

Research at the Norwegian Police University College (PHS)

2021



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2021 was the last year of the strategic period 2017-2021.

Four major areas stand out as special focuses in the strategy:

- **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 digital world**
- **Being a leading centre for police research**

INTRODUCTION



The PHS Research Report is back in a printed version following last year's digital-only format in connection with the digital research conference. Like 2020,

2021 was a year characterised by the pandemic and Covid restrictions. This year's introductory essay is written by Marit Egge and deals with the centenary of police education which should have been celebrated in 2020, but which could not be commemorated until our 101st year – in November 2021. Despite that we managed to have a very successful celebration before society went into lockdown yet again.

2021 was both a year of working on the development of a new strategy for 2022-2025, and the last year of the PHS 2017-2021 strategic period. During the 5-year period which has recently been completed we have worked to educate a learning police service which is fit for developments in society and crime and which counters and combats crime in a digital soci-

ety. We have also worked to become a leading centre for police research, something borne out by this research report.

The number of externally funded research projects is high in relation to the number of researchers, and 2021 has seen the initiation of two major projects funded by the Research Council of Norway: *INCONTEXT* and *A Matter of Facts*. Even though the application to become a centre of research excellence in preventive policing was not successful, the solid work carried out in the application will be carried on both for smaller projects and with a long-term plan to succeed in the next round. The number of research fellows both with external funding and awards from the Ministry of Justice is on the increase.

The number of scientific publications remains stable and relatively high, and even if there has been a certain reduction in quantity there has been an increase in quality from 2020 to 2021 based on publication points. We have more international, peer-reviewed publica-

tions in journals and fewer publications in PHS monographic series and other reporting formats. This means that the strategic research effort has been effective. At the same time we see that 2021 was not a top year for doctoral theses and disputations. This can to some extent be put down to delays caused by the Covid pandemic.

As an academic institution, PHS is responsible for providing three services to society: education, research and dissemination. In 2021 we have seen our academic staff take their dissemination responsibility very seriously, including in the field of popular science. There are innumerable podcasts, and the PHS can now be found on both Spotify and YouTube. The list of academic contributions from staff is, frankly, impressive!

Thank you to all staff who have contributed to the ambition of being a leading centre for police research. In the next four years we will continue our work to be at the forefront of police scientific research and the development of the field of policing.

Nina Skarpenes

Politiutdanningen

101

ÅR

1920-2021

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Library, NPUC Oslo

We are 101!

Marit Egge, PHS

We had big plans for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of police education in the academic year 2020-2021. A number of academic and social events involving students and staff as well as invited guests with an interest in and responsibility for police education, were on the cards. Looking back, the sad reality is that very little of this was able to go ahead. This was not because of a lack of planning. On the contrary, the anniversary committee, headed by Vanja Lundgren Sørli, worked enthusiastically and optimistically to make it all happen, but plans had to be constantly changed and many were shelved. However, when it was generally thought that our one hundred and first anniversary celebration was not going to happen, the Covid fog lifted, and luckily some still had the strength and courage to give the festivities a last forward push. On

24 November 2021 a big party, complete with entertainment, was arranged at Chateau Neuf for staff and other guests. The PHS canteen had the onerous task of transporting food and drinks from their kitchen to the party venue, but this did not stop them serving fabulously varied and tasty food – with a smile!

Prior to the celebration there was an academic warm-up event. This consisted of the formal delivery of the peer-reviewed edited collection *Kunnskap for et tryggere samfunn* ('Knowledge for a Safer Society') from the publishers, Cappelen Damm. The book was also given an engaged and reflective introduction by Liv Finstad, Knut Dørum and Jan Messel, who shared relevant and interesting knowledge and contributions – all expertly moderated by Erik Aasheim. The warm-up event also included a less serious look at the “centenar-

ian”, delivered with a twinkle in the eye through words and not least videos – produced with college staff both behind and in front of the camera.

The book is the most concrete outcome of the research effort aimed at an increased understanding of the importance of police education for the police itself and society, and at reinforcing the common identity of staff as police educators. Much has happened since continuing education became available to council-employed police constables in Schwensens gate - 24 at a time on three-month courses – until 100 years later when we educate around 2000 police students and provide continuing education to around 3000 serving police officers yearly. The book does not cover all aspects of this history, but 20 authors from the fields of policing, criminology, sociology, sports science,

law, psychology, education, political science – and of course history – attempt to answer the question as to whether and how police education has contributed to a more secure society. This gives it a wealth of perspectives which is a strength, but which at the same time risks challenging its coherence. Nevertheless, not least thanks to the editor-in-chief, the historian Hjørdis Birgitte Ellefsen, there are no loose ends. Vanja Lundgren Sørli and Marit Egge are co-editors of the book along with Ellefsen. There was no previous historical review of police education. In that sense, *Kunnskap for et tryggere samfunn* is a ground-breaking piece of work which will be a valuable reference in the future.

The book is based on extensive source material which has been systematically reviewed and recorded. In addition to being the definitive knowledge base of the book it can be considered an independent research project. The source material is collected

from various archives: the National Archives of Norway, the PHS physical and digital archives, the digital archive of the Storting (Norwegian parliament), the digital archives of the National Museum and the Norwegian Police History Society. In addition the Norwegian Police Federation has provided access to all the editions of its membership journal. The material consists of minutes of board meetings, correspondence, personnel and student files, teaching plans, reading lists and curriculum-related books, reports, articles in journals and newspapers, documents and minutes from the work of the Storting, and much, much more. This source material is available for future research and will be able to contribute to further consolidation, development and dissemination of knowledge about our police education in the past, present and future.

Two independent publications have been issued in addition to

the book. Vanja Lundgren Sørli and Per Arne Sødal, who have both been working at the PHS education centre at Kongsvinger, have mapped and discussed why Kongsvinger became the host municipality for the uniformed police during the Second World War, and how the former farm estate, Sæter gård, later emerged as an educational and study centre.¹

The undergraduate students at PHS have also been involved in the anniversary project. In 2018 and 2019 the students were invited to write Bachelor's dissertations on political science topics in a historical perspective. A total of 24 students at the PHS study centres in Bodø, Stavern and Oslo accepted the challenge. They have produced dissertations which throw light on a variety of topics and contribute new knowledge in fields where in some cases we previously had few research-based facts and insight. Six of the contributions have been collected in a publica-

¹ Politiutdanning i Kongsvinger (1941-2021): Politiutdanningen 100 år 1920-2020 PHS 2021

tion given the name *Studentarbeider i politihistorisk perspektiv: Politiutdanningen 100 år* (Student work in a police historical perspective; 100 years of police education): 1920-2020 PHS (2020).

The 2021 research conference also connected with the anniversary project with the topic “Police Education in the Past, Present and Future”. Because of the uncertain Covid-19 situation the conference was planned and held digitally. The conference encompassed four ‘thematic groups’ with a total of 33 papers from internal and external contributors. The contributions mainly took the form of various papers, but space was also given to debates on the future of police education as well as shorter talks on current research and qualified guesswork about future challenges.

As fate would have it, in the same year as we celebrated the

history of police education, Bachelor’s Department Head Geir Vallaker, who had played an important role in police education for the previous thirty years, hung up his hat. He was honoured with a portrait interview in the journal *Politiforum*, which chose the headline *Retirement of the first police “sociologist”*. While working at the law enforcement division of Oslo Police District he took a first degree in sport, history and sociology in 1984. The three subjects were not randomly chosen. Since then he has been a champion of good physique in police officers, done a Master’s degree in history, and not least promoted sociology as an academic field at PHS. He used his varied professional background to work in an evidence-based way – long before the word found its way into the strategy documentation. He employed unorthodox methods in police investigations, used his

position as section leader of the police emergency unit (UEH) at Sentrum police station in Oslo to bring more women into the force, and had great faith in communication as a police method. A police educator for his time!

The mandate of the anniversary project included a wish for this knowledge to reach “a wider audience” than police force staff and others with a special interest. This has for example resulted in podcasts, opinion pieces and radio interviews.^{3,4,5} In addition a great deal of work was carried out to promote the book which has resulted in a number of reviews.

The fundamental concept of the anniversary project was to encourage debate about and reflection on the societal role of police education. This should continue even if the anniversary year is now over.

2 <https://www.politiforum.no/geir-valaker-portrett-utdanning/politiets-forste-sosiolog-takker-for-seg/220203>

3 Sarah Natasha Melbye: Politiutdanningens historie (podcast). Four episodes with Birgitte Ellingsen, Christin Thea Wathne, Geir Vallaker and Kariann Høvde

4 Celine Pedersen, Marie-Louise Damen and Vanja Lundgren Sørli. Det gikk ikke av seg selv – en historie om hvordan politityrket ble attraktivt for kvinner.

5 NRK Ekko: Bjørn Barland (8 December 2021), Jon Strype (9 December 2021)

Library Services

From research to practice

Assessing the relevance of research results for one's personal context

Research articles are a central source of scientific and academic updates. It is fundamentally important to evaluate the reliability of one's sources and to check their quality. In some circumstances it will also be necessary to assess whether conclusions and recommendations from the research are transferable to one's own context. You may for example have found reliable research from other countries which documents that one method of prevention is more effective than the methods

used by the Norwegian police. Does this mean that the police in Norway ought to change their methods? This decision is obviously not up to individual police officers, but the issue is also relevant on a systemic level where decisions about changing practice and routines are made.

Effective or harmful?

Sometimes it is easy to say "yes" to the question of whether methods ought to be changed as a result of new knowledge, for example if the research

concludes that the methods used are more harmful than effective. One example is the "Scared Straight" programme. This involves bringing young law-breakers, or young people who are in danger of getting to that point, into prisons to meet inmates and hear about life behind bars of someone, following a criminal conviction. The idea was that this would scare the young people away from committing crime. However, a systematic review of various studies showed that the method had the opposite

effect⁶. Young people who went through this type of programme had a significantly higher probability of committing crimes in the future compared with young criminals who did not go through equivalent programmes. It has therefore been concluded that the method is more harmful than effective and that it should not be used.

It may also seem “easy” (or “simple”?) to introduce or continue a method if the research shows a high probability that the method has the desired effect. One example is the use of traffic cameras. There is strong scientific evidence that speed cameras are a very effective intervention when it comes to speed reduction and therefore also the number of road traffic accidents⁷. Economic and political considerations nevertheless made the Solberg

government decide to remove certain speed cameras, something which caused both the police⁸ and the Norwegian Public Roads Administration⁹ to react.

Research results can be affected by context

However, in reality things are often more complex, even in cases where research clearly shows concrete results one way or another. One reason is that the results and conclusions of a study may be affected by different factors, for example features of the society, culture or group where the study was conducted. These features may influence the attitudes or actions of individuals and thus also the results of the study. Such factors can theoretically be so significant that the results would be completely different if the study had been

conducted somewhere else. Questions would also have to be asked whether the conclusions of the actual research are directly transferable to another context.

“Transferability” is a separate research field, and there is no key to determining with certainty whether results and conclusions from one study conducted within a context are transferable to another. However this does not mean that we can simply disregard research which was not carried out in a context identical to our own. If the research is well done and the results are trustworthy we should still assess whether the results may be important for methods etc. in Norway.

Systematic reviews give more reliable conclusions

One tip for finding the most reliable knowledge is to look for

6 Petrosino, A., Turpin-Petrosino, C., Hollis-Peel, M.E. & Lavenberg, J.G. (2013). Scared Straight and Other Juvenile Awareness Programs for Preventing Juvenile Delinquency: A Systematic Review. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 9(1), 1-55. <https://doi.org/10.4073/csr.2013.5>

7 College of Policing. (2017, 12 July). *Speed cameras*. <https://whatworks.college.police.uk/toolkit/Pages/Intervention.aspx?InterventionID=50&src=%23filter%3D0%23cat%3DDriving%2Boffences>

8 Aaltvedt, V. (2019, 20 September). *Resultatet kan bli flere drepte og alvorlig skadde. Nå må vi ta til fornuften*. Politiforum. <https://www.politiforum.no/debattinnlegg-utrykningspolitiet/resultatet-kan-bli-flere-drepte-og-alvorlig-skadde-na-ma-vi-ta-til-fornuften/154592>

9 Stranden, A. L. (2019, 9 July). *Fotobokser redder liv, men er politisk omstridt*. Forskning.no. <https://forskning.no/bil-og-trafikk-samferdsel/fotobokser-redder-liv-men-er-politisk-omstridt/1352384>

research syntheses *before* searching for single studies. One type of synthesised research is known as systematic review. These are created through a comprehensive process which involves an initial systematic search for all existing studies on a given topic and then assessing each individual study in terms of the quality of the method and the relevance to the actual research question. The results from the selected studies are then compared. In this way one ends up with a more balanced picture of what the research has established than just looking at one or a small number of studies.

A very simple example is that it is easy to find studies which conclude that red wine is good for the heart, something which is often claimed in bold newspaper headlines. However if we

research this a little more systematically and look at a large number of studies together, we find that alcohol consumption *increases* the risk of cardiovascular disease¹⁰. Several factors may of course play a part here, but the example nevertheless illustrates the main point, namely that whereas a single study may point in one direction, a systematic review of *a large number* of studies may uncover clear evidence to the contrary.

Basing decisions on a synthesis of evidence rather than on individual studies is an important principle in evidence-based practice. Examples of good sources of summarised research on topics which are relevant to the work of the police are from the UK's College of Policing¹¹ and the ¹². In Norway, the Norwegian Institute of Public Health has

carried out a few syntheses of topics of interest to the field of policing, including the effect of preventive measures directed towards radicalisation and sex crime among young people¹³. In Sweden, the National Council for Crime Prevention (BRÅ)¹⁴ is a relevant source.

Some questions for reflection

Whether we are talking about synthesised research or individual studies it is necessary to critically evaluate what we have found before we decide how the conclusions may be employed. Firstly is it important to remember that not all research methods aim to obtain knowledge which is meant to be generalised to a broader population or a different context. Secondly we need to assess whether the method used is actu-

10 Lidal, I.B., Dension, E. & Mathisen, M. (2013). *Sammenhengen mellom inntak av alkoholholdige drikker og risiko for hjerte- og karsykdom*. (Rapport fra Kunnskapssenteret nr. 13-2013). <https://www.fhi.no/publ/2013/sammenhengen-mellom-inntak-av-alkoholholdige-drikker-og-risiko-for-hjerte-/>

11 College of Policing. (2021). *Welcome to the Crime Reduction Toolkit*. <https://whatworks.college.police.uk/toolkit/Pages/Welcome.aspx>

12 Campbell Collaboration. (2021). *Better evidence for a better world*. <https://www.campbellcollaboration.org/better-evidence.html>

13 Langøien, L.J., Jardim, P.S.J. & Nøkleby, H. (2021). *Effekt av politiets forebyggende tiltak rettet mot radikalisering og seksuallovbrudd blant ungdom: en systematisk oversikt*. (Rapport–2021). <https://www.fhi.no/publ/2021/effekt-av-politiets-forebyggende-tiltak-rettet-mot-radikalisering-og-seksua/>

14 Brå. (2021). *Forskning och analys*. <https://bra.se/forskning-och-analys.html>

ally suitable to study the question which researchers want the answer to, and thirdly we need to establish whether the study has been carried out well, in line with the requirements demanded for different types of research projects.

Here are some examples of questions to consider during this phase:

- **Which research method is used?**

Has the study been carried out well and with the most suitable research method? Is the chosen research method suitable for obtaining knowledge which can be generalised to a broader population or similar?

- **Where was the study conducted?**

Was the research conducted in countries which are significantly different to the Norwegian context, for example socially, demographically, culturally, economically or politically? And if so, is it likely that

precisely these differences may have affected the results, or is there reason to believe that this is not relevant?

- **Who is included in the study population?**

Was the study conducted on a group of people who differ from others in areas which could affect the results? Are the participants in the study representative of the individuals you actually come across?

- **Would it be practically possible to carry out the research in a different context?**

Does it require for example a change in the law, special equipment, special competence or something else?

Checklists for a critical assessment of research are a useful aid when you work through these questions. On the website [kunnskapsbasertpraksis.no](https://www.kunnskapsbasertpraksis.no) you will find checklists for different types of investigations, for example

qualitative studies, cohort studies and randomised controlled studies¹⁵. The lists include questions which might make it easier to establish whether the research can be trusted, and under the heading “Kan resultatene brukes i min praksis?”, you will find several tips about what you ought to check in order to assess whether you may be able to use the results.

Ask a librarian!

Evidence-based work implies basing practice on experience-based as well as research-based knowledge, but many find it hard both finding and assessing relevant research. This is where collaboration with a librarian can be useful. Librarians are experts in seeking out relevant knowledge and can contribute valuable advice when it comes to assessing available research. The PHS library serves staff and students linked to PHS, but is also a library for everybody working in the different police

¹⁵ Helsebiblioteket.no. (2016). *Sjekkliste*. <https://www.helsebiblioteket.no/kunnskapsbasert-praksis/kritisk-vurdering/sjekkliste>

districts and other areas of the police service. Read more about what it offers on <https://www.politihøgskolen.no/biblioteket/>

This text is an adapted version of a podcast made for the Bachelor's course 'B2 Forebyggende' by the librarian Hege Underdal

Knowledge dissemination and participation in the social debate

Mette Berg, PHS

A focus on knowledge dissemination in academia and the police/justice sector was incorporated in the PHS strategy for 2017–2021¹⁶. The importance of being an active participant in social debate is also emphasised. Registrations in CRISStin (Current Research Information System in Norway) provide basic information about publications and papers produced by PHS staff in 2021. The tables “scientific and academic publications” and

“scientific & academic presentations and media contributions” give a detailed overview.

Scientific and academic lectures

PHS aims to be an active and clear contributor to social debate in its specialised fields, and to demonstrate its competence both to society in general and the justice sector in particular. Academic staff therefore have a particular responsibility to participate in the public debate and to make contributions which can lead to knowledge-based decisions and considerations.

The number of given lectures in academic, police and more popular science circles (Table 1) has nearly doubled compared with 2020, but is not quite back to the 2019 level. The Covid-19 situation also affected 2021 and there were not many physical seminars and conferences because of the pandemic. However, the availability of digital conferences and seminars

increased during the Covid-19 period. One positive outcome is that it is cheaper and easier to participate in conferences regardless of where in the world they are held. The disadvantage is that participants in digital conferences may miss out on the informal chat which is a feature of physical meetings.

As in previous years there is reason to believe that the number of lectures given is higher than what is registered in CRISStin because many colleagues fail to register dissemination activity. 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 be registered in CRISStin in order to illustrate the diversity in activities at the college.

Again in 2021 we see that staff have registered different types of media contributions in CRISStin. The registered number shows a continued strong increase compared to 2020,

¹⁶ Politihøgskolen [2016]. *Strategi 2017-2021*. Oslo: Politihøgskolen.

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF LECTURES, POSTERS AND MEDIA CONTRIBUTIONS PER YEAR FROM PHS (2015–2021).

Type of activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Scientific lectures	29	49	39	46	63	24	40
Academic/popular science lectures	65 ¹	64	92	85	69	26	45
Posters	1	-	1	1	2	0	1
Media contributions	-	-	12	23	44	65	95

¹ 54 registrert i CRISStin + 11 rapportert utenom.

and PHS staff have established several academic podcasts during the pandemic.

Scientific and academic publications

Table 2 presents the number of recorded written works in 2021 categorised by the type of publications reported in CRISStin. The total number of publications in 2021 shows a small increase compared with 2020. Such small variations make it hard to establish whether the increase is real or not. It is probably due to a “natural variation” as a result of work done in one calendar year not necessarily being published

in the same year because the actual publishing process can take a long time. Only by looking at the development over several years is it possible to get a realistic picture of the output level at PHS.

Table 2 shows that the total number of *scientific* articles remains practically unchanged from 2020, while the number of doctoral theses and Master’s dissertations is lower than it has been for a long time. Staff at PHS published a total of seven books in 2021.

Only one report in the series *PHS Research* was published in 2021. The number of reports will vary from year to year, but PHS

likes staff primarily to publish in “our own” journal, the *Nordic Journal of Studies in Policing*, 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. Calculation criteria have been developed, for example in order to distribute points between collaborating institutions.¹⁷ Table 3 presents the total number of publication points

¹⁷ Further reading on publication points here: <https://www.cristin.no/nvi-rapportering/rapporteringsinstruksen/vedlegg/utregning-av-poeng-for-vitenskapelige-publikasjone.html>

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF SCIENTIFIC AND ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS PER YEAR FROM PHS (2015–2021).

Type of publication	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Scientific monographs/annotated editions	2	8	3	3	1	4	2
Scientific chapters	17	17	20	21	23	17	21
Articles in scientific journals/review articles	21	32	41	18	34	45	42
Books	4	6	4	2	1	1	2
Textbooks/academic literature	2	3	4	5	3	0	3
Academic chapters/articles in books, journals and encyclopedias	13	21	15	19 ¹	29	19	20
Opinion pieces, leading articles, etc.	17	17	9	18	31	25	30
Total reported in CRISStin	6	4	11	15	4	7	10
Research at PHS	4	-	5 ²	6	3	3	1
Doctoral theses	0	2	4	2	4	4	1
Master's dissertations	2	3	1	1	3	3	1
Total number of works	88	114	112	102	136	128	133

¹ Including "Short communication"

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

distributed across the three relevant publication types in CRISStin. As shown in Table 2 the *number* of scientific publications is almost unchanged from 66 in 2020 to 65 in 2021. Despite the small reduction, we see a welcome increase

in the number of publication points (see Table 3).

The *number* and *scientific level* of published monographs are the two single factors that most strongly influence publication points. As shown in Table 2 we

had two scientific monographs – both at level 1 – in 2021.

The joint number of scientific chapters and articles is more or less the same for 2020 and 2021, however the number of scientific article at level 2 has increased

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF PUBLICATION POINTS DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO PUBLICATION TYPE AND IN TOTAL PHS (2015-2021).

Type of publication	2015	2016 ¹	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Monograph/annotated edition	10	39,2	12,07	15	8 ²	12,62	8,54
Book chapters with ISBN	11	11,3	14,06	13,9	14,32	14,26	13,89
Journal article with ISSN	19	24,8	39,26	15,32	29,14	37,99	44,48
Total number of publication points	40	75,3	65,39	43,22	51,46	64, 87	66,91

1 Ny utregningsmodell for publikasjonspoeng f.o.m. 2015.

2 1 monografi på nivå 2.

from two in 2020 to 11 in 2021. This has resulted in a bigger increase in the number of publication points than the number of articles – which has actually decreased slightly – would indicate.

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 NVA which was ready for testing at selected institutions in 2020.

The background to the work on NVA is official guidelines, approved in 2017¹⁸, stating that the government’s intention is that all Norwegian publicly-funded scientific articles shall be open-access by 2024. The plan is to make the Norwegian Scientific Index (NVI) a joint platform for the archiving of all types of scientific publications (articles, books, chapters, reports), research data, research dissemination, student assignments etc.

The current system – CRISin and our own institutional archive PIA – will be merged with the new joint solution and will be

wound up in their present form. When the 2020 research report was written the plan was for NVA to be adopted in the course of 2021/2022, and that the NVI-reporting for 2021 would happen in NVA. This has not happened after all, and as this is being written it is uncertain when NVA will be ready for use.

18 Ministry of Education and Research (2017). *Nasjonale mål og retningslinjer for åpen tilgang til vitenskapelige artikler*.

National Academic Coordinator for Investigation

A national academic coordinator was established at PHS in 2019. Besides providing coordination, the unit has the important task of supporting the national academic groups in the collection and systemisation of knowledge to be incorporated into a broad knowledge base for standards in academic development. In 2020 the National Police Directorate and the Director of Public Prosecution handed the first development tasks to the national academic groups. In 2021 a further 20 tasks were assigned and as of

December, 37 tasks were under preparation.

In order to provide better support for the work processes and implementation effort within academic development, a few changes were made in the collective competence in 2021. The unit now consists of two people with a police background, one of whom is a manager, a police lawyer with competence as a specialist prosecuting investigation leader, and one is a librarian with competence in systematic literature searches

and evidence-based practice as a method.

Research-based knowledge

Literature searches have failed to find relevant and methodically strong research in several of the topics in the new standards. Greater emphasis has therefore been placed on experiential knowledge in the collective knowledge base. The unit has found a need for more practice-oriented research in the investigation field in general and systematic reviews in particular.

Year	2019	2020	2021	Totalt
Number	363	418	493	1274

Systematic experiential learning

One of the developmental tasks in 2021 was to revise the template which is to be used in quality assurance and case reviews in the field of investigation. The new template for systematic experiential learning places greater emphasis on the quality markers defined in the DPP circular 3/2018, “Kvalitetsrundskrivet” (the “Quality Circular”).

Synergi, the police system for improvement suggestions, will be used for experiential learning in the field of investigation.

There has been an increase in registered cases in Synergi between 2019 and 2021. Of the 493 cases in 2021, 18 were national contributions to the National Academic Coordinator.

The 2021 Research Conference

The theme of the 2021 PHS research conference was *Police education in the past, present and future* and this formed part of the PHS anniversary project. In the spring of 2018, PHS Principal Nina Skarpenes gave the go-ahead for the project *Police education: 100 years in 2020*, which included the mandate that PHS, in the academic year 2020/2021, should disseminate knowledge of police education in the past, present and future. As part of this project, work commenced on the edited collection *Kunnskap for et tryggere samfunn: Norsk politiut-*

danning 1920-2020 (Knowledge for a safer society: Norwegian Police education 1920-2020), and this year's research conference adopted the same theme. Because of the Covid-19 situation the conference was planned and took place fully digitally for the first time. The conference had four "thematic groupings" with 33 contributions from internal and external contributors.¹⁹ The contributions varied in shape and form and included papers of between 15 and 45 minutes, debate, as well as shorter contributions on current research

and advice on education in the future. The conference took place over two days. 191 viewers were registered on day 1 and 118 viewers on day 2. The conference was recorded and is available to view for up to one year. PHS has also enabled the recording to be downloaded and saved on MediaSite.

Politics and organisation

The first part of the conference concerned the theme "politics and organisation". Birgitte Ellefsen opened the conference with a paper on the struggles

¹⁹ The research conference is a forum where researchers and staff at PHS present their research results; however a number of external researchers are also invited. Only the latter are mentioned with their place of employment in this connection.

over police education during the period 1920-2020. She drew our attention to the decision-makers in police education in the past hundred years, and to the interests, values and ideologies which influenced their ideas of how police education should be. It is not unusual for a particular education to be the subject of conflicting interests and a power struggle, but all those who tried without success to influence the content and development of police education are also part of this story. Jan Messel from OsloMet then presented the development of police education from an external and professional history perspective. He questioned whether police education has gone through a similar development to other professional education and training and reflected on similarities and differences. Marit Egge then explained the social responsibility of the police in light of different occurrences and events that have taken place in society. Her contribution demonstrated how

periods characterised by great contrasts will challenge the work and legitimacy of the police, and how the understanding of a “consenting general public” has altered over a century.

Police education and its actors

On the theme of “Police education and its actors”, Celine Pedersen opened with a brief retrospective glance at police trainees and police students over the past 100 years and presented some of the main features of the development in the trainee/student cohort during this period. Marie-Louise Damen then presented the Norwegian police students in a European comparative perspective. Does a more academic police education produce new police officers who are unwilling to patrol the streets? How do gender diversity and political orientation influence the career aspirations of police students and their attitudes to police work? These are some of the questions raised in the research project “RECPOL”.

The results show that police students are strikingly similar despite different types of police education. Students at academic institutions are for example at least as interested in street patrolling as students at vocational institutions. The national context is more important than the type of police education, and the politics of gender and recruitment play a greater part in career preferences than educational models.

Sarah Abraham followed up with a talk about the development of the concept of professional suitability in the history of police education. She made some reflections around changes in the nature of the concept and the way we measure suitability, as well as a few thoughts about suitability going forward. Jon Strype then presented the students’ own assessments of the course based on the Study Barometer study during the period 2014-2020. Along with Michelle Storakeren he also delved into this year’s Covid-19 module in the Study

Barometer and discussed the statement that the students' learning outcome was particularly poor during the pandemic.

Kjersti Eckblad presented a contribution on field instructors and also talked about similarities and differences in the teaching of operational police skills from 1946 until today. The challenges presented by instructors as representatives of the in-field training, as well as being the extended arm of PHS, were discussed. Brita Bjørkelo followed up with a presentation on knowledge development in the education of police managers. How does knowledge development - in the shape of the generation of knowledge, its presumed utility and actual use - happen in the police organisation? The talk gave a current view of knowledge development and practice with the main emphasis on the various courses for education managers at PHS.

What has the education been like and what will the future bring?

The next thematic grouping concerned the content and history of the education, as well as some thoughts about the future. Øystein Hetland from the Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies kicked off with his presentation on Norwegian police education during the Second World War. He discussed the changes that were brought about in police education following the Nazi invasion of Norway and how “successful” the attempt to make the education an incubator for Nazis turned out to be. Carol Cox from Liverpool John Moores University then presented police education in Great Britain in the past, present and future – with a particular focus on qualifying, higher education and police culture. Steinar Vee Henriksen presented a comparative study of basic firearms training in police education in New Zealand and Norway.

Knowledge for a safer society: Police education in Norway 1920-2020

Under the umbrella of the history of police education, some of the authors presented their contributions to the book *Kunnskap for et tryggere samfunn: Norsk polititidning 1920-2020*. Emma Villmann used police leadership education at PHS as an example to demonstrate how textbooks, “apprentice masters” and the leadership students’ sought-after knowledge have made their mark on the knowledge development in leadership. Ivar Husby presented his chapter on the development of specialised training courses in investigation in the period 1920-2020. Steinar Fredriksen then presented the work in his chapter on legal studies in the history of police education. He set out the various arguments which have been used throughout history for including legal subjects in police education, and how legal studies have been organised, with particular emphasis on how the teaching

personnel have been recruited and how the PHS curriculum was developed. Finally, Bjørn Barland presented his chapter on how the physique of police officers has been shaped through the hundred year history of police education. A police officer's body has for a long time been regarded as the most important operative tool of the police force; according to Barland, however, different cultural and social processes have influenced and shaped a police officer's physique over time.

Debate: What should police education look like in the future?

Day 1 finished with a debate between Vice-Chair of the Norwegian Police Federation (PF) Unn Alma Skatvold, Professor Heidi Mork Lomell, police student Ola Aarstad Enger and PHS Assistant Principal Tor Tanke Holm, moderated by Sarah Natasha Melbye. The topic of the debate was future police education in Norway. The latest government white paper

on policing says little about the kind of education Norwegian police should have and is not particularly clear about the role of the Norwegian police in society. What we can be relatively sure about, however, is that society will need the police of the future to have at least a Bachelor's degree and that there is a high degree of probability that police education will continue to recruit very well qualified applicants with high average grades from secondary education. One of the main topics in the debate was recruitment. What are the challenges linked to having a police force recruited from across a wide field? Should Norwegian police exclusively recruit Norwegian citizens? Do education and the police recruit in the right way? The debate moved on to the direction of the content and length of the education. Questions were asked about whether there are circumstances indicating that police education should be longer, and if so how much longer. The question of

whether the police ought to educate generalists or specialists was also raised, and this led to a discussion of how choices in the course of the education may affect recruitment. Other topics raised were the balance between research-based and experience-based knowledge, the reputation of police education and the police students' own view of their studies.

Content and knowledge development in police education

The head of the PHS research department, Lene Bomann-Larsen, welcomed everyone to day 2 of the research conference where the theme was: Police education - content and knowledge development. Police Superintendent and coordinator of adapted interviews in Nordland police district, Charlotte Ryen Berg, began with a presentation of the various prevailing views on knowledge in the history of the PHS, and how this can be understood in

the light of the development of a more evidence-based education. Associate Professor at the Institute of Criminology and Sociology, Mareile Kaufmann, then discussed how the police work with increasing amounts of digitalised information. Her contribution provided an opportunity to reflect on how this influences predictive police work.

The head of PHS in-service training, Thomas Jensen, discussed how active use of simulators gives the students realistic training and opportunities to learn both individually and in teams. His talk concluded that the educational design of the simulation and other conditions affect learning outcomes and that the use of simulation in learning can happen at all stages. PHS Assistant Professor Cecilie Torvik then talked about the police students' understanding of the link between theory and practice and discussed how best to meet this challenge. Associate Professor Anne Rød, Senior Lecturer Jaishankar Ganapathy and

Police Superintendent Tor Damkås presented the EU Horizon 2020-funded project “Community-Based Policing and Post-Conflict Police Reform”. The main aim of the project was to improve the security of people living in post-conflict areas, and the research investigated how sustainable relationships can be developed between police and society. Information was then given about the 2021 Horizon project.

On behalf of himself and Jan Terpstra, Dorian Schaap from Radboud University presented the politics surrounding higher education in an international comparative perspective (Norway, Finland og North Rhein-Westphalia). The contribution reflected on why higher police education has been introduced in some countries and not others – what were the favourable conditions for such major change and what were the arguments involved. Maren Eline Kleiven from the National Criminal Investigation Service (Kripas)

gave the last academic presentation of the conference, on whether the police ought to educate specialists rather than generalists. Her paper provided a good basis for the final part of the conference which contained brief reflections from some of the contributors about what we can expect of future police education, followed by some concluding comments from the Principal.

Evaluation

The 2021 research conference was arranged entirely digitally for the first time, and this has enabled us to gather experience which will be useful for future PHS conferences. One immediate advantage of a digital conference is that it is easy to save the contents so that the papers can be used in teaching and seminars. Digital conferences are more environment friendly and accessible to everyone wishing to participate. Digital lectures can also more easily vary in shape and length since they can be pre-recorded, and no time is

wasted by having to re-arrange rooms.

Experience from this year's conference also indicates a need to evaluate whether the research conference is primarily a forum for dissemination. Our view is that the conference in its present form first and foremost disseminates knowledge which is more aimed at researchers than at executive agencies, except for education managers in the police districts. In order to reach as many as possible we need to evaluate whether the conference ought to be placed in a wider research context, for example in connection with the Nordic Police Research Conference (NPRC) which is arranged every two years. If the knowledge is to reach out to the executive agencies, the conference has to be promoted in several fora, and particular emphasis has to be placed on how the police can use actual research in their work as well as how students can use the conference to familiarise themselves with the field of research.

A more comprehensive evaluation of the 2021 research conference is available at the PHS institutional archive (PIA).

Research Projects in 2021

Externally funded projects

Projects funded by the EU
Horizon 2021 programme

Intelligence Network and Secure Platform for Evidence Correlation and Transfer (INSPECTr)

<https://inspectr-project.eu>

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 according to an open taxonomy based on the CASE-standards.¹⁶ Integrated traces will then be correlated and improved by the use of classical algorithms supported by machine learning technology. Electronic evidence may be shared between several legal authorities in different countries, in accordance with secure and legal evidence standards developed in other EU-funded Horizon 2020 projects.

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

- Coordinate the development and use of the “Living Labs”¹⁷

which have been set up in the law enforcement bodies that are involved.

- Design the development of dedicated data sets for the purposes of testing and validation.
- 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 approach.¹⁸

The project is planned to end in March 2023

Projects funded by Nordforsk

Nordic multi-agency approaches to handling extremism: Policies, perceptions and practices

<https://www.sv.uio.no/c-rex/english/topics/%20allprojects/projects/hex-na/>

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

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.

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

Inger Marie Sunde (PHS)

Professor Inger Marie Sunde and Senior Research Fellow Jeanette Westlund Hegna (PHS) participate in this project about police investigation of the TOR network (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 TOR network

on the other. The fundamental idea is to compare daily policing with the demands relating to securing evidence and legal rights. The project is headed by Professor Wouter Stol (Open Universiteit Nederland). The national leaders are Inger Marie Sunde (Norway), 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. Jeanette Westlund Hegna's doctoral project is on international and human rights legal frameworks of virtual jurisdiction in the investigation of the TOR-network. She is supervised by Professor Sunde along with Professor Geir Ulfstein at the Faculty of law at the University of Oslo (assistant supervisor). The project will run until 2022.

Gender equality, diversity and societal security

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

This research project is carrying out 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.

Projects funded by the Research Council of Norway (NFR)

A matter of facts: Flows of knowledge through digitalised police practices

Brita Bjørkelo (project leader, PHS), Guro Flinterud (PHS), Jenny Maria Lundgaard (PHS), Johanne Yttri Dahl (PHS), Helene Gundhus (UiO / Professor II PHS), Betsy Stanko (University College London), Mikkel Flyverbom (Copenhagen Business School), Kira Vrist Rønn (University College Copenhagen), & Nadja Kirschhoff Hestehave (Aalborg University)

Funded by the Research Council (the research programme SAMKUL on the cultural condi-

tions underlying social change). The project period is 2020–2025. “A matter of facts” investigates police knowledge production and looks at how the use of digital tools affects what achieves the status of fact and knowledge. The digitalisation of police practice includes a more comprehensive interaction between people and technology and affects how information is formed, how it moves, is interpreted and used. Snippets of information are inserted into networks of databases, spread in social media and increasingly registered on digital units. Information materialises through

technologies and this can shroud uncertainty and complexity.

The project investigates how the digitalisation practices of the police determine what is given factual status in terms of events, actions, crime and danger, both inside and outside the police.

The project consists of two work packages; *Work package 1 – Digitalisation and knowledge in the Norwegian police* and *Work package 2 – Digitalised interaction between the police and the people.*

Work package 1A – Knowledge streams in police systems

Where do the knowledge and information produced in operative police work end up? Which technologies and programmes does the information move through, and how do the technologies affect the result? This project will examine the streams of knowledge and information in the police's own systems and the part played by the systems in terms of shaping what becomes important and unimportant. The project will examine two information streams: the investigation stream and the intelligence stream. The first will be looking at events which originate via police central operations, are registered there, and later in the criminal registers BL and Strasad. The intelligence follows information referred to the intelligence system by uniformed patrols and looks at how the system (re)shapes the information for intelligence purposes. Through this the project will investigate how both digital and human

interpretation construct what is understood as secure knowledge, truth and fact.

Work package 1B – Big Data: the new silver bullet?

The use of Big Data and other analysis tools is presented as the latest of a whole range of miracle cures for the police in their encounters with crime. Silver bullets - or miracle cures - is a notion referring to technological solutions which in a simple, almost magical way can solve complex problems. Big Data and other analysis tools are said to be able to quickly and effectively help the police to increase their proactive operations by using information which has already been collected. Incidentally, it is important to make visible the opinion and knowledge production which accompany such use. This sub-project will empirically investigate the actual and potential use of Big Data and analysis tools in order to illustrate the degree to which they contribute to create what the police "know",

how they act, and the consequences this may entail in the material world.

Work package 2 – Social media

Social media are a relatively new arena for interaction between the police and the public. As social media platforms take over as one of the methods most frequently used by the public to gain information it is inevitable that the police also move their external communication activity to such platforms. But what actually happens when such outward communication from the police must be adapted to the demands and opportunities of technology? This project examines how the digital technologies that constitute and direct/manage social media platforms contribute to shaping what and how the police communicate. Through a combination of programmatic methods, qualitative text studies and ethnography, the project will look at various

aspects of the police presence on social media. How do the police appear on the different platforms, what reaches people and what kind of knowledge do the police help to create through their presence on social media? How does police use of social media promote the understanding of danger and risk in our society?

New trends in modern policing

Johanne Yttri Dahl (project leader, PHS), Paul Larsson (PHS), Annette Vestby (PHS), Helene O. I. Gundhus (UiO / Professor II, PHS), Siv Rebekka Runhovde (PHS) & Pernille 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 explores 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 crimes for profit

Johanne Yttri Dahl (PHS)

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.

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

Siv Rebekka Runhovde (PHS)

The study looks at the combating of art and cultural heritage crime. It seeks to uncover e.g. what characterises the uncovering and investigation of such crime, the need for specialisation and competence-building in the police and customs services, museum security and practice linked to prevention of the illegal sale of art and cultural heritage items among art dealers and auction houses. This is a two-year research project.

3. Police methodology: From covert to dialogue-based police strategies

Paul Larsson (PHS)

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.

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 to 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. One of the questions being asked is 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 has collected data from a questionnaire, interviews (individual

and focus groups), observations and document analysis. During autumn 2021, data from police registers and interviews with the police about various data management tools was analysed.

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

Annette Vestby (PHS)

What are the authorities' institutional constructions of organised and economic crime, and how do they play a part in the choice of cases and methodology? This PhD project is further described on page 58.

Computational forensics for large-scale fraud detection (ArsForensica)

Katrin Franke (NTNU at Gjøvik) (project leader) & Jul Fredrik Kaltenborn (PHS)

The project is funding a total of 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 and the opportunities for making such data accessible at the investigation stage. Kaltenborn's project is described on page 55. Kaltenborn has been accepted on the PhD programme at the Law Faculty of the University of Oslo and is also participating in the project managed by the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) at Gjøvik. The project is funded by the Research Council's IKTPLUSS-programme.

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

Inger Marie Sunde (PHS)

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 also on the PhD programme 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-programme.

Investigating contested theories on extreme-right terrorism (INCONTEXT)

Jacob Aasland Ravndal (PHS), Madeleine Thorstensen (C-Rex, UiO), Jeffrey Gruenewald (University of Arkansas), Steven Chermak (Michigan State University) & Joshua D. Freilich (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

This project investigates how political violence is shaped by shifting political climates. Donald Trump's performance as President of the United States gave momentum to two of the most contested theories on the causes of extreme right-wing terrorism and violence: representation and repression. Representation concerns whether the presence of far-right actors in parliaments and governments might fuel or dampen extreme-right violence. Repression concerns whether repressive measures targeting far-right actors, or the lack thereof, might fuel or dampen extreme-right violence. Both

theories feed into opposing views on whether political extremism should be tolerated or rejected in liberal democracies. Both theories also produce mixed results in different contexts. Therefore, more comparative research is needed in order to help us understand how such contradictory results arise. However, thus far such comparative research has been limited because data suitable for comparing variation over time and between countries have been lacking.

To address these shortcomings, the INCONTEXT project will develop a new dataset measuring far-right representation and repression in Western democracies since 1990. In addition, the project will merge data from two existing datasets: the Right-Wing Terrorism and Violence (RTV) dataset and the United States Extremist Crime Database (ECDB). Combined, these two datasets will cover the evolution of extreme-right terrorism and violence in all Western democracies since 1990.

Drawing on these data, the project will then systematically compare how the relationships between representation, repression and extreme-right violence have unfolded in different countries, and in doing so, identify mechanisms leading to more violence, and those leading to less violence.

Criminal exposure in vulnerable areas

Torbjørn Skardhamar (University of Oslo), Michael Frith (University of Oslo), & Manne Gerell (Malmö University)

The primary aim of the project is to establish empirical knowledge about the concentration of social problems in neighbourhoods, and the consequences of such concentration for those who live there. The main focus is on the geography of crime, both in terms of criminal acts and of where active law-breakers live.

The majority of registered

law-breakers commit only one or a small number of crimes over time, while a smaller group commit a large number of crimes over time. Furthermore, not all law-breakers have links to other law-breakers to such an extent that we can talk about criminal environments or networks. The aim of the project is to combine this empirical insight from law-breaker careers and law-breaker networks in an analysis of neighbourhoods over time, and to understand the impact of such neighbourhood characteristics for others who live in the area.

Neighbourhoods with a geographic concentration of social problems combined with the presence of networks of active law-breakers are sometimes referred to as “exposed areas” with the potential to incubate more serious social problems linked to sub-cultures of marginalised groups.

The University of Oslo owns and leads the project; PHS is a collaborative partner.

Mandatory reporting of intimate partner violence (MANREPORT-IPV)

Kjartan Leer-Salvesen (Volda University Campus), Solveig Karin Bø Vatnar (Sifer, Molde University College), Stål Bjørkly (Sifer, Molde University College), Morten Holmboe (PHS), Silje Louise Dahl (Volda University Campus), Thea Beate Breivik (Molde University College), Astrid Vølstad, Susanne Thon Kristiansen, Christine Nordby, Kristine Vaadal (Volda University Campus), & Helene Brustad Eskeland (Volda University Campus)

There are considerable challenges linked to the understanding and practice of confidentiality, the duty to provide information, the right to information and the duty of prevention. MANREPORT-IPV is an interdisciplinary research project on professional practitioners’ duty of prevention in their encounters with intimate partner violence. Intimate partner violence is a public health problem.

Research into intimate partner homicide shows that in the majority of homicides victims and perpetrators had been in contact with the support agencies before the killing. This means there was potential for preventing them from happening.

Staff in the health service, police and other support agencies are bound by confidentiality. When given information about intimate partner violence, professional practitioners may have a duty of prevention if they regard it as certain or most probable that they can prevent a future crime. There are strong opinions for and against such duty of prevention, but the research-sourced knowledge base is weak. The purpose of this study is to contribute research-sourced knowledge on the duty of prevention in encounters with intimate partner violence, through:

1. Systematisk tekstanalyse av juridiske dokumenter for å klargjøre gjeldende rett.

1. Systematic text analysis of legal documents in order to clarify current legislation
2. Interviews with service users and professional practitioners about their understandings, attitudes and knowledge.
3. A questionnaire for service users and professional practitioners about their understanding and experience of the duty of prevention in the encounter with intimate partner violence.

The study will show the extent of references to the duty of prevention in legal sources, establish current legislation and the threshold for triggering a duty of prevention. We will also analyse data from physicians, nurses, shelter staff, child welfare staff, psychologists and the police, as well as from those subjected to intimate partner violence and perpetrators of intimate partner violence. In this way we will acquire knowledge about the interaction between the various agencies and between the service

users and professional practitioners.

The project will yield knowledge about what promotes the potential for prevention and cooperation, and what is holding the work back.

The Volda University Campus owns and leads the project. PHS is a collaborative partner.



Press conference at NPUC, harrasment and threats towards politicians

Projects Funded by PHS and External Collaboration Partners

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

Jenny Maria Lundgard (PHS)

The project is led and carried out by Associate Professor Jenny Maria Lundgaard and is funded by the PHS and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.

The project investigates how drones shape and are shaped the work of the police. What happens to police work when drones are introduced? Three levels are investigated: the relationship

between drone technology and the people using it; the assignments where drones are used; and organisational issues - i.e. how the drones affect operational police work as a whole. Police work that uses drones is the basis for mapping and investigating the opportunities and limitations of this technology, what kind of information it brings to the table and how this information is used.

Above all the project uses participant observation, where the researcher follows the officers in their work and on assignments

where drones are used, but also includes interviews and document analysis. The results will be presented in scientific articles and policy briefs aimed at the practice field. The project began in 2019 and will be concluded in 2021/2022 . It is funded by PHS and the Norwegian Ministry of Justice.

Interviewing and Interrogation: A Review of Research and Practice since World War II

Trond Myklebust (PHS), Gavin Oxburgh (Northumbria University), Mark Fallon & Maria Hartwig (Aletheia, John Jay College of Criminal Justice).

The science of interviewing and interrogation has continuously developed worldwide since World War II, however, the broader impact of unscientific, ineffective and counter-productive interviewing and interrogation is profound. Indeed, coercive techniques are still used in many countries today despite such methods being banned under international law.

In this project Trond Myklebust, together with Gavin Oxburgh, Mark Fallon and Maria Hartwig are trying to making an overview of the most gather all the lead academics and practitioners on interview and interrogation methods or techniques used around the world since

World War II. They explain the models, methods, frameworks and techniques used, when and why they were introduced, as well as their effectiveness in practice across different jurisdictions and socio-political contexts. The result of the project will end in an anthology, seeking to outline the advancement in an ever-evolving arena often restricted to academic researchers, to ensure that international policing, law enforcement, military, security and intelligence practitioners are kept up to date with the current known methods of non-coercive information elicitation from a wide range of individuals.

Harassment and threats towards politicians

Tore Bjørgo (project leader), Gunnar Thomassen, Jon Strype & Halvor Hegna Ingvaldsen

Politicians are a group exposed to intimidation, harassment, serious threats and violence. The main responsibility of the

Police Security Service is to safeguard the security of persons of authority, and this requires a systematic mapping of the extent and type of unwanted incidents that Norwegian politicians are exposed to. At the request of the Police Security Service, and for the third time, PHS is carrying out a survey of how politicians experience threats and threatening approaches. The project began in autumn 2020 and data collection took place in spring 2021. The two previous investigations were carried out in 2013 and 2017, with the participation of parliamentarians and cabinet ministers. This current study also includes executive committee members of political parties and their youth wings. The central topics discussed in the report include the exposure of politicians to different types of unwanted events, various factors playing a part in who is exposed, the politicians' own understanding of who is behind these events and what the consequences are for their private lives

and political activity. Results from this project were published as a report at the turn of the year 2021/2022, and will be followed up in several scientific articles. The project is funded by the National Police Directorate, the Police Security Service and the PHS.

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

Brita Bjørkelo (PHS) & Emma Villman (Senior Research Fellow, University of Helsinki)

A contribution (Bjørkelo & Villman, 2021) based on this project was published in the anniversary book *Kunnskap for et tryggere samfunn* (Ellefsen, Sørli & Egge, 2021). Following the events of 22.7.2011, the project, which has now concluded, began the work of increasing the knowledge sharing between different parts of the police service. Assignments handed in by students on the PHS leadership

courses and which have permission to be digitalised have been uploaded to the academic portal KO:DE and preserved for future use. The contribution to the PHS anniversary 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 and knowledge development in police (leadership) education.

Consortium for research on terrorism and international crime

The consortium is a collaboration between the main Norwegian research environments on terrorism and international crime: PHS, the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), the Centre for Research on Extremism (C-REX) at the University of Oslo and the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI). NUPI is responsible for the administration of the consortium, and distributes research funding to

the collaborating institutions. The consortium is arena forum for research dissemination, information exchange and competence development across institutions. PHS is represented in the consortium by the researchers Ingvild M. Gjelsvik (research fellow) and Randi Solhjell (researcher), while Tore Bjørgo (C.REX/Professor II, PHS) is the academic leader of the consortium.

Projects Funded by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the Norwegian Police Service

Safety in Cyberspace

Guro Flinterud (PHS)

The project Safety in Cyberspace will contribute knowledge of the perceptions held by the public on cyberspace and the ability of the police to protect them there, with emphasis on police use of social media as an information and communication channel. During a phase where the police are escalating their work in cyberspace it is useful to have a realistic picture of what the public think and what they know, and to build trust through meeting

the public based on knowledge of how the field looks from their perspective. The project uses programmatic methods such as natural language processing (NLP) alongside qualitative close reading to analyse the social media channels of the police. What kind of information do the police send out, what kind of response do the various posts get and what are the ways in which the police use these channels in their interaction with the public? The project will form the starting-point of a comprehensive ethnographic study of how police

use of social media is perceived by the public and the impact it has on them. The project will be concluded in October 2022.

Long-term trends in the crime landscape

Paul Larsson (PHS), Celine Pedersen (PHS), Annica Alvin (PHS) & Tove Eriksen (PHS)

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security (JBD) has in various contexts a need for a better knowledge-base on long-term trends in the crime landscape, including in their work on

long-term planning for the police and prosecution service. The report delivered by this project group will be central to the work of long-term planning in the police force and will be used as a starting point for both political prioritisation and strategic choices at an operational level.

The report consists of three work packages. In WP I we aim to map the main trends in crime development during the past 20 years with the help of available recorded data. Work packages 2 and 3 have been developed based on structured literature searches carried out in collaboration with the PHS library. The literature in WP 2 is limited to research into threat assessment linked to concrete beaches of the law and research into organised crime in the context of a strategic threat and risk assessment. The literature in WP 3 consists mainly of reviews of foresight-activity, methodical assessments of foresight in various fields as well as evaluations of previous foresight projects. The assessments have

been made in a Norwegian and criminal policy context.

WP 1 maps the trends in youth and organised crime in Norway between 2000 and 2020, and discusses how the development can be understood on the basis of social science research into reasons for this crime development. A review of crime development shows up a number of challenges in predicting crime. We see, for example, that it is not necessarily the felonies that change over time, but rather definitions, concepts and criminal policy. In this respect, WP 1 illustrates why future crime is difficult to predict, but is at the same time an example of a more general mapping which ought to be the basis of strategic knowledge products.

WP 2 gives an account of various strategic knowledge products currently in use. Strategic analysis is a management tool developed in the private sector in order to be prepared for future challenges. In the Norwegian police such analyses were developed from the mid-1990s. Threat

assessments are among the most used analyses. The purpose of WP 2 is to clarify the aim of the Police Threat Assessment (PVT) and to what extent the product is appropriate for predicting crime. Important questions are for example: which sources and what kind of knowledge the threat assessments are based on, and how they may be improved.

The aim of WP 3 is to give an account of what foresight is, and what the areas of use for this process are. There will also be an assessment of whether foresight as a knowledge field – and in particular scenarios as a method – is appropriate for predicting what may be the greatest challenges in crime development. Research shows that globalisation and fast technological and organisational change have led to flexibility and openness around future uncertainty becoming more important than previously; and the “better safe than sorry” principle as well as more long-term perspectives have been given greater signifi-

cance in the shaping of policy. In that connection new forms of collaboration have become decisive factors in the shaping and use of knowledge. In line with this, research shows that future studies have become more pragmatic than before, and that they to a greater degree acknowledge that there are several alternative visions of the future.¹

Foresight is an example of a future study which follows this trend precisely to throw some light on the future through investigation of several alternative future scenarios, taking into account uncertainties which can be linked to each individual scenario. Foresight resembles – but goes beyond the planning tools currently used to map the future of crime in Norway. WP 3 assesses whether foresight alone is appropriate to make predictions of what will be the greatest future challenges in the development of crime, or whether the process is more suitable as a supplement to already existing planning tools.

Projects and Activities Funded by PHS

Why don't the police shoot more often?

Bjørn Barland (PHS), Steinar Vee Henriksen (PHS), Jon Strype (PHS), Gunnar Thomassen (PHS), & Bjørn Ivar Kruke (UiS)

The police find themselves in a number of armed operational situations where individual officers subjectively feel that they have the legal authority to use their firearm. This project aims to look into the basis of the decision-making which concluded that they should not use their firearm.

The project will have a qualita-

tive approach with structured interviews. Recruitment will be through “snowball sampling”.

Join the police! Police recruits through 100 years

Celine Pedersen (PHS) & Marie-Louise Damen (PHS)

Historically the job of policing has demanded physical strength and practical experience, however police students have developed in line with changes in society. Today, the students who gain a place at the PHS must have general university and college admission certification

with a grade requirement in Norwegian, a driving licence, a pass in various physical tests, and they must be personally suited to the profession of policing. At the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century police recruitment was predominantly of young men with a military background or farming experience. In 1920, what was then called the State Police School (*Statens Politiskole*) ran the very first course consisting of 24 students. In 2021, 404 police students were admitted to the Bachelor's course at PHS.

The number of recruits

increased considerably in the course of these 100 years - but who were they? In this project, Pedersen and Damen throw some light on who applied and gained admission to police education between 1920 and 2020. They describe where the police students came from, their qualifications and the social groups they represented. One central question is whether the pupils/students were in accordance with the recruitment policy in force at the time. The results was published in the book linked to the PHS centenary in the winter of 2021.

Digital Hour (DDT)

Inger Marie Sunde (PHS)

DDT is a series of seminars for staff, students and police service colleagues at PHS. There are 3-4 seminars per semester. The aim is to highlight developments in digital communication technology, social media etc. and to create awareness of opportunities and challenges in all areas of

policing. This will contribute to the development of professional policing in the digitalised society. 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.

Hate crime against LGBTQI persons: Subjectivation, co-citizenship and homonationalism

Henning Kaiser Klatran (PHS)

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 LGBTQI persons in a Norway which increasingly is characterised by acceptance of homosexuality. At the same time, the legislation illustrates that queer people still are a vulner-

able 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.

Hate crime and hate speech: The work of the police and the experiences of protected groups

Randi Solhjell (PHS)

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. Interviews will also be conducted

with individuals who have been victims of hate crime. The project will run until May 2022.

Police education: 100 years in 2020

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

The project marks the centenary of state police education in Norway in 2020. Much has happened since continuing education became available to council-employed constables in Schwensens gate at St. Hanshaugen in Oslo. The courses lasted three months and had 24 constables at a time. Today there are around 1550 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 overall purpose

is to increase the understanding of what police education means for the police and society. The project has stimulated R&D projects that illuminate the various aspects of the development of police education. Results from the projects are and will continue to be disseminated in various channels and formats; opinion-pieces, a podcast-series, reports and academic articles have for example been made available in CRISStin and at politihogskolen.no throughout 2020. Planned seminars etc. at Litteraturhuset and the study sites had to be postponed or cancelled in 2020 because of infection control, however the research has been on-going. Some of the results was disseminated in 2021 at the research conference Police Education in the Past, Present and Future, which was a digital event. The project was concluded in the autumn of 2021, culminating with the publication of a peer-reviewed edited collection where 21 research contributions will be made available.

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 and the Holocaust Centre. The project period is 2018–2021.

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

Sverre Flaatten (PHS)

The police is 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. The differing allocation

between the police and other regulatory bodies is also about 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 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 its necessary flow; on the other, the free flow of capital can challenge and undermine democratic institutions. Internationally, Polanyi's thesis is debated in the light of today's economy, but it has not, neither nationally nor 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 authori-

ties, as well as political choices of direction.

1-2 articles are planned in the project period 2022-2023.

Police students: Student satisfaction and learning outcomes

Jon Strype (PHS)

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 role and work of the police in a digital society

Inger Marie Sunde (PHS)

The role and work of the police in a digital society – “digital policing” – is a priority area for PHS which includes work in the

areas of research, education and development. The research deals with topics in the challenging conflict zone between on the one hand the expectation of a reasonable degree of efficiency in preventive and investigative police methods, and on the other the requirement to uphold the rule of law and recognise fundamental rights. The interdisciplinary research group “The police in a digital society” was established to stimulate research in this area.

News from PHS Research

Inger Marie Sunde (PHS)

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 going since April 2018. There are reports from the editors of an increased interest in the column.

Edited collection on the history of police education

Hjørdis Birgitte Ellefsen (PHS),
Vanja Lundgren Sørli (PHS) & Marit
Egge (PHS)

This project is linked to the project “A centenary of Police Education”. Hjørdis Birgitte Ellefsen, Vanja Lundgren Sørli and Marit Egge are the editors of the edited collection *Kunnskap for et tryggere samfunn? Norsk politiutdanning 1920-2020*, which was published by Cappelen Damm Akademisk in the autumn of 2021. The book consists of 21 chapters written by researchers from PHS, OsloMet, the University of Helsinki, the University of Oslo, Bjørknes College and

the Holocaust Centre, and is divided into four parts which look at: 1) the political battle about police education; 2) the recruitment policy and who were admitted as pupils/students; 3) the content of the education; and 4) the education’s concept of knowledge and learning. The aim of the edited collection is to contribute to a more profound understanding of the role played by police education in the shaping of the police as a social actor.

Story telling in the police

Bjørn Barland (PHS)

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. The work on providing such legitimacy is done through storytelling. The project is a follow-up of previous publications²⁹ on the arming of the Norwegian police. It was concluded with a publication in 2021.

Methodical values-based evaluation of police work

Jens Erik Paulsen (PHS)

The aim of this study is to develop a methodology for values-based police work. A systematic values-based reflection such as this can be used both to support decision-making in a planning phase and as a method for experiential learning. Indirectly it can also support decision-making in the shape of pattern recognition in operational situations. This is a generic method with roots in several academic and scientific fields. It has been tested and

developed in the teaching of work ethic at PHS in Oslo and is today used in the teaching at all Bachelor levels. The project was presented at two workshops in international networks (in 2015 and 2016), and has so far generated three publications: “A Values-based Methodology in Policing” (2019, *Nordic Journal of Applied Ethics*), in the chapter “Etikk ved bruk av patruljehund” in the book *Patruljehunden* (2020), and “Verdibasert refleksjon i planlegging og erfaringsslæring” in the *Nordic Journal of Studies in Policing* (2020). In addition, a number of central values have been expanded in a study of the in-field training (B2) of the Bachelor course.

How do police educators understand theory and practice in their different specialist fields?

Marie-Louise Damen (PHS) & Anne Kathrine Hagen (PHS)

Research into the link between theory and practice in profes-

sional training often looks to the students’ experiences. In many professional education fields, including police education, many students experience the connection between theory and practice as inadequate. In this project we investigate the understanding and experience police educators have of the connection and relevance in police education. We ask how police educators understand theory and practice in their own respective specialist fields. Increased knowledge of the various understandings of theory and practice help police educators to clarify for students and each other how to create a meaningful link between theory and practice for the students in Norwegian police education.

Police students’ motivation for physical activity and their activity level

Ole Ragnar Norheim Jenssen (PHS)

What characterises Norwegian police students’ physical activity motivation and their physical

activity level? Does the students’ physical activity motivation change during the course of their education? The study builds on Deci & Ryan’s Self-Determination Theory. There is little research on motivation for physical activity in the police and among police students. A survey around this will increase our understanding of the students’ approach to physical activity and will provide information which can be used to develop the technical content of physical education at PHS. Previous research shows that it isn’t easy to maintain a physical activity level and a physical capacity further along the police career path. Research into motivation for physical activity shows that the type of motivation is decisive for maintaining a physically active lifestyle. PHS has an important role to play when it comes to influencing the students’ motivation throughout their studies. The education should give the students the best possible starting point for a lifestyle which enables them

to master the physical demands they meet at work, but also to look after their own health so that they are equipped for a long professional life.

Data collection is based on standardised questionnaires. Two different questionnaires are used to map motivation for physical activity: Motives for Physical Activity Measure (MPAM-R) and Sports Motivation Scale (SMS). The International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ), short version, is used to map the level of physical activity. These three questionnaires have been used in a number of earlier studies. The project and data collection will take place in three phases with the same selection of respondents: one in the first year of study, one at the end of the third year - at the end of the education - and a third and last data collection three years after the end of the education. The aim is to examine whether motivation and physical activity level are changed during the course of the

studies and also after the end of the education. The project has been through the first two phases; there have been two data collections from the same selection of respondents and work is now underway to write peer-reviewed articles based on the data.

Testing of Polar Team Pro in police operational settings

Espen S. Gjevestad (PHS) & Asle M. Sandvik (PHS)

In collaboration with the Operational Section at Stavern, the use of Polar Team Pro™ in operational training²⁰ is currently being tested. The project is testing the use of the system in connection with both research and teaching linked to operational police work. Given the opportunity to measure and monitor physical activation/activity during tactical and operational training may enable the development of new research projects on what is required

in terms of physical fitness for various types of assignments. Physical fitness and activation levels will also be able to be linked to various psychological mechanisms such as stress, decision-making, perception, etc.

The idea is also that such a system may also be used in the classroom to demonstrate and give guidance to students how their individual physical activation and experience of stress may have affected their problem-solving. In a trial such as this it will be important to have prior knowledge of the participants' maximum heart frequency, resting pulse and level of physical capacity. The trial is planned to take place for example with stays at the training facility at JKØ Stavern in collaboration with the Operational section. The first trial phase was carried out in connection with, among others, the IP-3 foundation course during autumn 2020, leader training at the operations centres and students at the B3 camp. A fur-

²⁰ Further information on the system can be found here: https://www.polar.com/nb/b2b_produkter/team-pro

ther trial of the equipment is planned for the foundation course IP3, a medical instructor course, in 2021-22.

strain of shift work for each individual. The project period is 2017–2021.

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

Espen Gjevestad (project leader, PHS) & Asle Makoto Sandvik (PHS)

The aim of the project is to increase knowledge of how working rotating shifts on police patrol affects the health of individual officers. The concept ‘good health’ is many-faceted. The degree of ‘good health’ in this project will be examined by looking at the following factors: 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

Collaborative Projects

Working conditions in operations centres (APO)

Brita Bjørkelo (PHS), Eva Langvik (NTNU), Marte Myhrum (UiO), Tone Elden Sørli (Police District East) & Torhild Anita Sørengaard (NTNU).

The project “Working conditions in operations centres” (APO) is a collaboration between police district East, the hearing centre at Rikshospitalet/University of Oslo (UiO), the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), and PHS. It is led by Professor Brita Bjørkelo (PHS). Both physical (hearing)

and psychological measures are used in order to uncover the types of conditions and work organisation which can explain both good and poor staff health. In other words, hearing data will be linked to psychological measures of how staff experience their own work situation. The aim of APO is to examine both the physical (hearing) and the psycho-social work environment and how these relate to health, turnover and absence due to illness. The participants will therefore be requested to consent to us linking data from physical and

psychological measurement. The research project was initiated by the HR management of police district East and the National Police Directorate as a result of challenges linked to high workloads, absence due to illness and turnover. The project puts the spotlight on staff at the operations centres. The everyday work of this group is characterised by physical and psychological working environment problems and a high degree of turnover and absence due to illness.

Ethics and learning during in-field training

Linda Hoel (PHS) & Erik Christensen (Nord University)

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 concluded in April 2021.

Exposing and preventing violence and abuse against children

Oddbjørg Edvardsen (project leader, PHS)

This action research study is a collaborative project between PHS, Nord University, Nordland police district, Bodø municipality and the county administration. There are several research questions in this project, but what they all have in common is the question of how the police, through interdisciplinary collaboration with the research and

education institutions - PHS and Nord University - and the local and county municipalities can help uncover serious cases of violence and abuse against children. Answers are sought to the following sub-questions:

- What can the police, in collaboration with central municipal actors, do in order to help expose and prevent violence and sexual abuse against children?
- What may this collaboration entail – for example between the police, children's services, health centres and schools, and what are the challenges?
- How is the child looked after before, during and after exposure? What are the ensuing challenges and dilemmas for the police and the municipal collaboration?

This is a project offering knowledge and research support to the development work in the practice field on the following three topics:

- 1) Age-appropriate information to all children and young people in primary, secondary and upper secondary school about what violence and sexual abuse are. The aim is to contribute to systems and knowledge support in schools so that all children and young people receive age-appropriate information about what constitutes violence and sexual abuse and who they should turn to for help and support.
- 2) How professional staff in schools can talk to children in cases of suspected violence and sexual abuse. The project offers knowledge support to all public health nurses and health advisors in primary, secondary and upper secondary schools, where we, along with Nordland police district (department of serious violence and sexual abuse) and Statens barnehus (Children's House), offer training in dialogical conversation. Elements from dialogical conversation

will be adapted to the public health nurses' conversations with children.

- 3) Contributions from children. An important part of the project is contributions from children themselves, both in terms of information to all children and young people in schools about what constitutes violence and sexual abuse, but also where there is suspected violence and sexual abuse and where the public health nurse has conversations with children.

The research project was initiated in the autumn of 2020 and will be a collaborative project intended to be concluded in late 2023.

Ethics, social media and teacher training

Brita Bjørkelo (PHS), Ingrid Helleve (University of Bergen) & Aslaug Grov Almås Western Norway University of Applied Science).

This project is the Norwegian part of an international collab-

orative 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. Publications from this project look at the teaching of ethics and its role in the understanding of ethical social media dilemmas (Bjørkelo, Almås, & Helleve, 2021). Work is underway to complete a number of articles as well as with the initiation of new projects looking into ethical dilemmas faced by teachers in higher education.

Diversity in education and the police service

[Mangfold i utdanning og etat - Politihøgskolen \(politihøgskolen.no\)](https://www.politihøgskolen.no)

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

The project examines diversity in education and the police service, and consists of three subprojects. The first focuses on study environment and diversity (Egge/Ganapathy); the second on ethnic diversity, competence and 'outsiderness' among uniformed police (Leirvik); and the third 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 have been published and several are in the pipeline.

The data collection is funded by PHS and the University of Bergen and the resources for article publication are from PHS, the University of Bergen and OsloMet.

The project period is 1.1.2015–30.6.2025.

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

Asle M. Sandvik (PHS), Espen S. Gjevestad (PHS), Einar Aabrekk (PHS), Peter Øhman (PHS) & Per Ludvik Kjendlie (University of South-Eastern Norway)

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 situational awareness during police operations. The effect of physical fitness on the mastering of stress, perception and situational awareness will also be examined in the project. The project period is 2016–2022.

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

Tore Bjørngo (C-Rex, UiO/Professor II, PHS), Jennie Sivenbring (Gothenburg University), Lasse Engelbrecht Lindekilde (Aarhus University), Randi Solhjell (PHS), Ingvild Magnæs Gjælsvik (PHS/UiO), Mari Kanganiemi (University of Turku), Robin Andersson Malmros (Gothenburg University), Anna-Maria Fjellman (Gothenburg University), Tina Wilchen Christensen (Aarhus University), Yngve Carlsson & Håvard Haugstvedt (UiS)

This is a Nordic research project examining inter-agency collaboration, particularly in schools,

health services, police and social services, to tackle violent extremism in Finland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The police study

Brita Bjørkelo (PHS), Lillis Rabbing (PHS/UiO), Bjørn Lau (UiO) & Knut Inge Fostervold (UiO)

Police employees are faced with a range of operational challenges in the execution of their profession. Some of these can be stressful and hard and can lead to psychological problems as well as musculoskeletal issues. On the other hand, an optimal work situation can lead to more positive results such as coping with work and work engagement.

The focus of this research project is therefore on work conditions and the individual differences that are important for mental health and musculoskeletal symptoms, and for work engagement and coping among various employee groups in the police. In order to broaden the empirical and theoretical knowl-

edge about the working conditions in the police it is important to use a well-founded theoretical model which has shown the ability to predict such outcomes on health, job engagement and coping with work. The job demands-resources model will therefore be used as a theoretical framework. The project will examine both operational and organisational job requirements, as well as organisational and individual resources. It is also important to investigate these topics among several groups of police employees, such as those with a police education, civil employees and police lawyers. All groups will therefore be studied.

Beyond their academic use, the results of the project will also have practical significance. Descriptions of operational and organisational work conditions can inform employees and the employer of areas that need a clearer focus in terms of improving conditions at work. The results may also be of interest to

other actors, such as trade unions, state agencies and society at large. The main aim of this project is to: a) investigate operational and organisational job demands and organisational and individual resources among different groups of police employees; b) investigate mental health (burnout, anxiety and depression), musculoskeletal problems and job engagement across various groups in the police; and c) investigate how demands and resources are associated with mental health, musculoskeletal problems and work engagement. This will be based on a cross section and prospective questionnaire data, and in the main project, also on data from registers. The aim of the study is to increase the knowledge of working conditions in the police organisation and will result in several doctoral theses and Master's dissertations, as well as scientific articles. One section of the results will be part of a PhD project, which is being carried out by Lillis Rabbing, who is a lec-

turer at PHS. Another section, along with data from the project "The police as an organisation", will become part of a PhD project being carried out by Marius Hafstad, a research associate at the University of Oslo. Hafstad's project focuses on the relationship between demands and resources at work, how they affect each other and how this can lead to motivation and engagement or burnout among employees.

Criminal futures studio

Annica Allvin (PHS/UiO), Ruth de Vogel (Politieacademie), Mellanie van Doleweerd (Politieacademie) & Rixt Brouwer (Politieacademie).

Team Intelligence from the Police Academy in Apeldoorn, the Netherlands, offer various specialist courses in intelligence analysis. In 2020 the team began designing a specialist programme in geographical analysis, GIS-mapping and visualisation, as well as spatial criminology. In that connection they have also designed an

international Master's course; 'Criminal Futures Studio', which is planned to be introduced in 2020. It is co-funded by the EU Internal Security Fund. Annica Allvin from PHS is participating in the development of Criminal Future Studio, and her contribution is mainly participation in workshops assessing theoretical perspectives in the research field. The collaboration initiated by Ruth de Vogel at the Police Academy in the Netherlands has also resulted in a wider sharing of knowledge between Team Intelligence and various research groups at the University of Oslo and PHS, as well as methodical workshops across the institutions.

The course "An introduction to police leadership"

Ragnhild Holm (PHS) & Emma Villman (University of Helsinki)

In the autumn of 2018 an online leadership course - "An introduction to police leadership" - was launched for the first time at

PHS. The course was created for potential police leaders and/or those who are already leaders, but without formal leadership competence. The course is worth ten ECTS credits. Emma Villman and Ragnhild Holm have followed the students through six surveys with the aim of carrying out research on experienced learning outcomes for students doing this online course. The following question will be answered: How are learning outcomes of an online leadership course experienced at PHS?

We will provide answers to the following research questions:

1. How does the online didactic of the course contribute to the students' experienced learning outcomes?
2. How are the knowledge and skills acquired on the course used one to two years following the end of the course?

The aim of the research is to provide further knowledge of how participation in the online course can contribute

to increased police leadership competence and thus help the police fulfil their societal role, and understanding how we can make the most of the opportunities afforded by online teaching, and how the knowledge is used by police leaders in practice. The data on which the analysis and the planned article are based were collected during the course. In addition there will be a questionnaire or interview one year after the completed exam, where the questions will cover how the knowledge acquired by the students is used in practical terms from an employee perspective, and whether they are given new or different work assignments because of the course. The research will be continued in 2021-2022 when the benefit to the organisation of the students doing this course will be investigated.

Doctoral Projects

Mapping and forecasting crime trends in smaller cities – relevance for Norwegian research and policing

Annica Allvin, PhD-programme in sociology at the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Oslo.

The development of technology and the new methodical opportunities that follow in its wake have led to new ways to conduct futures studies as well as increased use of data-driven mapping techniques and predictive algorithms in police work. This project builds on international research and

developments in data-driven quantitative precision models for patrols, collaborations and other location-based measures against crime which we have seen in a number of western countries. Geo-coded police data and various statistical methods are used to map and visualise where and when crime is committed, as well as to investigate whether there is stability or systematic variation in the geographical crime patterns in Oslo and the central part of South-Eastern Norway. The latter will be particularly important in order to both understand and prevent crime. In addition there will be

an evaluation of the potential use and accuracy of location-based predictive algorithms in crime prevention work undertaken by the police. The aim is to investigate the relevance of such techniques in a Norwegian context, and to discuss methodical challenges for both research and the police.

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

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 organisational work – demands and individual and organisational resources as predictors of health and work engagement in the Norwegian police service (the Police Study)

Lillis Rabbing, Department of Psychology, 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 of great importance in achieving 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 of Bakker and Demerouti) (2007)) and widens previous studies in the field. The

first article of the project is a scoping review which deals with (i) the methods used to measure the experience of stress among police staff in many parts of the world and (ii) how they work <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11896-022-09498-7>.

The second article investigates links between muscular pain and (i) physical activity, (ii) organisational support, and (iii) stress among special investigators who interview victims of violence and those indicted in connection with violence in intimate relationships. The article is a collaboration between Associate Professors Eva Langvik at the Institute of Psychology at NTNU and Rabbing and Bjørkelo, PHS.

The benefit to investigators of feedback: A study of how feedback can contribute to increased quality and effectiveness in criminal investigations

Olav Dahl, Department of Teacher Education, Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)

The aim of the project is to find out: 1) what research can tell us about feedback given between police officers in the workplace; 2) how the intended learning outcomes correspond to the police officers' experienced learning outcomes of feedback; and 3) how different types (qualitative and quantitative) of feedback affect the police officers' learning outcomes. This will be done by comparing and analysing relevant literature in the field, by interviewing police officers about their experiences with everyday feedback, and by carrying out a quasi-experiment. The project was initiated in the

spring of 2020 and will conclude in spring 2026.

Regulated entities: Gatekeepers or professional enablers of money laundering?

Anne Marthe Bjønness, Norwegian School of Economics (HHS)

Bjønness is working on a PhD in Law & Economics and writes about money laundering. She is researching the practical dilemmas faced by anyone with reporting obligations under the Norwegian Money Laundering Act in terms of complying with the law. The aim of this PhD project is to gain better insight into the risk 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 regulatory instruments in order to prevent and uncover profit-motivated crime in a more appropriate way.

Money laundering means actions which in various ways contribute to securing the proceeds of crime by concealing their location or disposition, or which disguise the illegal origin of income or property. In order for criminals to reap the benefit of illegal proceeds without arousing suspicion, proceeds need to be integrated into the legal economy. This means that there is an element of money laundering in practically all profit-motivated crime.

However, criminals often 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 reporting obligations, are bound by the Money Laundering Act and include banks, securities firms, estate agents, auditors, accountants and lawyers. Individuals with reporting obligations have a duty to report any suspicion of illegal transactions to the Norwegian National Authority for Investigation and

Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime (Økokrim). But do they? Do they report too many, or not enough? Do they report in the “right” way? Or are there various incitements and underlying structures which mean that those with a reporting obligation do not comply with their legal duty as they should? If so, what are they? The overarching question is therefore: are those with a reporting obligation gatekeepers of the financial system, or are they professional enablers of money laundering?

How to discriminate between truthful and fabricated alibis

Marthe Lefsaker Sakrisvold,
Department of Psychology,
Gothenburg University

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. More specifically, the project can be described as consisting of two parts. Firstly, based on a cognitive approach to lie detection, the project aims to illuminate the strategies used when suspects claim true and false alibis supported by witnesses. Secondly, the aim is to use this knowledge to work on the development of strategic interview methods that can potentially improve reliability assessments in individual cases. The project is funded by PHS and the University of Gothenburg.

The role of the police in preventing violent extremism in Norway: Opportunities, limitations and dilemmas in policy and practice

Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik,
Department of Political Science,
University of Oslo

In the aftermath of the 22 July 2011 attacks many funda-

mental 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 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?; and What are the opportunities, limitations

and dilemmas faced by the police in this work?.

In order to answer these questions, fieldwork and interviews are being carried out with the police and collaborating agencies who are working in this area in different parts of the country, and text analyses of central policy documents in the field have been carried out. 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

Jeanette Westlund Hegna, PhD programme at the Faculty of Law, University of Oslo

The topic of this doctoral thesis is police investigation on the dark web. Hegna examines the various legal aspects of such investigation. One judicial aspect is looking at the international legal frameworks in place for enforcement jurisdiction by the police on the dark web. In this connection, an ordinary as well as an extraordinary investigation situation will be analysed against the use of actual enforcement measures, in the light of the approved principles of international law which apply to such investigations. Another judicial aspect discussed in this PhD thesis is to what degree the human right of privacy protection might be impacted by investigations on the dark web.

Objectivity and empathy in interviews with injured parties – A qualitative investigation of Norwegian police interviews

Kristina Kepinska Jakobsen, IKRS, Faculty of Law, University of Oslo

The thesis has been submitted for assessment. The primary topic of the thesis is how the police handle both the collection of reliable information and comply with the demand for objectivity on the one hand, and being caring and empathetic on the other when they conduct interviews with injured parties. The data for the three empirical articles of the thesis are from a larger on-going study: “The terror attack. Experiences and reactions of those who survived Utøya”, which is being carried out by the Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies. The data consists of 20 sound and picture recordings of police interviews of 20 young people who were at Utøya on the 22nd of July 2011, as well as qualitative

interviews with the 18 investigators who carried out the 20 interviews. In addition, the thesis consists of a fourth text, which is a book chapter in the Danish edited collection *Voldtægtssagen – Retssystemet akilleshæl: Teori og praksis* (Rape – the Achilles heel of the legal system: theory and practice). The book chapter is a contribution to the debate of why the myth of false rape reports arises and how it persists.

Technological neutrality in the digital investigation process

Jul Fredrik Kaltenborn, Department of Public and International Law, Faculty of Law, University of Oslo

The thesis develops a new notion for the technologically neutral regulations which are used in digital investigation processes. Legislation and judicial decisions are increasingly referred to as technologically neutral. They regulate the frameworks of police methods when investigating digital evidence and

making it available, a method known as ‘the digital investigation process’. The project systematises and finds theoretical links in such technologically neutral justice, and tries for example to contribute insight into the advantages and disadvantages of solving the digital investigation process by using technologically neutral justice as a starting point. The project is funded by the Research Council of Norway and is part of a bigger research project led by the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) at Gjøvik. Associate Professor Steinar Fredriksen is the academic supervisor and Associate Professor Maria Astrup Hjort (University of Oslo) is co-supervisor.

Dialogue in the police as a method in crime prevention

Elisabeth Myhre Lie, IKRS, 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 risk supporters (football) (public order).
- 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. The thesis was planned as a monograph to be submitted before the summer of 2021, with the viva voce planned for the autumn of 2021.

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

Per Håkon Sand, PhD programme in law, Faculty of Law, University of Bergen

Police powers, the unified police force and the police-educated profession are all today being challenged by private actors outside the police and civilian personnel with only limited police authority. To put it bluntly, the

police monopoly is in the process of being eroded at the edges by private actors and hollowed out by personnel who have 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.

File system metadata as an investigative approach

Rune Nordvik, Faculty of Information Technology and Electrical Engineering, PhD programme in Information Security, NTNU

The project is in the field of research of artefacts in file

systems, e.g. the New Technology File System (NTFS). Documentation of user activity is important in digital investigations. Today this is done by analysing artefacts in the operating system. Unfortunately, we do not always have a computer with an operating system to analyse, but only one or two external storage units. What they have in common is the need for a file system for the storage of folders and files. File systems also have metadata structures that describe data about the files and folders (objects in the file system). Several of these metadata structures store information about the objects. The project investigates how file systems and the associated metadata structures can be analysed as a step in virtual investigations.

Mindset and decision-making in police operations

Kristin Stenshol, Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen

The project examines potential connections between mindset and decision made in police operational situations. Data collection – consisting of several data collection methods – was carried out in the period November 2019 to January 2020. The respondents in this study were 86 third-year students. They responded to three questionnaire surveys regarding various types of rumination (types of repetitive thoughts which are believed to affect decision-making in various ways). They also went through a filmed decision-making scenario in a training simulator. Two of the surveys were conducted before going through the decision-making scenario, and one after. This was in order to secure both the characteristics and measures of rumination. A debrief interview with open

questions around situation awareness, thoughts, contemplations and actions was carried out. Ten of the 86 were recruited to a more in-depth, semi-structured qualitative interview about the various topics. The data consists of scores from the survey, video recording from the exercise with accompanying completed observation forms, sound recording from debrief interviews and qualitative interviews. The analysis of these data will form the basis of three articles.

The first article will deal with how police students make decisions in armed, operational situations based on a qualitative content analysis of data from the open debrief questions. According to the plan, the first article was submitted in June 2021. The qualitative data from the semi-structured interviews will form the basis of a qualitative, thematic analysis with the aim of investigating rumination in the actual scenario. The results from this analysis will be used in the second article. According to the

plan the second article will be submitted in the spring of 2022. The third article will provide the answer to whether rumination is associated with decision-making in police operational situations. A multiple regression analysis of scores from the various rumination tests against decision-making scores from the scenario represented by the ten decision-making indicators. According to the plan, the third article will be submitted in the spring of 2023. The project is pre-registered in the Center for Open Science (OSF).

The importance of the human factor in the quality of digital evidence

Nina Sunde, IKRS, Faculty of Law, University of Oslo

Research into digital forensics has for many years been directed towards developing technologies, procedures and tools, and human factors in the digital investigation process have been given scant attention. This project – based

on theory and methods from social science, digital forensics and cognitive psychology – aims to develop the theoretical understanding of how digital evidence is constructed, and how different actors in the chain of criminal proceedings affect the end result. This knowledge will form the basis of increased understanding of normative challenges around transparency seen in relation to the digital investigator's role in the investigative process and the reliability of digital evidence. This will also form the basis of a discussion around normative aspects in relation to digital investigation and digital evidence, and reveal the need for further empirical research. The research question is: To what degree can increased understanding of the digital investigator's role in the construction of digital evidence increase the ability to minimise error and increase legal safeguards?.

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

Annette Vestby, IKRS, 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 is based on analysis

of 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.

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

Pål Winnæss, IKRS, Faculty of Law,
University of Oslo

The project seeks to find answers to what it is that shapes police students, and how they shape themselves on their journey towards a professional career in the police. The project examines 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 practising police officers and in other social scenarios that the students are part of.

Associated Doctoral Projects

Strategic intelligence as a management tool for strategic police leaders' risk-based priorities in crime prevention

Tove Eriksen (National Police Directorate) Risk Management and Social Safety, University of Stavanger

Following the terror attacks on the 22nd of July 2011 the police were in part strongly criticised for their lack of, or poor, ability to perceive risk linked to possible future developments, including crime. The past decade has seen increased focus on risk in the police and the use of language

used in various steering documents to and from the police. Some areas have seen the development of specialists or tools to evaluate risk. However, one central challenge is that these do not build on a common approach to the term and the concept. In 2014, the police began using intelligence as a methodology to create knowledge of crime. Intelligence is in many contexts linked to risk. The Norwegian Police Intelligence Doctrine emphasises among other things that intelligence shall support decision-making, and that the products shall provide an increased knowledge base and

contribute to reducing risk. The aim of the project is to examine whether and to what degree police strategic intelligence can contribute to risk-based decision-making linked to future crime, and how strategic leaders/ decision-makers in the police understand intelligence and risk.

Investigation into sudden unexpected death in childhood

Lillian Bøylestad, (Oslo University Hospital)

Each year around 20-25 young children die suddenly and unexpectedly in Norway. There are

many reasons for the deaths, everything from cot death and illness to inflicted lethal injuries. Such deaths present particular challenges to the police, prosecution authorities, health services and forensic medicine compared with deaths in the adult population.

Such deaths almost invariably involve a forensic autopsy; however this does not always reveal an unequivocal cause of death. It is therefore important that the findings from the autopsy are compared/collated with information linked to the child and the place of death. The aim of the project is to investigate the quality of the investigation in this type of cases, and whether the legal safeguards of the child are protected.

In 2011, the police were given what is referred to as a 'duty to investigate' in the sudden and unexpected death of a child under the age of 18 - ref. section 224, fourth paragraph, of the Norwegian Criminal Procedure Act. In cases where there is no

suspected criminal activity there is a voluntary offer from the health service of an investigation of the place of death.

The project will give an account of relevant legislation and outline the quality required of the investigation. In this light it will look into how sudden child deaths are handled by the police and prosecution authorities.

Central research questions are:

- What are the decisive factors of a successful investigation process which to the greatest possible extent clarify the course of events and the cause of death?
- Which measures can be put in place to improve the quality of the investigation?

The project analyses retrospective data from a ten-year period (2005-2014), taken from police case files. The cases are from all over the country and include all sudden and unexpected deaths of young children under the age of four in the relevant period.

National and International Research & Development Collaboration

Aalborg University and Umeå University

PHS, along with the universities of Aalborg and Umeå, arrange the annual Nordic Cybercrime Conference, in 2020 hosted by Umeå. The conference presents research-based topics relevant to digital policing. The conference is also open to practitioners, and this has proved very popular. PHS hosted the conference in 2019 and will do so again in 2022.

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. The colloquium arranges annual

seminars 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 was for the next seminar to be arranged at PHS at Kongsvinger, tentatively in August 2021 after having been postponed in 2020. The theme for 2021 was 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).

Staff at PHS participate in the research network Young Nordic Police Research Network which is led by Martin Nøkleberg at IKRS, and IKRS is also an important collaboration partner in police science through their staff who conduct research on the police. Professor emerita Liv Finstad is the leader of the professorship qualifying groups at PHS, Professor Heidi Mork Lomell works with the externally-funded project Taking Surveillance Apart and Professor Helene O. I. Gundhus works with the externally funded project New Trends in Modern Policing as Professor II at PHS.

Many of the researchers at IOR are working on central issues to do with crime and criminal proceedings which are important

to PHS. The research group Punishment, Penology and Criminal Law at the Faculty of Law has members from IKRS, IOR and PHS. The group is led by Professor Johan Boucht at IOR and Professor Thomas Ugelvik at IKRS. Participants from PHS are Professor Inger Marie Sunde, Professor Morten Holmboe, senior researcher Jeanette W. Hegna and senior researcher 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. The research field lies in the intersection between law and social science.

SERI is a central collaborative partner for PHS through the research project Security in Internet Governance and Networks: Analyzing the Law, 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 5-year (2018–2022) 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 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 disseminates knowledge and training for European police officers in a range of technical and crime areas, e.g. police leadership, investigation methodology, organised crime, cyber-crime 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. From January 2020, Trond Myklebust (PHS) is Norway's National Research and Science Correspondent for CEPOL.

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

Through the projects The Police as an Organisation and the Police Study, PHS collaborates with the research group Work and Organisational Psychology at the Department of Psychology (PSI). The projects have been on-going for 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 scientific articles and Master's dissertations at the 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 and interview methodology. The network was established in 2007 by Trond Myklebust and Gavin Oxburgh

(Northumbria 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 Faculty of Law, University of Bergen (UiB)

In 2020, Professor Inger Marie Sunde was attached to the project Police and Prosecution Law at the Faculty of Law in Bergen, as Professor II. The project is led by Professor Gert Johan Kjelby, and is funded by the Trond Mohn Foundation, the Faculty of Law (UiB) and the Police Directorate. The project covers the work of the police in operational policing and the tasks of the police and prosecution authority in criminal proceedings. In 2020, Professor Sunde provided academic supervision of a Master's dissertation in police use of facial recognition technology as a part of the project.

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

PHS has a collaboration agreement (MOU) on research and teaching with the above two institutions. The three partners contribute to each other's Master's programme and collaborate on various projects, such as The Police as an Organisation.

The Nordic Police Research Network

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 (2-4 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 partic-

ipants 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 Master's dissertations is shared in the network newsletter.

Police Experts Network

PEN is an international network of police experts which was

established and run as a part of the EU-funded project Community-Based Policing and Post Conflict Police Reform (ICT4COP). At PHS the PEN project is continued by a dedicated group consisting of Randi Solhjell, Ann-Kristin Kvilekval, Phillip Christopher Tollozko, Suzanne Lousie Bancel and the leader, Jaishankar Ganapathy. Interestingly, this research project was a collaboration between researchers, police experts and civil society. The network consists of around 25-30 police experts, who on a voluntary basis assisted the police experts with evaluation advice in order to identify “best practice”, advised the researchers of the project, and pointed to any potential for improvement in the collected material. The aim of PEN was to gather practical experience and knowledge from the police and academic knowledge from the researchers, and to disseminate new knowledge back in their respective institutions.

New Trends in Modern Policing

The project leader for the network New Trends in Modern Policing is Professor Johanne Yttri Dahl. The PHS project team consists of Professor Paul Larsson, Professor Johanne Yttri Dahl, researcher Siv Runhovde and senior researcher Annette Vestby. Other collaborating partners are the University of Dundee, the Linnaeus University, the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) and the University of Oslo.

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 (NUPI), the Peace Research Institute of Oslo (PRIO), OsloMet and the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment as national partners. In addition to these Norwegian partners are the following international partners: Handa Center 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) and Polarization and Extremism Research Innovation Lab (PERIL) at the American University (USA).

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

CLIP is a research group at the Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg. The group is led by Professor Pär-Anders Granhag, and is an international research group consisting

of professors, post-docs and PhD candidates. The group conducts research on a range of topics in the field of legal psychology, such as lies, memory, investigative interviews, prevention and decision-making in a legal context. Research into legal psychology is about bringing out psychological knowledge which is important in the legal system and using this knowledge in practical situations. Legal psychology can contribute to making police investigation more effective and the better maintenance of legal safeguards, as well as ensuring that the assessment of evidence by the courts is more objective and fairer. 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. The PhD candidate Marthe Lefsaker Sakrisvold and her project How to Discriminate between Truthful and Fabricated Alibis are attached to the group.

European Association of Psychology and Law (EAPL)

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.

Young Nordic Police Research Network

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 network's ambition is to encourage a creative and supportive academic environment, where younger researchers can exchange research ideas, present theoretical and empirical analyses, and launch and develop research collaborations. 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. The representatives from

PHS in the group are Annette Vestby, Geir Heivoll, Johanne Ytri Dahl, Sverre Flaatten, Jenny Marie Lundgaard, Kai Spurkland and Tatanya Valland.

International Managers of Police Academy and College Training (IMPACT) Section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police

The IMPACT Section mission is to encourage and facilitate the coordinated exchange of ideas, procedures, and specific information for the professional leadership and management of education and training within police agencies. The ultimate goal of IMPACT is to enhance the quality of law enforcement and policing at the international level through education and training. In 2020 Trond Myklebust was elected as an Executive Board member of the IMPACT Section of the IACP.

Qualifying Groups

PHS has four qualifying groups. The groups have a dedicated coordination group consisting of representatives of PHS, the Norwegian Defence University College (FHS) and the University College of the Norwegian Correctional Service (KRUS). The coordination group is responsible for managing the collaboration on the professorship, senior lecturer and docent qualifying groups. The Research Department is responsible for the coordination. The responsibility for the coordination of the groups is taken in turn by the different institutions on a yearly basis.

The professorship qualifying groups

Led by Professor Emerita (University of Oslo) Liv Finstad

The aim of the groups is to give academic support and motivation to the participants in their qualifying round and help them 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 each individual’s research activity is relevant to PHS, KRUS, FHS and relevant agencies thereof. Participants in the groups are given advice

and support on research and publishing activity, organisation and prioritisation of their own activities. They also receive help with writing applications for promotion to professorship when the time is right. Between one and two joint meetings are arranged every year in addition to various group meetings.

The first professorship qualifying groups were set up in the autumn of 2014 with participants from PHS. The collaboration with KRUS was initiated in 2016, and in 2018 FHS was invited to participate.

As per 21 October 2021 there are 17 participating Associate Professors from PHS, 18 from FHS and three from KRUS.

The docent qualifying group

A docent qualifying group was set up between PHS and KRUS a few years ago. Since autumn 2018, FHS has also been part of this qualifying collaboration.

The main focus of group meetings is work on examples of draft applications and documentation to be used in that regard. It is useful for applicants who qualify through the senior lecturer and docent routes to familiarise themselves with such examples.

The group is led by Docent Hæge Nore from OsloMet.

As per 31.12. 2021 there were three participants from PHS and two from KRUS.

The senior lecturer qualifying group

The senior lecturer group is an arena for academics at PHS, FHS and KRUS. The qualifying process is tailor-made for

lecturers who wish to apply for promotion to senior lecturer at the three institutions. The preparation is designed to safeguard the need for individual competence development. In order to reinforce the link between research and teaching at the three institutions the programme also supports research-based teaching and practical and developmental research.

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

The group meets 3–4 times a year for 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 developments in the work. Group participants are meant to be a resource for each other and the group leader gives individual feedback and supervision between the group meetings.

The leader of the group is Docent Hæge Nore from OsloMet.

The PHS supervisors are Marie-Louise Damen and Anne Kathrine Hagen

This year's group meeting was held at Scandic Hotel Lillestrøm on 8th and 9th September.

The PhD group

The objective of the PhD group is to offer a learning environment which will stimulate and support work on doctoral theses. This is done through text seminars and discussions about relevant topics such as the thesis statement, method, theory, writing process and other challenges linked to the work towards a doctorate. In addition to internal and mutual work, the group also invites senior researchers to contribute

with their expertise – for example in connection with final seminars for those in the final writing phase of their doctoral theses.

The group is led by Professor Brita Bjørkelo.

All staff working on PhD theses at PHS are participants in this group.

Research Competence of Academic Staff

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

PHS has its own research department, where staff have a greater proportion of their time allocated to research. Staff in this

department are therefore not entitled to apply to the R&D committee. The research department is responsible for the Master's programmes in police science and research at PHS, thus securing the link between Master's 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 carry out 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 PHS lecturers are being 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 2020 it allocated resources corresponding to 9.12 person-years. The majority of the funds were allocated to eight staff members qualifying to become

senior lecturers and to nine PhD projects. In addition the R&D committee granted resources to 14 different research projects. As in previous years, this period also witnessed a wide range in topics both in the PhD and the research projects; however what they all have in common is that they are in various ways directed towards the police and policing. The R&D committee also granted funding to ten research groups for the academic year 2020–2021. All the research groups are also presented on the PHS website. The R&D committee gained some new members in autumn 2021 and now consists of Research Department Head, Lene Bomann-Larsen (leader), Professor Johanne Ytri Dahl, Associate Professor Kristina Kepinska Jacobsen, Associate Professor Tina Luther Handegård, Senior Lecturer Nils Morten Leite Larsen, Senior Research Fellow Nina Sunde, Karsten Ingvaldsen, and Asle Makoto Sandvik.

The job of the R&D committee is to:

- Stimulate increased R&D in the education departments, including contract work, research publishing and dissemination, as well as collaboration and coordination across institutes and departments.
- In collaboration with department heads in research and education, actively contribute to the establishment of forums and networks for academic and scientific development and presentation of on-going work.
- In collaboration with department heads in research and education, stimulate and support the formation of research groups across the various departments around specific topics relevant to the academic areas of special interest to the college.
- Process all applications for R&D resources in accordance with point 4 of the guidelines.

Research Groups

Intelligence-led police work (previously Intelligence-led police work; practice, education and training)

Organisation and management

The research group for organisation and management is a police research environment in the humanist and social science fields working for an overall democratic, inclusive and safe society for all citizens. They carry out research into management, organisation and development of the police in order to contribute towards a knowledge-based police force. This is done in the form of surveys of, with and

in the police on topics such as crisis management, cooperation, organisation and management, practical police management and top management in the police.

The research group consists of researchers, staff qualifying as senior lecturers, Master's and PhD students as well as individual researchers from other, collaborating institutions. We have interdisciplinary 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 fields comprise all parts of the sector and include studies of both national and international policing. The members of the group represent all sites and levels of the education offered by PHS and have a broad national and international basis.

Researchers from external national and international academic environments are part of all the different projects. Many of these projects have been formalised through collaboration agreements (MOU1s/framework agreement with highly regarded

international academic environments. Those involved in in-field training are also in various ways part of the group's work, including being part of the research group as well as participating in dialogue and reference groups.

Police registers

The research group "Police registers" (PolReg) is a network and meeting-place for researchers from different institutions as well as for researchers and practitioners who use police registers as data material in their work. It is the aim of the research group to reinforce interdisciplinary and inter-agency collaboration in a field which will contribute new knowledge and knowledge development relevant to the police, police science and the penological field.

There are several police registers, including STRASAK, BL, eDNA, PO, Indicia, AFIS and AGENT, which contain data representing an exciting and relatively little used source for researchers. Data from these

sources can contribute to opening so-called "black boxes", that is to say areas where systematic 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. Further development of this potential is an extension of the methodical pioneering work in police science which some projects at PHS have already initiated.

Police reforms (Changing methods of policing)

The research group "Changing methods of policing" examines the new role of the police and new methods of policing.

The research group is engaged in investigating the practical and normative consequences of the new role of the police in society, the use of new policing methods and the blurring of the lines between proactive and reactive police work.

Operational police work

The research group "Operational policing" is an interdisciplinary research group focusing on operational policing.

The research areas 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.

The aim is for the group to help create a strong research environment for operational policing which may contribute to developing PHS into a leading interdisciplinary research institution in fields directly relating to the operational work of the police.

Police, law and society

The aim of the research group "Police, law and society" is to strengthen and develop research and teaching at PHS in the field spanning the police, the law, society and history through

a formalised collaboration between PHS researchers and external academic environments.

The research is focused on the police and their tasks, and on the role of the police in society and as a fundamental element in a modern constitutional state.

Investigative methods in policing

The research group “Investigative methods in policing” is particularly focused on basic research relating to investigative techniques used by the police, in order to establish increased transparency and methodological development in a somewhat closed field.

The methodological perspective is multidisciplinary and ranges from phenomenological philosophy to practical policing, and areas with particular emphasis include theoretical, psychological, digital, epistemological and ethical dimensions in police investigative methodology.

The aim of the research is to further develop theory and prac-

tice linked to investigation strategy, interview techniques, decision-making, psychological influence drivers, treatment of informants, quality dimensions, standardisation and professionalisation, professional ethics, miscarriage of justice and human rights.

The members of the group represent all PHS sites, and as such it brings together the basic undergraduate investigation training with further studies and training at the Department of Extension Studies and Continuing Education.

The group has around 30 members, both internal and from a number of external collaboration partners, including Oslo Police District, the National Criminal Investigation Service (Kripos), the Faculty of Law (University of Bergen) and the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights (University of Oslo), University College Copenhagen, Linnaeus University, University of Uppsala, OsloMet and others.

Police education, learning environment and students (PULS)

The research group “Police education, learning environment and students” (PULS) is a meeting place for researchers, administrators and practitioners who use police educational research as a knowledge base in their work. The group is not linked to any specific research project or a single educational pathway. We organise seminars where we discuss relevant research and development projects linked to police education, learning environment and students.

Police and technology

The aim of this group is to capture the importance of technological development to the police. Currently we are focusing on the effects of digitalisation (Big Data, the Internet of Things, automatisisation, artificial intelligence etc.) We wish to be a leading arena for research into the influence/effect of tech-

nology on the police, both at home and abroad. The seminar series The Digital Hour is a permanent arena for the dissemination activity of this research group.

Technological development, digitalisation and internationalisation mean that the police have to carry out their societal duties in an ever more complex and dynamic landscape. The research group wishes to help enable the development of the police to be knowledge-based. Important questions are how technology and digitalisation affect crime development, and how the police itself are influenced by these factors. The Internet and mobile networks enable anonymous crime across international borders. Both intelligence-led work and the prevention of crime, as well as investigation and criminal prosecution, require international cooperation between police cultures which may be considerably different. The digitalisation also deeply affects police working methods and cre-

ates new demands of police strategies, openness, quality control of work processes and competence. More generally, it gives rise to ethical dilemmas and legal grey areas where the key question is how effectively the technological opportunities can be exploited without being at the expense of legal safeguards, personal security and freedom of speech.

The research group is multi-disciplinary (social science, police science, law, philosophy and technology), and deals with all aspects of the work of police in society. The members are from PHS, the University of Oslo, the Norwegian University of Science and Technology and OsloMet. Other participants are police staff with a PhD or with a relevant Master's degree on the pathway to a PhD.

In addition to the academic meetings, the most important activity of the group in 2021 was the follow-up to the special edition Artificial Intelligence and Policing in the Nordic Journal of

Studies in Policing (2021). The group also participated in the annual Nordic Cybercrime Conference (22-23 October).

Scientific and Academic Publications in 2021

Scientific monographs/ annotated editions

Bjørkelo, B. & Eriksen, B. (2021). *Varsling i arbeidslivet: Arbeidsgivers og leders roller og ansvar*. Cappelen Damm Akademisk.

Lundgaard, J. M. (2021). *Nød og neppe: Fra anrop til beslutning ved politiets operasjonssentral*. Universitetsforlaget.

Books

Ellefsen, H. B., Sørli, V. L. & Egge, M. (2021). *Kunnskap for et tryggere samfunn? Norsk politiutdanning 1920-2020*.

Cappelen Damm Akademisk. Flaatten, S. (2021). *Kontroll av kapital: 1814-1917*. Akademisk Publisering.

Textbooks/academic literature

Barstad, H. N. & Glasø, K. H. (2021). *Kunnskapsbasert politiarbeid: Teori og praksis*. Gyldendal Norsk Forlag.

Fredriksen, S. (2021). *Norm, skyldkrav og straffetrussel: Utvalgte emner fra spesiell strafferett*. Gyldendal Akademisk.

Holmboe, M. (2021). *Konflikttrådsloven: Lov 20. juni 2014*

nr. 49 om konfliktrådsbehandling. Juridika.

Chapters in edited collections)

Aarset, M., Glomseth, R. & Juvkam, P. C. (2021). Situational awareness during a crisis in Norway: Seeing the forest, but not the trees. I J. F. Albrecht & G. den Heyer (Red.), *Enhancing police service delivery: Global perspectives and contemporary policy implications* (pp. 53-65). Springer.

- Barland, B. (2021). ”Jeg trener ikke på flukt!”: Politikroppen gjennom 100 år. I H. B. Ellefsen, V. L. Sørli & M. Egge (Red.), *Kunnskap for et tryggere samfunn? Norsk politiutdanning 1920-2020* (pp. 337-366). Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Bjørkelo, B., Thorsen, C., D’Cruz, P. & Mikkelsen, E. G. (2021). Whistleblowing and bullying at work: The role of leaders. I P. D’Cruz, E. Noronha, L. Keashly & S. Tye-Williams (Red.), *Special topics and particular occupations, professions and sectors* (pp. 75-108). Springer.
- Bjørkelo, B. & Villman, E. (2021). Kunnskapsutvikling i politi(leder)utdanning: En samtidshistorie. I H. B. Ellefsen, V. L. Sørli & M. Egge (Red.), *Kunnskap for et tryggere samfunn? Norsk politiutdanning 1920-2020* (pp. 581-603). Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Eckblad, K. (2021). I den skarpe enden: Instruktører i leir (1945-2020). I H. B. Ellefsen, V. L. Sørli & M. Egge (Red.), *Kunnskap for et tryggere samfunn? Norsk politiutdanning 1920-2020* (pp. 533-555). Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Egge, M. (2021). En samtykkende offentlighet I H. B. Ellefsen, V. L. Sørli & M. Egge (Red.), *Kunnskap for et tryggere samfunn? Norsk politiutdanning 1920-2020* (pp. 477-502). Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Ellefsen, H. B. (2021). Arbeiderpartistatens politiutdanning (1945–1963). I H. B. Ellefsen, V. L. Sørli & M. Egge (Red.), *Kunnskap for et tryggere samfunn? Norsk politiutdanning 1920-2020* (pp. 119-144). Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Ellefsen, H. B. (2021). Demokratiet banker på (1964–1986). I H. B. Ellefsen, V. L. Sørli & M. Egge (Red.), *Kunnskap for et tryggere samfunn? Norsk politiutdanning 1920-2020* (pp. 145-172). Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Ellefsen, H. B. (2021). En høyskole på lik linje med andre høyskoler? (1987–2020). I H. B. Ellefsen, V. L. Sørli & M. Egge (Red.), *Kunnskap for et tryggere samfunn? Norsk politiutdanning 1920-2020* (pp. 173-217). Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Ellefsen, H. B. (2021). «Fagskoler for politiet. Hva nøles der etter?» (1895–1920). I H. B. Ellefsen, V. L. Sørli & M. Egge (Red.), *Kunnskap for et tryggere samfunn? Norsk politiutdanning 1920-2020* (pp. 29-60). Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Ellefsen, H. B. (2021). Utdanning eller beredskap? Ja takk, begge deler (1920–1940). I H. B. Ellefsen, V. L. Sørli & M. Egge (Red.), *Kunnskap for et tryggere samfunn? Norsk politiutdanning 1920-2020* (pp. 61-92). Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Flaatten, S. (2021). En handelsmann blir til: Konkursloven av 1863 og rettsliggjøringen av den økonomiske handlingen. I S. Flaatten (Red.), *Kontroll av kapital: 1814-1917* (pp. 127-160). Akademisk Publisering.

- Fredriksen, S. (2021). "Ikke noen universitetsundervisning": Om de juridiske fagene i politiutdanningens historie. I H. B. Ellefsen, V. L. Sørli & M. Egge (Red.), *Kunnskap for et tryggere samfunn? Norsk politiutdanning 1920-2020* (pp. 397-416). Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Handegård, T. & Berg, C. R. (2021). Kunnskapssyn og kunnskapsutvikling i politiutdanningen. I H. B. Ellefsen, V. L. Sørli & M. Egge (Red.), *Kunnskap for et tryggere samfunn? Norsk politiutdanning 1920-2020* (pp. 505-530). Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
- Heivoll, G. (2021). Om næringsfrihet og næringsikkerhet på 1800-tallet. I S. Flaatten (Red.), *Kontroll av kapital: 1814-1917* (pp. 95-123). Akademisk Publisering.
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Reports/dissertations

Doctoral thesis

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Scientific papers

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Bjørkelo, B. (June 2021). *“A matter of facts”*. Presentation at the Nordic Police Research Conference 2021.

Bjørkelo, B. (June 2021). *Kunnskapsutvikling i politi(leder) utdanning – en samtidshistorie*. Presentation at the PHS

Research Conference 2021.

Bjørkelo, B., Bye, H. H., Egge, M., Ganapathy, J. & Leirvik, M. S. (June 2021). *Diversity in education and organisation: From political aims to practice in the Norwegian Police Service*. Presentation at the AEPC - Online conference.

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- Flaatten, S. (April 2021). *Konkursloven av 1863: en handelsmann blir til*. Paper at BI.
- Flaatten, S. (May 2021). *Politi og psykiatri*. Paper given to the research group Police, law and society, PHS.
- Flinterud, G. (June 2021). *Flows of knowledge between police and public: A case of social media*. Presentation at the Nordic Police Research conference 2021.
- Ganapathy, J. (February 2021). *Snakk tillit*. Guest lecture on communication and conflict management, PHS Bodø.
- Ganapathy, J. & Egge, M. (March 2021). *Kom som du er og bli som oss*. Lecture to students on the course Basic Pedagogical Competence for Police Educators, PHS.
- Ganapathy, J. & Damkås, T. (May 2021). *Community Oriented Policing in a Post- Conflict Police Reform Context*. Presentation for eCplore, eXchange & ENgage, European Association of Peace Operations Training Centres (EAPTC).
- Ganapathy, J. & Egge, M. (June 2021). *Come as you are, and be like us?": How ethnic minority students navigate between the challenges of ideals and reality of diversity*. Presentation at the 8th Nordic Police Research Conference 2021.
- Holmboe, M. (April 2021). *Tale eller tie: Om taushetsplikt, avvergingsplikt og varslingsplikt*. Guest lecture at the University of Stavanger on the law in child protection studies (Master's programme).
- Holmboe, M. (September 2021). *Ransaking av mistenkte for narkotikabruk - hvor langt rekker politiets myndighet?* Presentation at a lunch for the Norwegian Civil Affairs Authority, Hamar.
- Holmboe, M. (September 2021). *Avvergingsplikt, taushetsplikt, opplysningsrett*. Presentation at a day event for refugee shelters in Finnmark.
- Holter, K. (October 2021). *Forsettsbegrepet - for Yngre forsvarere*. Guest lecture for young defence lawyers.
- Holter, K. (November 2021). *Hensiktsforsett - for lovavdelin-*

- gen. Lecture to the Legislation Department, Norwegian Ministry of Defence.
- Larsson, P., Gundhus, H. O., Dahl, J. Y., Vestby, A., Skjev-rak, P. & Runhovde, S. R. (August 2021). *Policing organized crime: On the dialectics of regulation and the concept of crime*. Presentation at the webinar Cross-border Crime: how global can it be?
- Leirvik, M. S. & Ganapathy, J. (September 2021). *Mangfold i utdanning og etat*. Presentation relating to diversity planning in the police and 'lensmannsetaten', Police Directorate.
- Leirvik, M. S. & Ganapathy, J. (October 2021). *Hvordan er det å være etnisk minoritet i politiet?* Experiences from police education and police patrols, presented at an academic seminar, PHS Stavern.
- Lundgaard, J. M. (June 2021). *Flows of knowledge through police systems*. Presentation at the Nordic Police Research Conference 2021.
- Pedersen, C. (June 2021). *Politelevener/studenten gjennom hundre år*. Presentation at the PHS Research Conference 2021.
- Rabbing, L., Bjørkelo, B., Fostervold, K. I., Strømme, H. & Lau, B. (June 2021). *Stress in the police: Measurements and psychometric properties*. Presentation at the Nordic Police Research Conference 2021.
- Ravndal, J. A. (December 2021). *Documenting right-wing terrorism and violence in Western Europe – Insights from the RTV dataset*. Presentation at the Aqaba Process Blue Sky Global Counterterrorism Conference, Amman.
- Ravndal, J. A. (December 2021). *From bombs to books, and back again?: Mapping strategies of right-wing revolutionary resistance*. Presentation at the seminar Evolving Strategies of Violent Extremism, Amman.
- Rød, A. (September 2021). *Systemisk ledelse og praksis-sammen er vi bedre*. Presentation at the Investigation Conference.
- Solhjell, R. (November 2021). *Experiencing drugs policing*. Presentation at the conference Drugs and policing – Continuity and change in contemporary drug law enforcement practices.
- Storakeren, M. & Strype, J. (June 2021). *Studiebarometer-resultatene for annerledesåret 2020* (digitalt konferanseinnlegg). Presentation at the PHS Research Conference 2021.
- Strype, J. (June 2021). *Norges-mestere i studenttilfredshet? Et streiftog på langs og på tvers i Studiebarometeret* (digital presentation). Presentation at the PHS Research Conference 2021.
- Strype, J. & Phelps, J. (June 2021). «Er det virkelig behov for Deres fag?»: *En psykologihistorie fra Politiskolen* (digitalt konferanseinnlegg). Presentation at the PHS Research Conference 2021.
- Sunde, I. M. (May 2021). *Search and seizure of digital evidence - procedural law*. Presentation at the Nordic cybercrime conference 2021.

Walker, H. H., Hole, Å. S. & Bjørkelo, B. (November 2021). *“Dette kan jeg ikke gjøre alene”: Formelle ansattrepresentanters rolle i varslingssaker-en kvalitativ studie fra kriminalomsorgen.* Presentation at NEON 2021.

Academic papers

Abraham, S. (April 2021). *Egnethet - hva betyr det egentlig?* Presentation at the Recruitment Day.

Bjørkelo, B. & Bye, H. H. (February 2021). *Seksuell trakassering i politiorganisasjonen.* Presentation at a PHS Board meeting.

Bjørkelo, B. & Bye, H. H. (April 2021). *Seksuell trakassering.* Presentation at a working group meeting on sexual harassment.

Damen, M.-L. (February 2021). *The Making of a Police Officer: Studying, Selecting and Shaping Police Students from a European Comparative Perspective.* Presentation at the conference Police Training: Past, present and future.

Damen, M.-L. (June 2021). *How can a research group contribute connecting theory and practice in police education? Bridging and bonding.* Presentation at the Nordic Police Research Conference 2021.

Damen, M.-L. (June 2021). *How does RECPOL contributes to the development of police education and to the development of police education research?* Presentation at the Nordic Police Research Conference 2021.

Damen, M.-L. (June 2021). *The Making of a Police Officer: Norske politistudenter i europeisk komparativt perspektiv.* Presentation at the PHS Research Conference 2021.

Edwardsen, O. & Thronæs, L. G. (March 2021). *Avdekke og forebygge vold og seksuelle overgrep mot barn, med fokus på samtale med barn.* Presentation at a webinar for Bodø municipality arranged by SLT.

Ganapathy, J. (March 2021). *Working with diversity: The importance of trust building and relations with communi-*

ties. Presentation at Hate Crime, seminar/workshop for the Romanian Police.

Ganapathy, J. & Damkås, T. (May 2021). *Community Oriented Policing in Norway.* Presentation at the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

Ganapathy, J., Damkås, T. & Rød, A. (June 2021). *Politihøgskolens deltakelse i et 5 årig Horizon 2020 EU- finansiert forskningsprosjekt.* Presentation at the PHS Research Conference 2021.

Ganapathy, J. (August 2021). *Cultural communication, awareness and humility.* Presentation to nursing and physiotherapy students, OsloMet.

Ganapathy, J. (October 2021). *Cultural communication, awareness and humility.* Presentation at OsloMet.

Ganapathy, J. (November 2021). *The importance of trust building and relations with communities.* Presentation at the workshop Best Practice in Fighting Hate Crime.

- Gjelsvik, I. M. (September 2021). *Moderator in digital seminar titled "Living with the Taliban?"* for the Consortium for Research on Terrorism and International Crime (Presenters Ingrid Nyborg and Surendra Sharma).
- Glomseth, R. (May 2021). *Politiledelse i krevende tider, i krise og ekstraordinære hendelser: Hovedfokus på organisering og ledelse av redningsoperasjonen etter rasulykken i Gjerdrum*. Presentation at the seminar New trends in holistic safety management – the gap between theory and practice, HFC Spring Meeting.
- Glomseth, R. (November 2021). *Politiledelse i pandemi: Hvordan har norske politiledere opplevd og håndtert lederskap under pandemien?* Presentation at NEON 2021.
- Hagen, A. & Damen, M.-L. (June 2021). *Possibilities and challenges of peer assessment as learning activity in police education practice placement*. Presentation at the Nordic police research conference.
- Halås, C. T., Edvardsen, O. & Åsheim, H. (September 2021). *Barn og voksne trenger mer kunnskap om vold og seksuelle overgrep*. Presentation at the Research Days, Nord Universitet.
- Holmboe, M. (April 2021). *Taushetsplikt, opplysningsrett og opplysningsplikt: Et utkast til en veileder*. Presentation at a specialist meeting, Ministry of Education and Research.
- Holmboe, M. (June 2021). *Avvergingsplikt, taushetsplikt, opplysningsplikt*. Presentation at a national specialist seminar on abuse in intimate relationships.
- Holmboe, M. (September 2021). *Forpliktet til faglig frihet: Noen spørsmål om akademisk frihet*. Presentation at a meeting of a KD expert group.
- Holmboe, M. (October 2021). *Barneomsorgsattester - bør de omfatte flere straffebud enn i dag?* Presentation at a meeting of a working group in the Ministry of Children and Families.
- Holmboe, M. (November 2021). *«Berg dem som føres til døden»: Avvergingsplikt for prester*. Presentation at a meeting of clergy.
- Holmboe, M. (December 2021). *Politiattester og vandelskontroll - noen refleksjoner*. Presentation at a specialist meeting at the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.
- Holter, K. (August 2021). *Rio på Arendalsuka*. Presentation at an 'Arendal Week' event.
- Holter, K. (November 2021). *Fri rettshjelp og forsvareres betalingsvilkår*. Informal talk to the legal aid clinic, Jussbuss.
- Jon, N. (February 2021). *Kvinnelig IP3 – operativt politiarbeid i likestillings-landet*. Presentation to a working group meeting in the Police Directorate.
- Jon, N. (November 2021). *Kulturelle forståelser av maskulinitet*. Presentation at a seminar arranged by the Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection.
- Nørstebø, A. & Dahl, O. (April 2021). *Bruk av digitale verktøy ved vurdering av praktisk veiledning*. Presentation at the Festival of Learning.
- Rød, A. (October 2021). *System-*

- isk endringsledelse. Presentation to the FOA network on investigation management in the police.
- Solhjell, R. (November 2021). *Research on policing hate crime*. Presentation at the workshop Best Practice in Fighting Hate Crime.
- Solhjell, R. (December 2021). *Police stops in Norway: Public controversies and minority status*. Presentation at the seminar The Politicization of Police Stops in Europe, Public Issues and Police Reform.
- Sunde, I. M. (July 2021). *"Effektiv, rettssikker og tillitvekkende behandling av databevis" - om ransaking, sikring og beslag i databevis*. Presentation at an academic meeting at PHS.
- Sunde, I. M. (September 2021). *Om datakriminalitet og statsadvokatenes viktige rolle*. Presentation at the annual meeting of regional public prosecutors arranged by the DPP.
- Sunde, I. M. (December 2021). *"Effektiv, rettssikker og tillitvekkende behandling av databevis" - Om ransaking, sikring og beslag i databevis*. Presentation at a seminar at the Police Department of the Ministry of Justice.
- Sunde, N. (January 2021). *Den menneskelige faktors betydning for kvaliteten på digitale bevis*. Presentation at an academic seminar.
- Sunde, N. & Lentz, L. W. (March 2021). *Lessons learned from the Danish telecom scandal*. Presentation at the seminar International Criminal Court.
- Sunde, N. (April 2021). *Quality in digital forensic examinations – Do digital forensic examiners produce consistent results?* Presentation at the academic seminar SC3/RC3/NFC.
- Sunde, N. (April 2021). *Quality in digital forensic examinations – Do digital forensic examiners produce consistent results?* Presentation at the seminar International Criminal Court.
- Sunde, N. (June 2021). *Digitale bevis - kan vi stole på dem?* Presentation at the conference HackCon IT-SECPRO.
- Sunde, N., Røed, A. & Jähren, J. H. (June 2021). *Kvalitetskontroll - viktig for rettssikkerheten eller unødvendig tidstyv*. Presentation at the conference Ctrl Alt.
- Sunde, N. (September 2021). *Digitale bevis og «sitronmarkedsproblemet» – klarer vi å skille mellom god og dårlig kvalitet?* Presentation at the National Investigation Conference.
- Sunde, N. (October 2021). *Feil og feilkilder ved digitale bevis – klarer vi å skille mellom god og dårlig kvalitet?* Presentation at a specialist seminar, Agder District Court.
- Sunde, N. (November 2021). *Forensic Expert's bias - challenges and proposed solutions*. Presentation at the conference FIRST TC.

Poster

- Holm, R., Villman, E., Helgesen, J. H. I. & Bjørkelo, B. (June 2021). *Police leadership education "Digital didactics, experienced learning outcomes and their effects"*. Poster at the Nordic Police Research Conference 2021.

Media Contributions 2021

Interviews

Bernt, J. F. & Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (8 August 2021). Behandlet klage om rolleblanding – var selv varamedlem i styret. *VG* [newspaper].

Bjørkelo, B. (Interviewee). (19 January 2021). Hvordan bør vi håndtere seksuell trakassering på jobben? *Psykologisk.no* [journal].

Bjørkelo, B., Ganapathy, J. & Leirvik, M. S. (Interviewee). (2 March 2021). Forskere: – Politiet må nyttiggjøre seg av mangfoldet. *phs.no* [Internet].

Bjørkelo, B. & Eriksen, B. (Interviewee). (8 April 2021). - Det er krevende å virkelig få ledere til å forstå at det å varsle er en lojal handling. *Politiforum* [Journal].

Bjørkelo, B. (Interviewee). (15 November 2021). Vi må flørte mer på jobb. Nordmenn er redde for avvisning og er lett-krenkede. *E24* [Internet].

Damen, M.-L. (Interviewee). (14 May 2021). Politistudenter er forbausende like på tvers av land. *phs.no* [Internet].

Dietrichson, M. & Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (9 April 2021).

Stopper ransaking av mobiltelefon ved mistanke om rusbruk. *Rett24* [Internet].

Ellefsen, H. B. (Interviewee). (11 January 2021). Samfunnets pansrede neve. *Spotify* [Internet].

Ellefsen, H. B. & Thomassen, G. (Interviewee). (8 October 2021). De historiske røttene til norsk politi. *Gunnar og Jon kaster podd, Spotify* [Internet].

Fause, A. B. O. & Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (29 April 2021). Advokat om løslatelse-nei: Kan ha gitt Høyesterett juridisk dilemma. *VG* [newspaper].

- Fløysvik, J. C. & Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (13 October 2021). Skole urintestet elever: Ulovlig av flere grunner. *VG* [newspaper].
- Graver, H. P. & Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (30 July 2021). Omstridt rusforenings konferanse ga poeng i politiets lønnsystem. *VG* [newspaper].
- Helle, H. & Holter, K. (Interviewee). (3 November 2021). Tiltalte frifinnes, men stemples som forbryter. *Advokatbladet* [journal].
- Helleve, I., Bjørkelo, B. & Almås, A. G. (Interviewee). (28 June 2021). Interview with authors for PDiE and LfPL. *Leadership for professional learning* [magazine].
- Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (11 March 2021). Ekspert om Baneheia-saken: Helt åpent om det blir ny rettssak. *VG* [newspaper].
- Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (16 March 2021). Spenner bein på mulig Ap-vedtak om rusreform. *Vårt Land* [newspaper].
- Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (25 March 2021). Intervju om prosjektet avvergeplikt og partnervold. *Radio Volda* [radio].
- Holmboe, M. & Dietrichson, M. (Interviewee). (7 April 2021). Ulovlig ransaking får rett og slett ingen betydning. *Rett24* [Internet].
- Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (16 April 2021). Høyesterett sier nei til anke i tullingdommen. *Rett24* [Internet].
- Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (2021, 26. april). Politiet har ikke oversikt over narkotika-ransaker. *nrk.no* [Internet].
- Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (30 April 2021). Kristiansens advokat: Sikker på at Viggo løslates om én måned. *NRK* [Internet].
- Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (30 April 2021). Rusreform i Gunnar og Jon kaster Podd. *Spotify* [Internet].
- Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (1 May 2021). Dette kan gi høyere straff. *Dagbladet* [newspaper].
- Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (5 May 2021). Jehovas vitner er kritisk til politiets ransakelse. *Vårt Land* [newspaper].
- Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (1 June 2021). Ekspert om løslatelsen: Lite sannsynlig med ny fengsling. *VG* [newspaper].
- Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (1 June 2021). Dette skjer videre med Baneheia-saken: Det kommer til å bli vanskelig for retten. *VG* [newspaper].
- Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (2 June 2021). Dette skjer nå: - Ikke ferdig. *Dagbladet* [newspaper].
- Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (3 June 2021). Hva skjer i Baneheia-saken? *NRK Nyhetsmorgen* [TV].
- Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (2021, 3. juni). Hjemme, men ikke frikjent. Hva nå? *Aftenposten* [Avis].
- Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (30 June 2021). Mener Eirik Jensen er offer for ulovlig provokasjon. *Aftenposten* [newspaper].

- Holmboe, M. & Graver, H. P. (Interviewee). (30 July 2021). Krevde medlemskap for arrangement som kunne gi høyere lønn: Problematisk. *VG* [newspaper].
- Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (22 October 2021). Høyesterett ga førerkortet tilbake til mann som brukte cannabis jevnlig. *Rett24* [Internet].
- Holmboe, M. (Interviewee). (19 November 2021). Tonje ble utnyttet av to menn som gikk fri – derfor kom aldri saken for Høyesterett. *NRK* [Internet].
- Holter, K., Sandnes, Å. H., Høgberg, A. P. & Marthinussen, H. F. (Interviewee). (25 March 2021). Ekspertenes dom: Kan Erna straffes? *VG* [newspaper].
- Holter, K., Marthinussen, H. F. Sæverud, O. B. & Høgberg, A. P. (Interviewee). (9 April 2021). Jussprofessor om Ernas korona-bot: – Pussig. *Dagsavisen* [newspaper].
- Holter, K., Sæverud, O. B., Marthinussen, H. F., Høgberg, A. P. & Solheim, S. H. (Interviewee). (9 April 2021). Jusprofessorer kritiserer politiets begrunnelse for Solbergs bot. *Aftenposten* [newspaper].
- Holter, K., Nybøe, T. & Hasle, J. A. (Interviewee). (21 April 2021). Spesialenheten har påpekt manglende ransakings-rapportering i mange år. *NRK* [Internet].
- Holter, K., Wessel-Aas, J., Elden, J. C., Larsson, P., Vandvik, B., Bresil, J.-E. & Wilkinson, N. (Interviewee). (7 June 2021). Ber om granskning: - Svekker tilliten til våre politimyndigheter. *VG* [newspaper].
- Holter, K., Mæland, M., Johansen, K. A. & Bjørnland, B. (Interviewee). (7 June 2021). Politidirektøren varsler ekstern gjennomgang av bindingene til omstridt forening. *VG* [newspaper].
- Holter, K. (Interviewee). (6 July 2021). Dagsnytt 18 - Omstridt utelivsavtale. *NRK* [TV].
- Holter, K. (Interviewee). 6 July (2021). Praktikere har godt av teori. *Advokatbladet* [journal].
- Holter, K., Elden, J. C., Urfjell, T., Iversen, A., Vandvik, B. & Bresil, J.-E. (Interviewee). (6 July 2021). Skjenkesteder slapp prikker i to år: - Svært uheldig. *VG* [newspaper].
- Holter, K., Bjørnland, B., Dietrichson, M., Arctander, K. & Wilkinson, N. (Interviewee). (7 July 2021). Politidirektøren gir etter – granskingen av bånd til rusforening blir ekstern. *nrk.no* [Internet].
- Holter, K., Bromander, S., Wessel-Aas, J., Mæland, M., Skulstad, H., Frølich, P. & Kaski, K. E. (Interviewee). (9 July 2021). Krever upartisk politigranskning etter NNPF-bråk. *VG* [newspaper].
- Holter, K. & Bromander, S. (Interviewee). (9 July 2021). Jurister krever uavhengig NNPF-granskning. *Aftenposten* [newspaper].
- Holter, K. (Interviewee). (14 July 2021). Tingretten droppet straff for hasjbesittelse: - Vinden blåser i en ny retning. *VG* [newspaper].
- Holter, K., Skulstad, H., Graver, H. P. & Arnesen, D. (Interviewee).

- wee). (15 July 2021). NNPF-bråket: Politiet trakk rusorganisasjon-kontingent rett fra lønna. *nrk.no* [Internet].
- Holter, K., Johansen, K. A. & Bjørnland, B. (Interviewee). (22 July 2021). Snur om gransking av omstridt politiforening. *VG* [newspaper].
- Holter, K., Wessel-Aas, J. & Vangen, T. (Interviewee). (31 July 2021). Politibråket: Krever at granskerne ser på narkoransaker. *VG* [newspaper].
- Holter, K., Dietrichson, M. & Evanger, G. (Interviewee). 13 August (2021). Mener NNPF kan ha lært politifolk feil om ransaking. *Nrk.no* [Internet].
- Holter, K. & Shariati, F. (Interviewee). (18 August 2021). "Politiskandalen" er et ord jeg ikke vil bruke. *Rett24* [newspaper].
- Holter, K., Kaski, K. E., Rotevatn, S. & Vågslid, L. (Interviewee). (12 September 2021). Slår alarm om dagens rettshjelpstilbud: Slik kan vi ikke ha det. *VG* [newspaper].
- Holter, K., Danker, M., Terland, S. H., Nielsen, J., Schwenke Jensen, I. & Gudmundsdottir Jonassen, B. (Interviewee). (15 September 2021). Studenter hjelper tusenvis med retts-hjelp. *Khrono* [newspaper].
- Holter, K., Danker, M., Terland, S. H., Nielsen, J., Schwenke Jensen, I. & Gudmundsdottir Jonassen, B. (Interviewee). (15 September 2021). Studenter hjelper tusenvis med retts-hjelp. *Khrono* [newspaper].
- Holter, K. (Interviewee). (13 November 2021). Massevisitasjoner i Oslo: Mener politiet bryter loven. *Dagbladet* [newspaper].
- Holter, K. & Sulland, F. (Interviewee). (15 November 2021). Drev advokatfirma med underskudd i flere år. *Advokatbladet* [journal].
- Holter, K. (Interviewee). (19 November 2021). Politikernes engasjement for rettsstaten har glimret litt med sitt fravær. *Advokatbladet* [journal].
- Jon, N. (Interviewee). (22 May 2021). Med i fortroppen. *Dagbladet* [newspaper].
- Jon, N. (Interviewee). (3 November 2021). Politiforskar om kvinnedominans: -Det må ikkje gå for langt. *NRK* [Internet].
- Lundgaard, J. M. (Interviewee). (6 October 2021). På innsiden av politiets operasjonssentral. *phs.no* [Internet].
- Lundgaard, J. M. (Interviewee). (20 October 2021). Hva skjer når du ringer 112? *Studio 2, P2* [Radio].
- Lundgaard, J. M. (Interviewee). (21 October 2021). Oppdragene politiet helst vil unngå. *Adresseavisen* [newspaper].
- Lundgaard, J. M. (Interviewee). (7 November 2021). En bok om ekstremt avgjørende beslutninger på kort tid. *Politi-forum* [journal].
- Klatran, H. K. (Interviewee). (5 September 2021). Skeiv politikk må ta et tydelig standpunkt mot rasisme. *phs.no* [Internet].
- Sunde, I. M. (Interviewee). (21 May 2021). Gjenger avslørt av hemmelige meldinger om drap

og narkotika. *Aftenposten* [newspaper].

Sunde, I. M. (Interviewee). (16 July 2021). EUs dataekspertes vil forby automatisk overvåking i offentligheten. *Aftenposten* [newspaper].

Sunde, I. M. (Interviewee). (5 August 2021). Vil fjerne gjenomgang av beslaglagt advokatkorrepondanse fra tingrettene. *Rett24.no* [Internet].

Sunde, N. (Interviewee). (1 December 2021). Tekniske beviser er mindre objektive, end vi tror. *Advokaten 04/2021* [journal].

Programme participation

Bjønness, A. M. (27 January 2021). Hvem eier Oslo? Hvitvasking gjennom fast eiendom? *Facebook, Transparency International - Norge* [Internet].

Damen, M.-L. & Winnæss, P. (21 May 2021). Hvem er politistudentene i Gunnar og Jon kaster pod *Spotify* [Internet].

Holmboe, M. (30 April 2021). Professor om Baneheia-saken.

NRK Nyhetsmorgen [TV].

Holter, K. (16 July 2021). #9 Katrine Holter v/Polithøgskolen på RIO-podden. *YouTube* [Internet].

Holter, K. 7 October (2021). Forbrytelse og straff med Katrine Holter: Liberal halvtime. *Spotify* [Internet].

Holme, T. C. (11 May 2021). Forbrytelsene som rystet Norge- Kunstkuppet. *Discovery+* [TV].

Klatran, H. K. (20 June 2021). RIO-podden, episode 8: Rusreform og ruspolitikk. *YouTube* [Internet].

Programme presenting

Glomseth, R. (13 January 2021). Samtaler om ledelse: Samtale om redningsoperasjonen i Gjerdrum med innsatslederne Roger Pettersen og Roy Alkvist. *Spotify* [Internet].

Glomseth, R. (7 May 2021). Samtaler om ledelse: Samtale om ledelse med Lars Lervik, generalmajor og sjef for Hæren. *Spotify* [Internet].

Glomseth, R. (3 June 2021).

Samtaler om ledelse: Samtale om ledelse med Robert Thorssen. *Spotify* [Internet].

Glomseth, R. 8 July (2021). Samtaler om ledelse: Samtale med Kristin Kvigne, sjef for Kripos. *Spotify* [Internet].

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