasjon på seminar for Politiets fellesforbund, Hamar.
- Larsson, P. (2019, april). *Narkotikareform*. Presentasjon på KoRus-Øst møte, Kongsvinger.
- Larsson, P. (2019, mai). *Illegal hunting of wolves: The use of new methods of investigation*. Presentasjon på NSfK 's 61st Research Seminar 2019, Helsingør.
- Larsson, P. (2019, mai). *Wolf*

- hunting as organized crime*. Presentasjon på Cross-Border Crime Colloquium, Utrecht University, Utrecht.
- Larsson, P. (2019, september). *On the belief in punishment*. Presentasjon på Nordic Reform Conference, DOGA, Oslo.
- Leer-Salvesen, K., Vatnar, S. K. B. & Holmboe, M. (2019, oktober). *Mandatory Reporting of Intimate Partner Violence: Evidence and Challenges*. Presentasjon for Helse- og omsorgsdepartementet og Justisdepartementet, Gaustad.
- Leirvik, M. S. & Egge, M. (2019, november). *Rekruttering av etniske minoriteter*. Presentasjon på Årsmøte i Norsk politihistorisk lag, PHS, Oslo.
- Lundgaard, J. M. (2019, april). *Droner i norsk politi: Et politiblikk fra luften*. Presentasjon på fagmøte, PHS, Oslo.
- Lundgaard, J. M. (2019, mai). *A police gaze from afar and above? Introducing drones in the Norwegian Police*. Presentasjon på NSfK 61st Research Seminar 2019, Helsingør.
- Lundgaard, J. M. (2019, september). *Grenser for selvdisiplinering og selvensur i politiforskning*. Prøveforelesning for ph.-d.-graden, UiO, Oslo.
- Lundgaard, J. M. (2019, oktober). *Å følge politiet fra bakken til luften: Introduksjonen av droner i norsk politi*. Presentasjon på Nordic Cybercrime Conference 2019, PHS, Oslo.
- Lundgaard, J. M. (2019, november). *Decision-making in the Police Control Room: Here and Now, If and When*. Presentasjon på AFTER WORK SEMINAR: Politi(k) i en «terrorid», Københavns Professionshøjskole, København.
- Lundgaard, J. M. (2019, november). *Following the police from ground to air: Introducing drones in the Norwegian Police*. Presentasjon på NordSTEVA Final Conference: Technology and Security, Copenhagen.
- Lundgaard, J. M. (2019, november). *Meningsdannelse og beslutningsprosesser ved operasjonssentralen*. Presentasjon på samling for fag og opplæringsansvarlige OPS, Oslo.
- Lundgaard, J. M. (2019, november). *Operasjonssentralene i endring*. Presentasjon på forskerseminar om nærpolitireformen, Oslo.
- Myhrer, T.-G. & Holmboe, M. (2019, april). *Om politiattester og vurdering av skikkethet*. Presentasjon på Personvern-rådgiversamling i Kripos, Oslo.
- Myklebust, T. & Oxburgh, G. (2019, februar). *Interviewing vulnerable and/or reluctant witnesses*. Foredrag på konferansen Quality Control in Criminal Investigations, Centre for International Law Research and Policy, New Delhi.
- Paulsen, J. E. (2019, januar). *Etikk i Etterforskningsledelse*. Presentasjon på seminaret Funksjonsrettet ledelse for etterforskningsledere, PHS, Oslo.
- Paulsen, J. E. (2019, mars). *The Role of Attitudes in the Evaluation of Technology*. Presentasjon på seminaret Pearls in Policing (International Action Group), PHS, Oslo.

- Paulsen, J. E. (2019, april). *Skjønnsutøvelse, moralsk legitimitet og verdienes rolle*. Presentasjon på seminar for Bachelorpåbygget i straffegjennomføring, KRUS, Lillestrøm.
- Paulsen, J. E. & Simensen, T. K. (2019, mai). *Sier studenter ifra?* Presentasjon på samling for praksisveiledere, PHS, Oslo.
- Paulsen, J. E. (2019, desember). *Integrity and Dirty Hands*. Presentasjon på Workshop, Oslo Lecture in Society and Policing, PHS, Oslo.
- Phelps, J. M. & Bjørkelo, B. (2019, mai). *Whistleblowing and other «varslings-»related concepts as seen from social (and organizational) psychology*. Presentasjon på Gressholmenseminaret, Gressholmen.
- Rabbing, L. & Bjørkelo, B. (2019, februar). *Challenging and Demanding Work: Operative and Organisational Work Demands and Individual and Organisational Resources as Predictors of Health and Work Engagement in the Norwegian Police Service*. Presentasjon på Policing and Society Conference, Akureyri.
- Risan, P. (2019, mai). *Investigative interviewing of traumatized interviewees*. Presentasjon på konferansen Forensic Interviewing Conference 2019: Vulnerability, Justice and Communication, University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth.
- Sakrisvold, M. L. (2019, september). *Jakten på Pinocchios nese*. Presentasjon på Forsker Grand Prix, delfinale, Oslo.
- Sakrisvold, M. L. (2019, september). *Jakten på Pinocchios nese*. Presentasjon på Forsker Grand Prix, nasjonal finale, Stavanger.
- Sakrisvold, M. L., Granhag, P.-A. & Mac Giolla, E. (2019, juni). *The consistency of corroborated alibi statements and the role of salience*. Presentasjon på iIIRG 12th Annual Conference 2019, Stavern.
- Sandvik, A. M. (2019, mai). *Kritiske beslutninger*. Presentasjon på Innsatslederkurs – Helse, Prehospitale tjenester, Skien.
- Sandvik, A. M. (2019, mai). *Operativ psykologi*. Presentasjon på Innsatslederkurs – Helse, Prehospitale tjenester, Skien.
- Sandvik, A. M. (2019, september). *Vold i nære relasjoner: Tverretatlig samhandling*. Presentasjon på Sikkerhetsseminaret 2019, Skien.
- Skjevrak, P. E. (2019, januar). *Ungdoms- og gjengkriminalitet: Ulike bilder*. Presentasjon på KROM Konferansen 2019, Storefjell.
- Solhjell, R. (2019, februar). *Ruspolitikk og minoritetsungdom*. Deltagelse i debatt på seminar, Oslo.
- Solhjell, R. (2019, august). *Building trust or creating exclusion?: Policing high schools in Oslo, Norway*. Presentasjon på konferansen Nordic Youth Research Symposium (NYRIS), Aarhus.
- Solhjell, R. (2019, september). *Exclusion and Control: Policing highschools in Oslo, Norway*. Presentasjon på konferansen Eurocrim 2019, Gent.
- Solhjell, R. (2019, oktober). *Minoritetsungdommers møte med*

- politi*. Gjesteforelesning på seminaret Kunnskap om kultur og mangfold, Kripas, Oslo.
- Solhjell, R. (2019, oktober). *Ung og minoritet i Oslo*. Presentasjon på Ungdomskonferanse 2019, Oslo.
- Solhjell, R. (2019, oktober/november). *Minoritetsungdommers møte med politi*. Gjesteforelesning på seminaret Kunnskap om kultur og mangfold, Kripas, Oslo.
- Solhjell, R. (2019, november). *Practises in Interagency Collaboration against Violent Extremism at the City Level*. Presentasjon på Nordic conference on violent extremism, Aarhus.
- Solhjell, R. (2019, desember). *Dimensions of Statehood: A conceptual approach*. Presentasjon på London School of Economics, London.
- Sunde, I. M. (2019, august). *Digitala Forensics & the Rule of Law*. Gjesteforelesning på NTNU Summer School Scientific Program, Lillehammer.
- Sunde, I. M. (2019, oktober). *Enforcement jurisdiction on the internet*. Presentasjon på Annual workshop PDTOR Norforsk project, Newcastle.
- Sunde, I. M. (2019, november). *Kriminalitetsforebygging på internett, rettslige aspekter*. Presentasjon på Fagdag for påtalejurister, Kripas, Oslo.
- Sunde, I. M. (2019, mars). *Research concerning the Role of the Police in a Digitized Society*. Presentasjon på seminaret Pearls in Policing (IALG) – internasjonalt politiledertutviklingstiltak, PHS, Oslo.
- Sunde, I. M. & Holmboe, M. (2019, oktober). *Automatisk patruljering på Internett for å forebygge kriminalitet*. Presentasjon på AI-konferansen, Oslo.
- Sunde, N. (2019, februar). *Cyber Investigation Process*. Gjesteforelesning på Masteremne Cybercrime investigation, NTNU, Gjøvik.
- Sunde, N. (2019, mars). *The Human Factor in the Construction of Digital Evidence*. Presentasjon på seminaret Pearls in Policing, PHS, Oslo.
- Sunde, N. (2019, april). *The human factor in digital forensics*. Presentasjon på International weeks at PHS, PHS, Oslo.
- Sunde, N. (2019, mai). *Unboxing digital evidence: The digital forensic detectives' role in the construction of digital evidence in criminal investigation*. Presentasjon på NSfK's 61st Research Seminar 2019, Helsingør.
- Sunde, N. (2019, august). *Digital evidence and miscarriages of justice in Norway*. Presentasjon på seminaret Justice for all, Åbo.
- Sunde, N. (2019, oktober). *Fagfelle vurdering av datatekniske undersøkelser*. Presentasjon på Nordic Cybercrime Conference 2019, PHS, Oslo.
- Torvik, C., Evensen, R. & Fossli, E. L. V. (2019, november). *SAMOT-prosjektet – kvar er vi no: Presentasjon av arbeidet med utvikling av undervisningsopplegg på tvers av utdanningsprogram*. Presentasjon på konferansen SAMOT: Samvirke mellom grunnutdanningene om arbeid mot vold og

- overgrep, Drammen.
- Vestby, A. & Bjelland, H. F. (2019, juni). «Flere verktøy i verktøykassa»: Koordinering på tvers av etatsgrenser i Lime-saken. Presentasjon på Politihøgskolens Forskningskonferansen 2019, PHS, Oslo.
- Vestby, A. & Bjelland, H. F. (2019, august). «Flere verktøy i verktøykassa»: Om tverretattlig koordinering i Lime-saken. Presentasjon på Fagseminar Kripos, Oslo.
- Vestby, A. & Vestby, J. (2019, oktober). *Is it necessary to be a techie in order to understand AI? A methodology for non-techies to understand AI.* Presentasjon på The Nordic Cybercrime Conference 2019, PHS Oslo.
- Vestby, A. & Vestby, J. (2019, april). *Machine learning and the police: Asking the right questions.* Presentasjon på seminar i forskergruppen PIDS, Oslo.
- Posters**
- Rabbing, L., Lau, B., Bjørkelo, B. & Fostervold, K. I. (2019, mai/juni). *Norwegian Police Service Employee Study.* Posterpresentasjon på EAWOP congress 2019, Torino.
- Sakrisvold, M. L., Luke, T. J., Mac Giolla, E. & Granhag, P.-A. (2019, juli). *Counter-interview strategies of honest and deceptive alibis.* Posterpresentasjon på Annual Conference of the European Association of Psychology and Law, Santiago de Compostela.

Media contributions 2019³⁸

Interviews

Birkeland, Å. & Ellefsen, B. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 17. oktober). Forskere reagerer sterkt på politisk overstyring av Politihøgskolens styre: – Et helt vanvittig forslag. *Khrono*. Hentet fra <https://khrono.no/birgitte-ellefsen-phs-politihogskolen/forskere-reagerer-sterkt-pa-politisk-overstyring-av-politihogskolens-styre-et-helt-vanvittig-forslag/412413>

Ellefsen, B. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 28. oktober). Mistenker snikstenging. *Klassekampen*.

Ellefsen, B., Klatran, H. K. & Lohne Lie, A. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 23. oktober). Politihøgskulen protesterer på detaljstyring frå regjeringa. *NRK*. Hentet fra https://www.nrk.no/norge/politihogskulen-protesterer-pa-detaljstyring-fra-regjeringa-1.14750059?fbclid=IwAR27Rl2rXs5-3haPaX4TRHwovrCM3l-ke315ypuHVMU4CR1edEh_QVyM9crE

Gjelsvik, I. M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 3. juni). Norsk politis forebyggende arbeid mot radikaliserings og voldelig ekstremisme. *NRK, Studio 2 – P2* [Radioprogram].

Gjelsvik, I. M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 12. august). Hvordan overvåkes potensielle terrorister? [Radioprogram]. *NRK P2*. Hentet fra <https://radio.nrk.no/serie/studio-2-p2/MKRD04016019/12-08-2019#t=1m8.44s>

Glomseth, R. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 29. april). Frykter at sammenslåing av Politihøgskolen og Kriminalomsorgens høgskole er vedtatt på bakrommet. *Khrono*. Hentet fra <https://khrono.no/fusjon-kriminalomsorgen-krus/frykter-at-sammenslaing-av-politihog->

³⁸ All media contributions are listed under the same category as the one they are registered under in Cristin.

- skolen-og-kriminalomsorgens-hogskole-er-vedtatt-pa-bakrommet/275524
- Holmboe, M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 16. januar). Foreldrepar mishandlet barna over en periode på åtte år – fikk 120 timer samfunnsstraff. *NRK*. Hentet fra https://www.nrk.no/nordland/foreldrepar-mishandlet-barna-over-en-periode-pa-atte-ar_-fikk-120-timer-samfunnsstraff-1.14385641
- Holmboe, M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 15. mars). Professor om falske anklager: Svekker tilliten til reelle ofre. *Dagbladet*. Hentet fra <https://www.dagbladet.no/nyheter/svekker-tilliten-til-reelle-ofre/70873677>
- Holmboe, M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 29. april). Minstestraft for å skremme – men ikke for å sikte. *Retts24*. Hentet fra <https://rett24.no/articles/minstestraft-for-a-skremme--men-ikke-for-a-sikte>
- Holmboe, M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 25. mai). Livet ødelagt av falske anklager. *Dagbladet*.
- Holmboe, M. (2019, 11. juni). Nytt i strafferetten i 2018. *Juridika Innsikt*. Hentet fra <https://juridika.no/innsikt/nytt-i-strafferetten-i-2018>
- Holmboe, M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 23. juli). Island felt i to saker for EMD. *Retts24*. Hentet fra <https://rett24.no/articles/island-felt-i-to-saker-for-emd>
- Holmboe, M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 29. november). Professor mener regjeringen åpner for å bestemme strukturen ved alle universiteter og høyskoler. *Khrono*. Hentet fra <https://khrono.no/professor-mener-regjeringen-apner-for-a-bestemme-strukturen-ved-alle-universiteter-og-hogskoler/423952>
- Holmboe, M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 2. desember). Kan gå ned for telling. *Klassekampen*. Hentet fra <https://dagens.klassekampen.no/2019-12-02/kan-ga-ned-for-telling>
- Holmboe, M. & Dietrichson, M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 8. januar). Færre dissenser og mindre straff. *Retts24*. Hentet fra <https://rett24.no/articles/faerre-dissenser-og-mindre-straff>
- Holmboe, M. & Elden, J. C. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 16. mai). Lagdommer var inhabil – overgrepssak må gå på nytt. *Retts24*. Hentet fra [https://rett24.no/articles/lagdommer-var-inhabil--over-](https://rett24.no/articles/lagdommer-var-inhabil--overgrepssak-ma-ga-pa-nytt)
- [articles/lagdommer-var-inhabil--over-grepssak-ma-ga-pa-nytt](https://rett24.no/articles/lagdommer-var-inhabil--over-grepssak-ma-ga-pa-nytt)
- Klatran, H. K. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 6. september). Skeive tilpasser væremåten for å unngå trusler, trakassering og vold. *forskning.no*. Hentet fra <https://forskning.no/homoseksualitet-mobbing-partner/skeive-tilpasser-vaerematen-for-a-unnga-trusler-trakassering-og-vold/1559261>
- Klatran, H. K. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, oktober). Styret ved Politihøgskolen med kraftig signal til politisk ledelse: Mener vedtak griper direkte inn i styrets autonomi. *Khrono*. Hentet fra <https://khrono.no/autonomi-justisdepartementet-phs/styret-ved-politihogskolen-med-kraftig-signal-til-politisk-ledelse-mener-vedtak-griper-direkte-inn-i-styrets-autonomi/414801>
- Klatran, H. K. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, november). Politihøgskolens styre håper Stortinget skal sikre styrets autonomi — men sliter med å få gehør. *Khrono*. Hentet fra <https://khrono.no/nyheter/419519>
- Lundgaard, J. M. (Intervju-

- objekt). (2019, 2. oktober). Politiet drar sjeldnere på oppdrag. *NRK, Dagsnytt 18* [Radioprogram].
- Lundgaard, J. M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 3. oktober). «Beklager, men du må ringe tilbake senere, nå er det mye som skjer her». Politiet dro på 64.000 færre oppdrag. *Aftenposten*.
- Sandvik, A. M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 17. april). Trening hjelper deg å takle stress. *Forskning.no*. Hentet fra <https://forskning.no/partner-politihogskolen-stress/trening-hjelper-deg-a-takle-stress/1326679>
- Solhjell, R. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 16. januar). Forholdet mellom politi og ungdom. *NRK Østlandssendingen, P1* [Radioprogram]. Hentet fra <https://radio.nrk.no/serie/distriktsprogram-oestlandssendingen#t=2h8m58.24s>
- Solhjell, R. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 17. januar). Minoritetsungdom blir oftere stoppet av politiet. *Forskning.no*. Hentet fra <https://forskning.no/kriminalitet-partner-politihogskolen/>
- minoritetsungdom-blir-oftere-stoppet-av-politiet/1280915
- Solhjell, R. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 12. februar). Minoritetsungdom stoppet på gata: Skaper hat mot politiet. *TV2*. Hentet fra <https://www.tv2.no/a/10403979/>
- Solhjell, R. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 31. juli). Minoritetsungdoms opplevelser av politiet. *NRK Østlandssendingen, P1* [Radioprogram].
- Strype, J. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 20. mai). Statistikk - hvordan leser vi den? *Holm, NRK P1 +* [Radioprogram]. Hentet fra <https://radio.nrk.no/serie/holm/DMT001009919/20-05-2019#t=25m49.76s>
- Sunde, I. M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 11. januar). Om kriminelles bruk av kryptering og politiets utfordringer. *Aftenpostens nyhetspodcast FORKLART*.
- Sunde, I. M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 11. januar). Om kriminelles bruk av kryptering og politiets utfordringer. *NRK P2 Nyheter* [Radioprogram].
- Sunde, I. M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 17. februar). Tidal-sak avgjør hva politiet får lov til i cyber-etterforskninger. *Dagens Næringsliv*, s. 1, 28-29.
- Sunde, N. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 23. juni). Digitale bevis kan være mindre sikre enn antatt. *Forskning.no*. Hentet fra <https://forskning.no/partner-politihogskolen/digitale-bevis-kan-vaere-mindre-sikre-enn-antatt/1349209>
- Sørli, V. L. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 17. januar). Forskere slår alarm om norsk politi. *TV2 Nyhetskanalen*. Hentet fra <https://www.tv2.no/nyheter/10325526/>
- Sørli, V. L. & Rabbing, L. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 22. oktober). Direktoratet ønsker selv å fylle lederposisjonene ved en ny justishøgskole: — Oppsiktsvekkende, sier tillitsvalgt. *Khrono*. Hentet fra <https://khrono.no/krus-phs-politihogskolen/direktorater-onsker-selv-a-fylle-lederposisjonene-ved-en-ny-justishogskole--oppsiktsvekkende-sier-tillitsvalgt/414040>
- Vestby, A. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 8. juni). Norges største menneskehandel-sak ble

løst med kreativt samarbeid. *Forskning.no*. Hentet fra <https://forskning.no/kriminalitet/norges-storste-menneskehandel-sak-ble-lost-med-kreativt-samarbeid/1346409>

Radio and TV appearances

Ellefsen, B. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 5. desember). Faglig frihet og kvalitet i politiutdanningen. *NRK Debatten* [TV-program]. Hentet fra <https://tv.nrk.no/serie/debatten/201912/NNFA51120519>

Holmboe, M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 10. januar). Hemmeligholdet i bortføringssaken. *NRK, Dagsnytt 18* [Radioprogram]. Hentet fra <https://tv.nrk.no/serie/dagsnytt-atten-tv/201901/NNFA56011019/avspiller>

Holmboe, M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 5. desember). Politihøgskolens autonomi. *NRK, Debatten* [TV-program].

Solhjell, R. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 5. august). På hvilken måte bør politiet møte de unge?. *NRK P2* [Radioprogram]. Hentet fra <https://radio.nrk.no/serie/studio-2-p2#t=14m2.48s>

Solhjell, R. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 9. september). Solhjell om politi på skoler. *NRK P2, Nyhetsmorgen* [Radioprogram].

Solhjell, R. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 9. september). Intervju om minoritetsungdoms hyppige besøk av politi på videregående skoler i Oslo. *NRK Østlandssendingen, P1*

[Radioprogram].

Sunde, I. M. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 11. januar). Om kriminelles bruk av kryptering og politiets utfordringer. *NRK P1 Nyhetsmorgen* [Radioprogram].

Thomassen, G. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 5. mai). Om bevæpning av politiet i «Desse dager». *NRK P2* [Radioprogram]. Hentet fra <https://radio.nrk.no/serie/desse-dagar>

Sørli, V. L. & Bolstad, S. (Intervjuobjekt). (2019, 17. januar). Resultater av politireformen. *TV2 Nyhetskanalen* [TV-program].

List of abbreviations (in alphabetical order)

AFI = Arbeidsforskningsinstituttet, OsloMet, Oslo. (Frem til 30.01.2018: HiOA).	kerhet), NTNU i Gjøvik.	tenskapelige fakultet, UiO.
AOP = Arbeids- og organisasjonspsykologisk prosjekt. [Prosjekt].	CEPOL = European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training, Budapest, Ungarn. (Frem til 30.06.2016: The European Police College).	CRIStin = Current Research Information System In Norway. [Registreringssystem for forskningpublikasjoner og -formidling].
APC = Article Processing Charge. Publiseringsavgift et tidsskrift krever for kostnader knyttet til redaksjonelt arbeid.	CLIP = Research unit for Criminal, Legal and Investigative Psychology. [Forskningsgruppe].	CSTPV = Handa Center for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence, University of St. Andrews, Fife, Skottland.
B2 = Det andre året på PHS' Bachelorstudium, hvor studentene er ute i praksisåret.	COP = Community-oriented policing. [Arbeidsmetode/-tilnærming].	Difi = Direktoratet for forvaltning og IKT. Ble nedlagt 31. desember 2019. Den 1. januar 2020 ble Altinn, deler av fagmiljøet for informasjonsforvaltning i Brønnøysundregistrene og Difi samlet i det nye Digitaliseringsdirektoratet.
Brå = Brottförebyggande rådet, Sverige.	C-REX = Senter for ekstremismeforskning: Høyreekstremisme, hatkriminalitet og politisk vold (Center for Research on Extremism), Det samfunnsvi-	
CCIS = Center for Cyber and Information Security (Senter for cyber- og informasjonssik-		

- DDT = Den Digitale Timen.
[Forskningsdrevet tiltak for å bidra til politifaglig utvikling i det digitaliserte samfunnet.]
- DFØ = Direktoratet for forvaltning og økonomistyring, statens fagorgan for økonomi, styring, ledelse og organisering i staten. DFØ fikk overført fagområdet offentlige anskaffelser fra Difi fra 2020.
- EAPL = The European Association of Psychology and Law.
- e-ledelse = etterforskningsledelse/-leder.
- EPIC = European Police Research Institute Collaboration.
- ERC = European Research Council (Det europeiske forskningsråd).
- Eurojust = The European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit, Haag, Nederland.
- Europol = The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Den europeiske unions byrå for politisamarbeid innen kriminaletterretning), Haag, Nederland.
- EU H2020 = The European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme.
- EVU = Etter- og videreutdanning.
- Fafo = Fagbevegelsens forskningsorganisasjon, Oslo.
- FFI = Forsvarets forskningsinstitutt (The Norwegian Defense Research Establishment), Lillestrøm/Horten.
- FHS = Forsvarets høyskole (The Norwegian Defence University College (NDUC)).
- FIKS = Bygge kompetanse for å beholde kompetanse (Fix the system and achieve unique institutional goals). [Prosjekt].
- FOA = Etterforskningsfeltets fag- og opplæringsansvarlige.
- FoU = Forskning og utvikling.
- GDPR = General Data Protection Regulation (personvernforordningen).
- HIG = High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group – a FBI unit.
- HiOA = Høgskolen i Oslo og Akershus; fra 31.01.2018 OsloMet.
- HL-senteret = Senter for studier av Holocaust og livssynsminoriteter (Center for Studies of Holocaust and Religious Minorities), Oslo.
- HUMINT = Human intelligence.
- HVL = Høgskulen på Vestlandet, Bergen.
- ICC = International Criminal Court (Den internasjonale straffedomstolen), Haag, Nederland.
- ICT4COP = «Community-Based Policing and Post Conflict Police Reform». [Prosjekt].
- IKG = Institut für interdisziplinäre Konflikt- und Gewaltforschung (Institute for Interdisciplinary Research on Conflict and Violence), Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Tyskland.
- IKRS = Institutt for kriminologi og rettssosiologi, Det juridiske fakultet, UiO.
- IKT = Informasjons- og kommunikasjonsteknologi.
- iIRG = International Investigative Interviewing Research Group. [Forskningsnettverk].
- IOR = Institutt for offentlig rett, Det juridiske fakultet, UiO.
- IPES = The International Police Executive Symposium. [Nettverk].
- ISGA = Institute of Security and Global Affairs, Universitet

Leiden, Leiden/Haag, Nederland.

JD = Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet. (Frem til 2012: Justis- politidepartementet).

KINSA = The Kids Internet Safety Alliance, Mississauga, Canada.

KO:DE = Fagportal/fagforvaltningssystem for politiet.

KRUS = Kriminalomsorgens høyskole og utdanningscenter, Oslo.

MOU = Memorandum of Understanding (Omforent memorandum). [Samarbeidsavtale, avtale som gjenspeiler en felles forståelse; ikke nødvendigvis bindende.]

MSTU = Murmansk State Technical University, Murmansk, Russland.

NArFU = Northern (Arctic) Federal University, Arkhangelsk, Russland.

NF = Nasjonal fagkoordinator. [Enhet ved PHS som er sentral i et nyetablert nasjonalt system for fagforvaltning og -utvikling. Systemet skal sikre kontinuerlig, enhetlig og kunnskapsbasert videreutvikling av etterforskningsfeltet gjennom systematisk utarbeidelse, forbedring og implementering av nasjonale metoder.]

NFR = Norges forskningsråd / Forskningsrådet.

NIM = The National Intelligence Model (NIM). [Britisk etterretningsmodell.]

NINA = Norsk institutt for naturforskning, Trondheim (hovedkontor).

NIS-direktivet = Europaparlamentets og Rådets direktiv (EU 2016/1148) av 6. juli 2016 om tiltak som skal sikre et høyt felles sikkerhetsnivå i nettverks- og informasjonssystemer i EU.

NMBU = Norges miljø- og biovitenskapelige universitet, Ås.

NNPL = The Nordic Network for Research on Psychology & Law. [Nettverk].

NORAGRIC = Institutt for internasjonale miljø- og utviklingsstudier, Fakultet for landskap og samfunn, NMBU, Ås.

NordForsk = Organisasjon under Nordisk ministerråd som finansierer og tilrettelegger for nordisk samarbeid innen forskning og forskningsinfrastruktur. Holder til i Oslo.

NOVA = Norsk institutt for forskning om oppvekst, velferd og aldring (Velferdsforskningsinstituttet NOVA), OsloMet, Oslo.

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.]

NSD = Norsk senter for forskningsdata, Bergen.

NSfK = Nordisk Samarbeidsråd for Kriminologi (Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology).

NTNU = Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet (Norwegian University of Science and Technology). Har campuser i Trondheim, Gjøvik og Ålesund.

NUPI = Norsk utenrikspolitisk institutt (Norwegian Institute

of International Affairs), Oslo.

OPD = Oslo Politidistrikt.

OsloMet = OsloMet – storbyuniversitetet (Oslo Metropolitan University). (Frem til 30.01.2018: HiOA).

PEN = Police Experts Network. [Nettverk].

PIA = *Politihøgskolens* (åpne) *institusjonsarkiv*. [*Vitenarkiv i Bragekonsortiet*.]

PFI = Pedagogisk forskningsinstitutt, UiO.

PHS = Politihøgskolen (The Norwegian Police University College). Har avdelinger i Oslo, Stavern, Bodø og på Kongsvinger.

POD = Politidirektoratet.

PRIO = Peace Research Institute Oslo (Institutt for fredsforskning), Oslo.

PSI = Psykologisk institutt, Det samfunnsvitenskapelige fakultet, UiO.

PST = Politiets sikkerhetstjeneste.

RECPOL = Recruitment, Education and Careers in the Police: A European Longitudinal Study. [Prosjekt].

SAMKUL = Norges forskningsråds program for samfunnsutviklingens kulturelle forutsetninger.

SAMRISK = Program for samfunnssikkerhet. [Forskningsprogram underlagt NFR og finansiert av Justisdepartementet, Kunnskapsdepartementet, Samferdselsdepartementet og Forsvarsdepartementet.]

SERI = Senter for rettsinformatikk, Institutt for privatrett, Det juridiske fakultet, UiO.

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 mellom politiet i Skottland og 14 skotske universiteter].

SNO = Statens naturoppsyn. [Del av Miljødirektoratet og miljøforvaltningens operative feltorgan.]

SSB = Statistisk sentralbyrå.

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 utdanning og forskning.



POLITI HØGSKOLEN