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

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

In the last few years PHS has been focusing on the development of applications to the Norwegian Research Council and the EU’s Framework Programme. At the end of 2018, PHS had participated in five projects funded by the Research Council and one funded by the EU. In addition, there were twelve projects funded by other external sources, and ten projects funded by PHS with a collaborating partner. These numbers show an increase in the number of projects with external funding.

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

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

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

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

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

2016 was the first year in the new strategic period 2017-2021. Four major areas are emphasized as being special focus areas in the new strategy:

• Educating a knowledgeable police service
• Educating a police service that are in the forefront with regard to developments in society and criminality
• Educating a police that prevent and fight crime in a digitalized society
• Be a leading environment within police research
Research into Police Reform and the Elephants in the Room 7
Dissemination 16
Police Research - from irrelevant to a part of everyday life? 15
Has anyone done any Research on that? A Systematic Literature Search may give you the Answer 22
Further Development of Police Science and an Increase in the Share of Externally Funded Research 25
Increasing the National and International Research & Development Collaboration 25
Research Projects in 2018 32
EU-funded Projects 32
Projects Funded by the Norwegian Research Council 33
Projects Funded by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and/or the Norwegian National Police Directorate 39
Projects funded by Nordforsk 41
Projects funded by the Norwegian Police Security Service (PST) 43
Projects funded by other external collaboration partners 43
Projects funded by PHS and collaboration partners 46
Projects Funded by PHS 50

Increasing and Retaining the Proportion of Academic Staff with Research Competence 65
The R&D committee 65
Research groups 66
Qualifying groups 71
The projects “FKS” and “FKS ferdig!” 71
The Professorship Qualifying Groups 72
The Docent Group 75
The PhD Group and their Doctoral Projects 75
Being a clear and active communicator of knowledge in academia and the police/judiciary, and an active participant in social debate 89
Academic and professional lectures 89
Academic and professional publications 91
Publication points 92
Open access to research 94
Rapporterte publikasjoner 95
Rapporterte konferansebidrag, faglige presentasjoner og mediebidrag 105
List of abbreviations (in alphabetical order) 117
The book Politireformer: Idealer, realiteter, retorikk og praksis (hereinafter called Politireformer) was published in December 2018. The book comprises an eclectic mix of contributions which all deal with different aspects of police reforms in the Nordic countries, England and Wales, Scotland and the Netherlands. Police organisations in these countries are often characterised as representative of the Anglo-Saxon police tradition, which is usually contrasted with the police traditions on the continent. ‘Anglo-Saxon police tradition’ is defined by Caless and Tong (2015, p. 38) as “civilian policing, with a uniform that was distinctly unmilitary, a decentralised structure and a modicum of independence from the governing power”. The tradition is compared in NOU 2017: 9 (p. 28) with a “constrained police tradition”. The role of the police in these countries has certain common features, which means that the experiences in different countries can be successfully compared.

Below we will expand a little on some of the central themes in the book. We will also touch on the under-exposed questions which the research has revealed exist in the debates around police reforms – from now on referred to as “the elephants in the room”.

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

1. The history of reforms in Norway (Chapter 2); arguments and reasons for police reforms, also discussed (Chapter 1); and police reforms in various systems, a lack of co-determination or an inefficient bureaucracy, the “medicine” given to the police organisations we have looked at is often the same, namely far-reaching structural reforms and larger units.

In other words, there is no “elephant in the room” about the fact that police reforms with few exceptions are not based on research-based knowledge despite the role of the police and how a “new” police will turn out to be (Chapter 17). Last, but not least, the book concludes with a description of the public sentiment in Norway after the recent police reform (Chapter 18).

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

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

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

In the past 25 years the public sector has been subjected to a series of reforms, such as privatisation and centralisation, regardless of changes in the crime landscape. Public services such as post and telecommunications and certain health and social care services have been subjected to competition or privatisation, while others like the military, higher education and the police have been centralised. What all these reforms have in common is that they are considered legitimate in the quest for rationalisation, specialisation and modernisation. Such legitimising arguments are put forward as fundamental values that are never questioned. They appear to be practically indisputable. In his chapter in Politireformer, Christensen shows how New Public Management (NPM) has now entered a “post-NPM period”, which among other things involves centralisation. In this
The organisation narrows because competition is viewed as an important means of increased efficiency and goal achievement. However, some parts of the public sector, like the police, are not in a comparable competitive situation. Their job is to deliver services on which they have a monopoly, in a way that guarantees the rule of law and which safeguards other fundamental values which are often incorporated in the law. Watne (2018) is one of those who discuss the consequences of NPM in the Norwegian police.

It is certainly true that the police in 2019 are using vast resources in fields that hardly merited a second glance 30 years ago. If we start enumerating the man-years which today are spent on emergency preparedness, international assignments, cybercrime, analysis and intelligence, economic and organised crime as well as investigations of resource-demanding cases, we understand why there is a slow but steady decrease in police patrols. If we add developments in police management, new demands for rapid reorganisation, training, and changes in working time regulation, we also understand that the goal of two police officers per 1000 citizens today implies something other than it used to.

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

Another elephant is that the police in 2019 are using vast resources in fields that hardly merited a second glance 30 years ago. If we start enumerating the man-years which today are spent on emergency preparedness, international assignments, cybercrime, analysis and intelligence, economic and organised crime as well as investigations of resource-demanding cases, we understand why there is a slow but steady decrease in police patrols. If we add developments in police management, new demands for rapid reorganisation, training, and changes in working time regulation, we also understand that the goal of two police officers per 1000 citizens today implies something other than it used to.

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

Another elephant is that the police in 2019 are using vast resources in fields that hardly merited a second glance 30 years ago. If we start enumerating the man-years which today are spent on emergency preparedness, international assignments, cybercrime, analysis and intelligence, economic and organised crime as well as investigations of resource-demanding cases, we understand why there is a slow but steady decrease in police patrols. If we add developments in police management, new demands for rapid reorganisation, training, and changes in working time regulation, we also understand that the goal of two police officers per 1000 citizens today implies something other than it used to.

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

Another elephant is that the police in 2019 are using vast resources in fields that hardly merited a second glance 30 years ago. If we start enumerating the man-years which today are spent on emergency preparedness, international assignments, cybercrime, analysis and intelligence, economic and organised crime as well as investigations of resource-demanding cases, we understand why there is a slow but steady decrease in police patrols. If we add developments in police management, new demands for rapid reorganisation, training, and changes in working time regulation, we also understand that the goal of two police officers per 1000 citizens today implies something other than it used to.
last changes require resources in the form of participation, management and financing.

We will let Jan Terpstra and Nick Fyfe – authors of the chapter on the Netherlands and Scotland – conclude with some words we feel are relevant also in Norway: In place of this dream of total change, the simpler approach known as “piecemeal engine-ering” (Popper, 1945), a staged process of societal change, innovation and improvement, may be more realistic. This may be an important method to prevent the risks and problems which have been underlined in this chapter. It may also be the best method the police can use in order to avoid getting tangled up in the web of politics and unrealistic political ambition. Maybe future police reforms ought to focus less on the skills and knowledge we want our police officers and civilian police staff to have in order to be able to handle the needs of a dynamic society where the police must collaborate with other actors in order to solve complex societal problems.

Norwegian titles of the chapters in the book Politireformer

1. Reformen i politiet. Av Paul Larsson og Vanja Lundgren Sørfj (PHS).
2. Tidens polititreform? Av Birgitte Ellefsen (PHS).
5. Fornærmet, men ikke rettsløs? Av Erik Nadheim (UiO).
8. Å takle endring: Hva fremmer og hemmer reformer i organisasjoner generelt og politiet spesielt? Av Rudi Kirkhaug (Universitet i Tromsø) og Rune Glomseth (PHS).
17. Nærpolitiideet – hvorfor så stor skeptis i poliets egne rekker? Av Helge Renå (UiB/PHS), Paul Larsson (PHS), Vanja Lundgren Sørfj (PHS), Niri Talberg (FAFO) og Christin Thea Warhne (OsloMet).
Police Research – from irrelevant to a part of everyday life?

At the time of writing this research report, the PHS Research Department can look back on 25 years’ work since it was established in 1993-94. Since 1997, the Department has had the main responsibility for arranging PHS’s annual research conferences, spanning many different topics. The 2018 research conference had the Norwegian title Operativt politiabend i hverdag og kris, dealing with operational police work in daily life and crisis situations. This was the 22nd conference, and it may have marked the end of an era. All conferences up to and including this one have had a topic, and this has been the guide to the research presented. However, the 2019 conference will be organised by the on-going research project “New trends in modern policing”\(^2\), which will therefore decide on the themes to be presented. Could this be the conference model of the future?

Since research at PHS is celebrating an anniversary, and because we are possibly also at a crossroads as far as the conference is concerned, it may be useful to take a closer look at the development of police research and the results of academic police research during the past 25 years.

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

---

\(^{2}\) Described in Research at the Norwegian Police University College 2017 (Police University College, 2018, pp. 7-14).
we have certainly had a close
to the police. Which means that
ences with over 250 papers and
ed. However, in total the 22 con-
cept in Norwegian society, have
human rights and the role of the
ment in the police, police officers
knowledge and method develop-
cult and challenging police work,
conferences have among other
was regarded as irrelevant by the
police force. Looking back now,
after 25 years, it is obvious that
there was a turning-point in the
police science output around the
time of the millennium.
The police are essentially a
government agency rules by regu-
lationary management. The first
edition of Auglend, Mæland and
Rodsandhaug’s Politirett was
published in 1998. This was a
forensic examination of the regu-
atory framework which controls
the activities of the police. It was
a quantum leap from the frag-
mented, and to a large extent
“stencil-based” material which
until then had been available on
the topic. Politirett has since
become a standard work and has
been published in two further
terms. The publication of Liv
Finstad’s Politiblikket in 2000
was probably equally significant.
This, for the first time, provided
a comprehensive criminological
study of the police service,
described by the police them-
selves. In 2001, Tor-Geir Myhre
also published the doctoral thesis
Porsveen og samfunnsforvar,
which first and foremost dealt
with police confidentiality during
investigations and criminal case
proceedings. Neither of these
authors was associated with PHS
when their works were pub-
dlished. However, it may be a sign
that PHS was in the process of
establishing itself as a real player
in police research, that several of
the above-mentioned authors
later went on to become director
or professor, either full or part-
time at PHS.
The turning point around the
millennium did of course not
mean that there was immediate,
comprehensive publication of
police science research. However,
in 2001, the publication Tidsskrift
for straffrett published the article
“Etterforskningsbegrepet” by
Tor-Geir Myhre, and in 2003,
Asbjørn Rachlew’s “Norske poli-
varieter i et internasjonalt pers-
viste”. It was
trained police investigators.

While the above-mentioned
works first and foremost relate to
criminal investigation, the
anthology Å forebygge vold i
det samfunn (2013) by Johannes
Knutsen and Tamara D.
Madsens relate to operative
police work.

PHD theses with primary sig-
nificance for the field of criminal
investigation hardly existed ten
years ago. Since then there have
been several, three of them by
staff at PHS. The first was Trond
Myklebust’s 2009 thesis Analysis
of field investigations interviews
of children conducted by specially
trained police investigators.
It was followed a few years later by
Ivar A. Falsings The Making of an
Expert Detective – Thinking and
Deciding in Criminal Investiga-
tions (2016), and Patrick Risan’s
yrkeshukter og kunnskapsarbeid
i politiet (2009) by Helene I.
Gundhus also belongs in this
category, as does Trond Kyrre
Simersen’s MA dissertation
about Politiets kriminalitets-
forebyggende arbeid – En studie av

3 See Volland (2011); Bjørgo (2015); Runhovde & Skjevrak (2018).
Accommodating trauma in police interviews – An exploration of rapport in investigative interviews of traumatized victims (2017). Of the dissertations produced by non-PHS academics we should mention Asbjørn Rachlew's Justisfeil ved politiets etterforskning (2009), Runar Torgersen’s Ulovlig beviservory og bevisforbud i straffesaker (2009) and Gert Johan Kjellby’s Mellom rett og plikt til straffeforefølgning (2013). One of the first MA dissertations stemming from the PHS MA course in police science – Anders Rauch-Olsen’s Informansbehan­dling i politiet: Et nødvendig onde (2011) – was also important for police investigation.

In addition, comprehensive and important monographs have been published in the field of investigation in the PHS field of study, among them Wictor Furøy’s MA in police science “Orden i gate”: En studie av ordensforstyrrelser i Karl Johans­ gate 1998-2008. Iva d er et og hva gjøres med det? Et blikk på ordenspolitiets hverdag (2012). In addition, a whole range of textbooks, monographs and reports have been published. To mention a few: Steinar Fredriksen and Kai Sparkland’s Orden­sjaus (2014), Patrick Risan and Tom Hilding Skoglund’s Psykologi i operativ tjeneste (2013), and Phelps, Larsen and Singh’s antho­logy on Kommunikasjon og kon­fliktåndsering i operative politi­arbeid (2017). The latest of these is Steinar Fredriksen and Per Håkon Sand’s comprehensive book on Juss for utøvere av bevergets politimyndigheter (2018).

At the sharpest end of operati­ional police work we should men­tion the books of Tor-Geir Myhrer, such as Som siste utvei: Rettsslege rammer for bruk av skytevåpen (2005), Ruset og bundet: Rettsslige rammer for bruk av håndjern (2012), and Våpenetruks for politiet: Kommentarutgave (2016). Andres Lohne Lie’s study and report on Politiets bruk av fysisk makt (2010) also belongs to this group, as does Tor-Geir Myhrer’s article in the journal Nordisk politi­s forskning “… dø som det gjel­der”? (2015), about the legal framework for the individual’s duty to act in dangerous police operations.

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

As a building project, police science research will never be completed. There will always be something remaining to be done and something else which can be improved. The same goes for all academic disciplines. However, that does not prevent the already existing construction from being granted a certificate of use and being a tool to make pro­blem-solving in the police easier. Maybe the current biggest chal­lenge for police research and police science is to ensure that the relevant knowledge which we already have, or which will emerge through research, is used in practice. This presupposes that Police Directorate (PØ), the police districts and the special agencies are willing to spend resources - time and money - on: 

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

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

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

Even the most eminent researcher may need help to identify all relevant knowledge in his or her field. This is where the librarian comes in, as a potentially useful collaborator. Many will be familiar with the term “wasted research”. In a well-known article published in The Lancet in 2009, the authors state that as much as 85% of all health research is wasted (Chalmers & Glasziou). This may be because

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

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

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

**Systematic literature search**

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

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

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

**Good searches happen in collaboration with professionals**

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

Librarians have special competence in identifying the relevant topics and can help avoid research waste. The PHS library is a specialist library for all students and staff. This is where the librarian comes in, as a potentially useful collaborator. Many will be familiar with the term “wasted research”. In a well-known article published in The Lancet in 2009, the authors state that as much as 85% of all health research is wasted (Chalmers & Glasziou). This may be because

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

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

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

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

**Good searches happen in collaboration with professionals**

Even if the librarian has special competence in how to search, it is vital that the academic or specialist is involved in the process. It is for example useful to limit the topic as far as possible. “All about interviews” is a poor starting-point for a literature search – unless you actually do want “all” and are motivated to travel through a vast number of references. “Scandinavian research on the viewing of children from the past 10 years” is more precise and will enable a more targeted search. This reduces the number of hits and makes the job of identifying relevant hits more manageable. Librarians have special competence in identifying the relevant topics and can help avoid research waste. The PHS library is a specialist library for all students and staff. This is where the librarian comes in, as a potentially useful collaborator. Many will be familiar with the term “wasted research”. In a well-known article published in The Lancet in 2009, the authors state that as much as 85% of all health research is wasted (Chalmers & Glasziou).
at PHS and in the rest of the police service. The librarians have competence in literature searching, and know which sources are relevant when looking for research which is relevant to the activity of the police. The library is happy to help and can also be visited on www.phs.no.

References

It is a feature of the PHS strategic plan for 2017–2021 that a main goal is for PHS to be a leading centre for police research. We are working towards this goal through continuous development of our research portfolio, which now consists of a large number of projects across the whole field of police research.

Opportunities for research are created through a strong focus on increasing the share of externally funded research. Our professionalism is strengthened and our opportunities improved through continually focussing on the further growth of national and international research and development collaboration. We place great emphasis on the framework conditions of our staff, and we are continually working to increase and maintain the proportion of academic staff with research competence. The research is organised through the Research and Development Board, and a range of research groups with participants across all departments have been established. At PHS we also have qualifying groups at all levels – senior lecturer qualifying, associate professor qualifying, docent qualifying, and professor qualifying.

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

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

Increasing the National and International Research & Development Collaboration

The researchers at PHS are strongly involved in national and international projects and networks within police science – both as participants and prime movers. The professional networks are established on both institutional and personal levels, and they play an important part...
The European Association of keeps in touch with the managers and participants, the following are the most important:

Cross-Border Crime Colloquium [http://www.cross-border-crime.net/]

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

The research field is applied psychology with a focus on perpetrators and victims of crime, prevention, discovery, sentencing, punishment, and rehabilitation. The organisation publishes the journal Psychology, Crime & Law and arranges annual conferences in Europe.

European Network Grant COST: Police Stops [https://www.cost.eu/actions/A1302/ dabei/]

COST Police Stops is a 4-year (2018-2021) European research network funded by European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST). The network consists of 22 countries taking a closer look at situations where the police stop people and possibly proceed with a search, so-called “stop and search”. The aim is to get an overview of available research on police practice and the people who are subjected to stop and search, as well as academic exchange. Participants from Norway are Randi Solhjell (PHS), Helene O. I. Gundhus (UIO/PHS) and Gunnar Thomassen (PHS).

European Police Research Institute Collaboration (EPIC)

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

The research department at PHS collaborates with the research group Work and Organisational Psychology at the Department of Psychology, University of Oslo. The research department at PHS collaborates with the research group Work and Organisational Psychology at the Department of Psychology at the University of Oslo. The research department at PHS collaborates with the research group Work and Organisational Psychology at the Department of Psychology at the University of Oslo.

European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) [https://www.cepol.europa.eu/]

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

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

The research department at PHS collaborates with the research group Work and Organisational Psychology at the Department of Psychology at the University of Oslo. The research department at PHS collaborates with the research group Work and Organisational Psychology at the Department of Psychology at the University of Oslo.

The International Investigative Interviewing Research Group (iIIRG) [https://www.iirg.org/]

iIIRG is an international network for practitioners and academics in the field of investigative interviewing. The network was established in 2007 by Trond Myklebust (PHS) and Gavin Oxburgh (Newcastle University, England), and today has around 350 members from over 30 countries. iIIRG arranges an annual conference and publishes 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).

The International Police Executive Symposium (IPES)

IPES is the annual symposium for the research journal Police, Practice and Research, which publishes international research in all academic police areas – from police patrols to top management. The annual symposium strengthens the interdisciplinary and international development of professional police work by bringing together researchers and practitioners. PHS is regularly represented at the annual symposium.
The Faculty of Law at the University of Oslo

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

IKRS is an important collaborator in police science through their staff who are conducting research on the police. Three of their professors are also directly connected to PHS: Professor Emerita Liv Finstad is Professor II at PHS and leader of the professorship qualifying groups at PHS; Professor Heidi Mork Lomell works with the externally funded project "New trends in modern policing" as Professor II PHS; and Professor Thomas Ugelvik of IKRS. Participants from PHS are Professor Inger Marie Sunde, Associate Professor Morten Holmboe and senior researcher Jeanette W. Hegna.

The consortium is a collaboration between the main Norwegian research institution in the field of terrorism and international crime: PHS, the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUIP), Centre for Research on Extremism (C-REX) at the University of Oslo, and the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI). The consortium contributes an environment for research dissemination, exchange of information and the building of expertise across institutions. The PHS researchers participating in the consortium are Ingvild M. Gjelsvik (senior researcher), Randi Solhjell (postdoc) and Tore Bjerko (C-REX / Professor II PHS).


The network is a Nordic organisation for researchers and research stakeholders within the field of psychology and law. A large part of the development of investigative techniques is based on research in psychology and law, from the causes of crime to criminal investigation, rehabilitation and defence mechanisms to prevention. The network provides regular professional contact between the actors in this field. Several researchers and academics at PHS are active participants in the network, which has mailing lists about new research and annual conferences in any of the Nordic countries. The network was established in 2004 by Professor Pär-Anders Granhag (University of Gothenburg / Professor II PHS).


The network stems from the police education units in the Nordic countries; it is an active network of police researchers with the aim of stimulating Nordic police research through regular publications of newsletters (around 10 per year) and by arranging a Nordic police research conference every two years. So far there is no separate secretariat arranging conferences and running the network. The conferences have grown from 10–12 participants to the current parallel sessions with over 100 participants from all the Nordic countries (the majority from Norway and Sweden). The conference covers research from a wide variety of academic disciplines, but with the common theme of police research. One important aim of the conferences – besides strengthening research in the field – is to contribute to better dissemination of the research to practitioners and managers in the field. The aim is for the conference to be a meeting place for researchers and practitioners. Police science is a rapidly developing academic field, and research-based knowledge is communicated through the network. The network is also open to students, and information about new student work in the shape of MA dissertations is shared in the network newsletter.

Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU)

PHS is responsible for one of 11 work packages linked to the EU Horizon 2020-funded project “Community-Based Policing and Post Conflict Police Reform” (ICT4COP). The project is co-ordinated by the International Environment and Development Studies Institute (NORAGRIC) at the Faculty of Landscape and Society at NMBU. The project is...
based on 11 focus countries from Latin America, Southeast Europe, Africa and South Asia, and focuses on the themes of youth, gender, technology and police training. PHS has the main responsibility for the police training working group. 15 different institutions participate in the project. Ten of them are located in Europe and five in Asia, Africa and Central America.

Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) at Gjøvik

The police have established a collaboration within investigations of cybercrime with the Center for Cyber and Information Security (CCIS) at NTNU in Gjøvik. This collaboration involves dedicated research projects, with Professor Inger Marie Sunde as contact person. One concrete result for PHS has been the development of an experience-based MA programme on data security and cybercrime. NTNU is responsible for the general modules comprising data security, and PHS for modules comprising the securing of evidence and analysis. The target group for the programme is public sector staff in the Nordic countries who work with investigations of cybercrime. Police superintendent Ulf Bergum is the PHS contact person for the MA collaboration programme.


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

New Trends in Modern Policing

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

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

PHS has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding on collaboration on teaching and research with the two other institutions. The three collaborating partners are contributing to each other’s MA programme and collaborating on the projects “The Police as an Organisation” (see p. 36) and “A Comparative study of the Police Organisations in Norway, Scotland & England”.

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

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

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

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

Centre for Research on Extremism: Right-wing extremism, hate crime and political violence (C-REX) https://www.sv.uio.no/c-rex/

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

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

The network's aim is to gather young researchers in the area of police and policing, for annual seminars with themes concerning issues of police or policing that are particularly relevant for Nordic countries, and/or issues that are interesting for contrasting Nordic practices with other countries' practices. We want to inspire Nordic researchers to learn about interesting for contrasting Nordic countries, and/or issues that are particularly relevant for Nordic issues of police or policing that are presented in seminars with themes concerning issues of police and policing, for annual seminars with themes concerning issues of police or policing that are particularly relevant for Nordic countries, and/or issues that are interesting for contrasting Nordic practices with other countries' practices. We want to inspire Nordic researchers to learn about

Research Projects in 2018

External research funding is a prerequisite for the continued strengthening of police research at PHS. In the past few years, the college has therefore focused at PHS. In the past few years, the strengthening of police research is a prerequisite for the continued strengthening of police science as a separate discipline, and to strengthening the research within the profession.

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

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

EU-funded Projects

Community based Policing and Post Conflict Police Reform (ICT4COP)

Tor Damkås, Jaishankar Ganapathy, Magnus Seierstad & Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik

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

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

- 3 work packages with responsibility for co-ordination and technical aspects: "WP1 Management and Coordination of the Project", "WP 2 Community-Based Policing in Comparison", "WP 11 Dissemination and Utilisation of Results".
- 4 thematic work packages: "WP 3 Technology Development", "WP 4 Training and Education", "WP 5 Youth Issues", "WP 6 Gender Issues".
- 4 geographical work packages: "WP 7 East Africa" (Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan), "WP 8 South Asia" (Afghanistan and Pakistan), "WP 9 Central America" (Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador), "WP 10 South East Europe" (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Serbia).
- WP 4 is led by PHS. One goal of this work package is to gather training material connected to Community Policing from the project's 11 key countries, the EU, the UN and other actors, and to make the material available to all the researchers on the project through a database established by PHS.

A reference group, PEN, has also been established, with approximately 45 international police experts who all have practical experience from and knowledge of the subject area.

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

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

Projects Funded by the Norwegian Research Council

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

Tina Luther Handegård (Project Leader), Brita Bjerkelov, Liv Finstad (UIO / professor II, PHS), Nina Jon, Kathrine Berg & Knut Eversen

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

Main goals:

- Increase the number of professors at PHS in general, and the number of female professors in particular. A
Minimum of three female professors in the course of having at least three female professors.

- Long term: To strengthen police science as an academic discipline through permanent gender balance in top academic positions and research management. Gender equality contributes to raising the quality of higher education and research. Research-based knowledge and strong criteria for top positions will contribute to the unique responsibility PHS has to provide knowledge-based leadership in the police.

Sub-goals:
- Conduct research-based mapping and analysis of what promotes and prevents opportunities for qualifying for top positions in academia and research.
- Draw up local criteria for promotion to professorship.
- Continue the work with the groups qualifying for professorship, led by an external professor. Distribute and grant time for research and development which promote the project’s strategic goal of having at least three female professors.
- Increase the knowledge and skills of managers in the field of knowledge leadership.

Project period: 1 April 2015 – 1 April 2018.

Publications and lectures in 2018:

Computational Forensics for Large-Scale Fraud Detection (Arasforensis)
Katrin Franke (NTNU in Gjøvik) (Project Leader), Jul Fredrik Kaltenborn & Inger Marie Sunde
The project is funding a total of seven research fellows among them Jul Fredrik Kaltenborn from PHS. The project examines the use of different types of artificial intelligence in the analysis of big data, with the goal of uncovering, preventing and investigating economic crime. Kaltenborn's project illuminates the legal aspects of such use of big data. He has been accepted on the PhD-programme at the Law Faculty of the University of Oslo, and is in addition contributing to a project managed by NTNU at Gjøvik (see a more detailed description of Kaltenborn's PhD-project on p. ??). Professor Maria Astrup Hjort (UiO) is his supervisor, and Assistant Professor Marita Astrup Hjort (UiO) co-supervisor.

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

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

The aim of the project is to examine the increasing intertwining of police methods used before a criminal offence takes place (proactive policing), and measures taken by the police after the criminal offence has occurred (reactive policing). Traditionally, crime prevention and investigation have been separate police methods. Today it is expected that the police are one step ahead, working both proactively and reactively on a variety of criminal offences, such as economic crime, labour market crime, crime for profit and human trafficking. This requires the police to have knowledge about crime as it is being planned and carried out. In this context, intelligence, proactive investigation, crime analysis, surveillance and provocation are of vital importance. The project will explore dilemmas and questions arising from the use of new methods of policing, the new role of the police in society and the blurring of differences between proactive and reactive police methods. The focus of the Community Policing Reform on professionalism, new working methods, knowledge-driven processes and intelligence is examined by looking at ongoing projects. Based on carefully selected cases, the project will develop knowledge about areas of policing where little research has been done, either internationally or in Norway. The project will therefore contribute to new empirical knowledge and theory development, both important for the education of a highly qualified police service. There are 6 sub-projects:

1) Trends in policing cross-border crime for profit
Johanne Yttri Dahl
The goal of the project is to examine how the police work to combat cross-border crime for profit, and how changes in the relationship between crime prevention, intelligence and investigation are visible in this area.

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

Publications and papers in 2018:
3) Organised or economic crime?: The significance of police organisation and competence

Annette Vestby
Larsson, P. (2018, august). Police in the autumn of 2018. This PhD project is described in more detail on p. 76-77.

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

Helene O. I. Gundhus (UiO / professor II, PHS)
The overarching purpose of the project is to examine how eradi-
cation of the divisions between the policing methods of preventi-
on, intelligence and investigation affects police risk management of
different target groups. Through various cases – from empirical
examination of police officers’ experience of the Community
Police Reform, the use of intellig-
gence in police control of immi-
nation to the prevention of youth crime – the project will illu-
minate how the increased interwining 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, stan-
dardisation, digitisation, intelli-
gen and new management structures. Some of the questions being asked are to what extent new framework conditions and objectives – in particular the police reform’s emphasis on
goal-oriented management, intelligence and specialisation – contribute to changing the role and identity of the police in the community. The project began in 2017, and is based on document
analysis, interviews (individual and focus group), observations and questionnaires, sent to all professional police officers and managers in the police districts in the autumn of 2018.


Gundhus, H., Talberg, N. & Watne, C. (2018). Kulturrene av en ny politiroll:


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

Siv Rebekka Runhovde

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

This is a 2-year postdoc assignment under the project “New trends in modern policing”. Preliminary findings from the project were presented at two conferences in 2018: ”New trends in modern policing” and the Nordisk politiforskningsseminar, Vålådalen.

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

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


A Definition of the Concept “Parallel Society”

Marit Egge & Randi Soljhjell

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


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

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

One of the results of the terrorist attacks of 22 July 2011 was an acknowledgement of the lack of updated knowledge of right-wing extremism in Norway, and a realisation that the phenomenon had changed significantly in the past 10-15 years. It is no longer about racists, but mainly about adults and environments. They operate online and in social networks and believe in the existence of a parallel society, which mainly consists of people who are not like us. They are not racist, but mainly about adults and environments. They operate online and in social networks and believe in the existence of a parallel society, which mainly consists of people who are not like us. They are not racist, but mainly about adults and environments. They operate online and in social networks and believe in the existence of a parallel society, which mainly consists of people who are not like us.
Some perspectives and experiences: "Prevention of right-wing extremism and hate crime: A Nordic multiagency approach to handling extremism: Policies, perceptions and practices? To the Bjørno (C-REX / professor II, PHS) (Project Leader) & Randi Solbjøll (arbeidspakkeleder WP3) funded by Nordforsk." The status of knowledge in the crime prevention field: De Rebekka Runhovde & Pernille Eriksen Skjevrak. The project summarises Norwegian research in the field of crime prevention in several different problem areas. The goal is to identify important challenges in crime prevention work and point to areas where there is a lack of effort and/or knowledge, as well as illuminate research findings on direct or indirect effects of crime prevention work. The overview is limited to Norwegian research from 2000 until today. The project had a 6-month duration and was completed in February 2018… Publications 2018:


Projects funded by Nordforsk:

Nordic Multiagency Approaches to Handling Extremism: Policies, Perceptions and Practices? Tore Bjørno (C-REX / professor II, PHS) (Project Leader) & Randi Solbjøll (arbeidspakkeleder WP3) funded by Nordforsk. This is a Nordic research project which examines the inter-agency collaboration between schools, health services, social services and the police in order to prevent and manage violent extremism. The project looks at how the various agencies and establish-ments collaborate and exchange information and which institu-tional and legal frameworks these collaborations are based on. It also examines what promotes and what prevents collaboration. The project period is November 2018 – June 2021.

Police Detectives on the TOR-network: A Study on Tensions Between Privacy and Crime Fighting. Morten Holmboe (prosjektleder Norge) & Jeanette Westlund Hegna (PHS Forskning) is participating in this project about police investigation of the TOR-network (part of the Dark Web). The central issue in the research project is the tension between privacy and other human rights on the one hand, and the consideration for effective investi-gation 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 evi-dence and legal rights. The project is headed by Pro-fessor Wouter Stol (Open Univer-sity, the Netherlands). Additional participants are Professor Tim Wilson (Northumbria University) and Professor Oliver Popov (University of Stockholm). The proje ct provides funding to three PhD researchers.
The Norwegian part of the project is headed by Professor Morten Holmboe, and includes the PhD candidate Jeanette W. Hegna whose work looks into international legal frameworks of virtual jurisdiction in the investigation of the TOR-network (further described on p. 78). Jeanette’s supervisors are Professor Holmboe and Professor Johan Boucht (IOR, UiO).

Projects funded by the Norwegian Police Security Service (PST)

Threats and threatening approaches to politicians: A survey of Norwegian parliamentarians and cabinet ministers
Toer Bjørø (C-REX / professor II, PHS) & Emilie Skilsøet (C-REX)
Senior politicians as a professional group are susceptible not only to harassment but also to serious threats and violence. PST has the main responsibility for ensuring the safety of public officials, and needs to have a systematic mapping of the extent and nature of the unwanted incidents experienced by Norwegian cabinet ministers and parliamentarians. At the request of the Police Security Service, PHS has for a second time carried out a survey among parliamentarians and cabinet ministers on their experiences of threats and threatening approaches. The first mapping study was carried out in 2013 (at the end of the parliamentary term), and the survey was repeated in the spring of 2017 (also at the end of the parliamentary term). This provides a unique opportunity to carry out comparative analysis. The central topics discussed in the report include politicians’ exposure to various forms of unwanted events, the different factors determining who is exposed, the politicians’ understanding of who the perpetrators of these incidents are, and the consequences for both private lives and political activity. The project report was published in Norwegian in the series “PHS Research” in 2017, and in English in 2018.

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

Projects funded by other external collaboration partners

Experiences of policing among ethnic minority youth in the Nordic countries
Randi Solhjell & Gunnar Thomassen
Publications and papers 2018: completed in 2018. The project was followed in 2019. In addition the results will be published in four international journals in 2018 and 2019. In addition the project period is 2018–2020.


Evaluation, implementation and outcomes of the Community Police Reform
Catherine Filstad (RI / Professor II, PHS) (Project Leader), Trude H. Olsen School of Business and Economics at UiT, the Arctic University of Norway), Elin A. Nilson (School of Business and Economics at UiT) & Tom Karp (Kristiania University College)

The project evaluates the implementation and outcomes of the Community Police Reform and practical police management. In 2018, two large surveys were carried out among all police employees. There were approxi­mately eight weeks of full-time field studies in Oslo, Tromsø and Tønsberg, as well as around 25 interviews with police contacts. In December 2018, Filstad completed a report for the Agency for Public Management and eGovernment based on the results. Filstad and Karp have also presented their findings from the evaluation at PHS. Three articles will be published in 2018, and more will follow in 2019.

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

Publications 2018:


The gang project
Ronde Soljell (Project Leader & Pernille Erichusen Skjererak)

“What crime” goes in waves. What characterises youth crime? How do we approach such a fragmented field where young people commit crimes on their own, but at the same time potentially have links to or membership of criminal networks?

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

Illegal online trade in reptiles from Madagascar
Siv Rebekka Runhovde

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

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


Mapping the efficacy of human intelligence gathering techniques
Par Anders Gramhag (Göteborgs universitet / professor II, PHS) & Marthe Lefjarker Sakrisvold

Today there is vast research on how to interview witnesses and suspects, and how to interview in order to detect deception. However, research on how to most effectively elicit human intelligence (HUMINT) is almost non-existent. The present project sets off to test the comparative effectiveness of different HUMINT gathering techniques, with a particular focus on the so-called Scharff technique. A further aim is to suggest a novel set of measures to be used for assessing the efficacy of HUMINT gathering techniques. The pro-
Projects funded by PHS and collaboration partners

Ethics, social media and teacher training Brita Bjørkelo, Ingrid Hellev (UiB) & Aslaug Grov Almås (Western Norway University of Applied Sciences)

The project is the Norwegian part of an international collaborative programme initiated by Associa-

tee Professor Brita Bjørkelo and Lecturer Zoe Morris of Monash University (Melbourne, Austra-

dias). All members of the research group are previous members of the group “Digital Learning

Communities”, which is based at the Department of Education, Faculty of Psychology, UiB. The

main research questions concern how student teachers experience the ethical aspects of Facebook

use, and how they manage the use of private information through social networks in their

professional development as future teachers.

The project also aims to compare the experiences of Nor-

wegian student teachers with those of similar student groups in Australia, something which also

was thematised in Morris’s doctoral thesis.

Papers 2018: Almås, A. G., Hellev, I. & Bjør-


How to discriminate between true and false alibis Pär Anders Granhag (Göteborgs universitet / professor II, PHS) & Marthe Lefsaker Sakrisvold (UiB). Alibi is an understudied topic within legal psychology. In this project we focus on alibi discrimi-

nation – our ability to separate between truthful and fabricated alibis. Furthermore, the meagre research that exists has focused on alibis provided by single suspe-

cts, while ignoring the situation arising when examining two or more suspects. The project revol-

vers around identifying the diffe-

rences in the counter-interrogati-

on strategies adopted by small groups of liars and truth-tellers. The project draws on the existing alibi research, research on decep-

tion detection, the theory of self-regulation and fundamental principles of human memory.

The project is funded by the University of Gothenburg and the Norwegian Police University Col-

lege (PHS).


guish between true and false intentions? Journal of Applied Memory in Research and Cogni-

tion, online publication. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jar -mem.2018.08.002

Lessons from crime prevention in preventing extremism (PVE) by police Torbjørn Bjørge (C-REX / professor II, PHS)

The project will result in a RAN Issue Paper for the Radicalisation Awareness Network’s police wor-

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

Mangfold i utdanning og etat Brita Bjørkelo, Hege Havik Bye (UiB), Mariù Egge. Jai Ganapathy, Mariann Stærkebye Leirvik (OsloMet).

The project examines diversity in education and the police service and consists of three sub-projec-

cts. Part 1 focuses on study and police practitioners/experts have at their disposal in their

work on preventing radicalisation and violent extremism in the last few years. We then look at the proactive work, where dialogue is frequ-

ently used as an initial response in worrying cases. When a crime has been committed, reactive measures are taken and we dis-

cuss in more detail the possible preventive effect these may have. Finally we look at the various grey zones and dilem-

mas faced by the police in con-

nection with proactive and reactive methods against extre-

me groups and individuals, and the considerations that have to be made in such cases. The chapter is part of an anthology on the prevention of radicalisation and violent extremism in Norway. It will be published by Gyldendal Akademisk in 2019.
Personality, stress effect, information gathering and awareness in police operative simulator training

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

This is a joint project with the Department of Psychosocial Science at the University of Bergen and the Clinic for Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at Vestfold Hospital. The objective is to increase knowledge about personality and its significance with regard to how stress is experienced, the ability to gather information and the formation of situational awareness during police operations. The effect of physical fitness on mastery of stress and operations. The effect of physical fitness during police simulator training study. Paper presented at the 44th Annual Conference for the Society for Police and Criminal Psychology, Florida.

Police leadership before and now: A question of leadership, attitude and culture?
Brita Bjørkø (Project Leader) & Cathrine Filstad

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


Sheep in wolf’s clothes? The taming of the Soldiers of Odin in Norway
Tore Bjørgo (C-REX / professor II, PHS) & Ingvild Magnus Gjelvik

In many parts of the world vigilante groups patrol the streets. These groups often claim that the police are either unable or unwilling to do what is needed to provide security for native citizens against alleged threats posed by criminal migrants, legitimising their activities by saying they will help the police in keeping the streets safe. The group ‘Soldiers of Odin’ is the fastest growing movement of this kind. The book chapter ‘Sheep in wolf’s clothes?’ The taming of the Soldiers of Odin in Norway’ describes and discusses the rise and fall of the Norwegian Soldiers of Odin. The chapter is a part of the book Vigilantism against Migrants and Minorities edited by Tore Bjørgo and Miroslav Marcel (Masyarakat University, Brno) that will be published by Routledge summer 2019.

Learning on the job: Effects of work placement
Andreas Kotsiadam (The Ragnar Frisch Centre for Economic Research) (Project Leader), Marie-Louise Damen, Mette Lavgren (OsloMet) & Stian Vunendal (Ministry of Justice and Public Security)

Students at PHS graduate as police generalists. Previously, police training in Norway was provided in-house by the police service, but since 1992 it has been in the form of a three-year university college course. The course has been accredited with a Bachelor’s Degree since 2004. In 2017, for the third year running, students at PHS were the happiest in the country according to the “Study Barometer” at the Norwegian Agency for Quality Assurance in Education (NOKUT). The first and third year of the police training course take place at one of three PHS campuses. In the second year (B2) police students do a work placement either at a police station or a sheriff’s office. In B2 the students get practical experience of the work of a police officer, and have a supervisor who is based either at the police station or sheriff’s office.

This project examines the effects the work placement has on the students’ attitude and their learning outcomes. Do the personality of the supervisor and any other special characteristics of the individual placement unit affect student attitudes? In terms of student effects we are particularly looking into their attitudes and learning outcomes. This is done with the aid of questionnaires. The attitudes that are being investigated are those to women as colleagues and superiors and to diversity among the public. Such attitudes are of particular interest in our society.
since a better gender balance is both a political and a professional goal for the profession, and because the demographic composition of our communities is changing with large numbers of migrants and refugees coming into Norway. These themes are important to the police on several levels, not least because increased diversity in the police is desirable, and because police officers are central actors in social and political life. This survey will provide PHS with valuable information on how best to organise the practical part of the Bachelor course.

In order to examine the effects of work placement on the students’ attitudes and judgement, they will be asked to complete the questionnaire at several different times. The current first-year students will be asked to fill in the questionnaire both before and after the work placement. The project period is 2018–2022 and funded by the Frisch Centre and PHS.

Projects Funded by PHS

Firearms project – part 2
Tor-Geir Myhre (Project Leader), Bjørn Barland, Gunnar Thomassen, Jon Strype & Pernille Skjevrak

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

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

The project involves two questionnaires. One is aimed at police personnel and the survey has been conducted through a technical collaboration with the Norwegian Police Union. The reason for this is that this questionnaire to a large extent is a recycling of the questions which Professor Liv Finstad drew up for the survey which the Police Union conducted among its members in 2011. PHS wished to conduct their 2017 survey through the same channel and with the same respondent group. The survey was conducted in autumn 2017, and reveals police officers’ attitudes and views on the subject of general arming today, and also provides a basis for examining the development of these attitudes and views in the period 2011–2017.

The other survey was directed towards the general public and involved an adapted version of the one described above. Telephone interviews with a selected, representative group of 1000 people were carried out by Opinion. This part was also carried out in autumn 2017. Analysis of the data from the survey was begun in the late autumn 2017, and the main findings will be presented in a report in the “PHS Research” series during the first quarter of 2019.

Presentation 2018


Conformity through deviance
Bjørn Barland

This project examines modern body culture and doping against the background of Robert K. Merton’s work, and looks at the extent to which Merton’s theories on deviation can explain the use of muscle-building medications in modern-day body culture. The main question is whether use of different medications can be understood as an attempt to live up to society’s demand for a perfect body.

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

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

In his PhD project, Olsvik wishes to contribute to a considerable strengthening of the theoretical basis for Investigation Studies and Interview Theory, as requested by the Director of Public Prosecutions. The project will facilitate nuances and specialisation within Investigative Studies. The aim is to develop a phenomenologically-based methodology for Interview Theory, which in turn is indicative of the interviewer’s methods and behaviour. The thesis concludes by formulating a set of norms for a new concept for value-based interview practice, known as VAP. Husserl’s (1859–1938) transcendental phenomenology is used in a concrete, police context in order to provide better insight into the phenomena Investigation Studies and Interview Theory. The project also presents entirely new knowledge based on the reading of unpublished, hand-written
The project focuses on police investigation leadership (e-management) in criminal cases seen in the light of the interaction with prosecution management. The project aims to examine investigation leadership practice, focusing on quality and development. In short, the project aims to look more closely at what investigation leaders and their professional development.

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

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


Evaluation of the Staff and Leadership Development Programme Linda Hoel, Bjørn Barland & Monica Lillevik

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

This project is an evaluation of the new programme, and the report from the first evaluation is published in the “PHS Research” series in both Norwegian and English. In 2018, the extent to which the concept ‘experiential learning’ is meaningful to those participating in the Staff and Leadership Development Programme will be examined more closely. The report on this work, entitled Vilke ikke være det for uten, will be published in spring 2019.


Evaluation and implementation of the Community Police Reform Cathrine Filstad (BI / professor II PHS) (Project Leader), Trude H. Olsen (UFT), Elin A. Nilsen (UFT) & Tom Karp (Høyskolen Kristiania)

The main focus areas of this research project are:

1. Leadership (both change management in general and specifically implementation of the Community Police Reform), learning and development, and collaboration in accordance with the reform.

2. A knowledge-based police force – i.e. organisation and work environments for among other things experiential learning in accordance with the development of a strong learning culture – in practical work situations.

3. Police culture. What kind of police culture does the police reform face – and how do we create a balance between using the existing culture and practice and the establishment of new practices in accordance with the community police reform.


Field Training officers’ attitudes on tutoring police students

Linda Hoel

This study examines the role of the Norwegian field training officers (FTO) as they see it, and what they regard as important to teach police students attending in-field training. In Norway FTOs are lower rank police officers, many of them newly graduated from The Norwegian Police University College (NPCL/PHS). The FTOs interviewed in this study, talked about police work as a bodily practice, and subsequently the teaching and learning were body-oriented. The analysis shows that reflection upon policing in-field is ‘inward-looking’. The study situates this focus as an example of the FTOs’ ‘identity work’ as resistance to the institutional requirements related to higher education. The coming article about the study discusses how the purpose of in-field training and its significance for current understanding of domestic violence

Solgunn Eidheim

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

The examination of the negotiations has two parts: one focuses on negotiations between refuges and welfare authorities, the other deals with negotiations between the refuges, the police and political authorities and the aim of bringing about prosecutions. The project, which deals with negotiations during the 1970s and 1980s. The negotiations were conducted on many levels, and highlight the dilemmas that arise when the same organisation both creates policy and provides practical services.

The in-depth interviews examine to what extent the informants perceived the criminal acts between the refuges, the police and political authorities and the aim of bringing about prosecutions. The project, which deals with negotiations during the 1970s and 1980s. The negotiations were conducted on many levels, and highlight the dilemmas that arise when the same organisation both creates policy and provides practical services.

The project, which deals with negotiations during the 1970s and 1980s. The negotiations were conducted on many levels, and highlight the dilemmas that arise when the same organisation both creates policy and provides practical services.

The in-depth interviews examine to what extent the informants perceived the criminal acts between the refuges, the police and political authorities and the aim of bringing about prosecutions. The project, which deals with negotiations during the 1970s and 1980s. The negotiations were conducted on many levels, and highlight the dilemmas that arise when the same organisation both creates policy and provides practical services.

The in-depth interviews examine to what extent the informants perceived the criminal acts between the refuges, the police and political authorities and the aim of bringing about prosecutions. The project, which deals with negotiations during the 1970s and 1980s. The negotiations were conducted on many levels, and highlight the dilemmas that arise when the same organisation both creates policy and provides practical services.
Implementing the Nordic Barnehus Model: Characteristics and Local Adaptations

Trond Myklebust
The Research Department, represented by Trond Myklebust, is participating in a Network of Nordic researchers examining the Nordic model of using "children’s houses" in cases where violence and/or abuse against children - and also against mentally-impaired adults - are suspected. Contributors from all the Nordic countries have written an anthology which forms part of NOVA’s research programme on children’s houses” in cases where there is suspicion of violence and/or sexual abuse has been carried out since the scheme of extrajudicial interviews of children began in 1994. The data provide a quantitative overview of the judicial examination/the adapted interviews which have been carried out, and is used in a series of analyses, reports and academic articles. During the past few years, the Childrens Houses, the Police Directorate and the Research Department at PHS have been collecting data. In order to co-ordinate the data capture, a working group led by the Police Directorate was set up in 2017 to develop a consistent set of statistics covering all the work of the Childrens Houses. The work on mapping the Norwegian adapted interviews under the auspices of PHS is continuing.

Capturing data on and mapping adapted interviews (previously 'judicial examination')
Trond Myklebust
This annual survey of police practice in connection with specially adapted interviews of children in cases where there is suspicion of violence and/or sexual abuse is funded by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. The anthology gathers research from all the Nordic countries on the 'children's house' model, and illustrates how these houses contribute to the children, who have been exposed to violence and abuse, being cared for in a better way. It also discusses issues around the potential problems of the model. Myklebust’s work on this project is funded by PHS.

Presentations 2018:

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

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

The project began with a dual purpose. First it aimed to examine how people’s attitudes towards the police were affected by the police efforts in connecting with the general public’s attitude to combating terrorism. This was measured at three different points of time (2012, 2014 and 2017). Data from the project “Bevæpning eller ikke bevæpning: Et forskningsprogram som utforsker verden knyttet til bevegelsen mot bevæpning av norsk politi” (2012, 2014 and 2017) was used.

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

The police as a learning organisation
Linda Hoel & Bjørn Barland

Studien bygger på data fra en evaluering av Stabs- og lederutviklingsprogrammet ved PHS. I dette prosjektet ser man nærmer seg på hvordan lederen ser på hvordan ledere på ulike nivåer (politiambulanter, statsjef og operasjonsleder) forstår begrepet ‘erfaringssamling’, og diskuterer funnene i lys av Dewey’s teori om erfaringssamling. Videre vil studien kunne si noe om erfaringssamlingens betydning i politiet som organisasjon.

Artikkelen er utgitt i Politik og demokrati 2 (2013) og nemmer seg på det som er mottatt i forskning og praksis.ДЕРІН Автор: Николаева О.Б.

Criminology in a nutshell
Paul Larson

“Kriminallogen i et nøtteskull” is a book project which will be published by Gyldendal during 2019. The book will provide basic knowledge on perspectives and theories in criminology, update classical theories, and contribute to bringing this academic field into the 21st century. Value-based methodology in policing
Jens Erik Paulsen

The objective of this study is to develop an appropriate methodology for value-based policing. The method has been tried out and developed in the Occupational Ethics study programme at PHS in Oslo. Paulsen previously participated in the project at two international network workshops in 2015 and 2016. Papers 2018: Paulsen, J. E. (2018, april), Volues-Based methodology in policing. Presentasjon på konferansen Applied methods in ethics, NTNU, Trondheim.

NTNU in Gjøvik
Inger Marie Sunde

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

News from PHS Research
Inger Marie Sunde

“News from PHS Research” is a regular column in Politiforum, the members’ journal of the Norwegian Police Federation. Its aim is to reach out to the police service with regular information about new research publications from PHS. The column comments on doctoral theses and other peer reviewed material such as articles, book chapters and monographs. It also gives information on the PHS library service, which can help those who are interested in studying these publications to obtain them. The column has been running since April 2018.

Publication 2018:

Freedom of information and speech in the Nordic countries
Sverre Flaatten & Geir Heivoll

Flaatten and Heivoll’s work is part of the project “Offentlighet og ytringsfrihet i Norden”, which is a collaboration between the Faculties of Law Humanities Theology at the University of Oslo, the National Library and the National Archives of Norway and an associated Nordic research network. The researchers represent many different academic disciplines, such as history, law, theology, the history of ideas and political and literary science. The aim of the work on the project is to contribute to new knowledge on the historical premises for the emergence of various public institutions in the Nordic countries after 1815. Heivoll and Flaatten published the book Rentilige overgangsformer in 2017. The project will finish with an anthology in 2019. This will be the end-product of work which was begun in 2016.

The police and the public
Marit Egge, Jon Stryge & Gunnar Thomassen

The project began with a dual purpose. First it aimed to examine how people’s attitudes towards the police were affected by the police efforts in connecting with the general public’s attitude to combating terrorism. This was measured at three different points of time (2012, 2014 and 2017). Data from the project “Bevæpning eller ikke bevæpning: Et forskningsprogram som utforsker verden knyttet til bevegelsen mot bevæpning av norsk politi”, which examined whether or not Norwegian police should be permanently armed - specifically the part of the project that involved the public - have been used.

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

The police as a learning organisation
Linda Hoel & Bjørn Barland

Studien bygger på data fra en evaluering av Stabs- og lederutviklingsprogrammet ved PHS. I dette prosjektet ser man nærmer seg på hvordan lederen ser på hvordan ledere på ulike nivåer (politiambulanter, statsjef og operasjonsleder) forstår begrepet ‘erfaringssamling’, og diskuterer funnene i lys av Dewey’s teori om erfaringssamling. Videre vil studien kunne si noe om erfaringssams ringens betydning i politiet som organisasjon.

Artikkelen er utgitt i Politik og demokrati 2 (2013) og nemmer seg på det som er mottatt i forskning og praksis.
The role and work of the police in a digital world
Inger Marie Sunde

The role and work of the police in a digital world – “digital policing” – is a priority area for PHS and includes work in the fields of research, education and development. The research deals with topics in the possible conflict zone between on the one hand the expectation of a reasonable degree of efficiency in preventive and investigative police methods, and on the other the requirement to uphold the rule of law and recognise fundamental rights. The interdisciplinary research group “The police in a digital world” was established to stimulate research in this field.

The project period is 2017–2021. The purpose of this project is to study whether – and if so, how – the moral attitudes of police students change during the course of their work placement year (B2). For this purpose we have got permission to use a questionnaire which was previously used by MoralFoundations.org under the leadership of Professor Jonathan Haidt (New York University).

The questionnaire has been translated into Norwegian and is currently being tested. The first pilot study has been carried out, and work is under way to review the tool and the design of the actual study. The study is being carried out (as far as Paulsen is concerned) as an extension of the project “Charting the moral challenges of police students during the work placement year”. A follow-up study of the year group that returned from B2 (in August 2018) was carried out in 2018. This led to adjustments of some of the wording in the questionnaire.

The moral perception of police students
Jens Erik Paulsen & Jon Strype

The purpose of this project is to study whether – and if so, how – the moral attitudes of police students change during the course of their work placement year (B2). For this purpose we have got permission to use a questionnaire which was previously used by MoralFoundations.org under the leadership of Professor Jonathan Haidt (New York University).

The questionnaire has been translated into Norwegian and is currently being tested. The first pilot study has been carried out, and work is under way to review the tool and the design of the actual study. The study is being carried out (as far as Paulsen is concerned) as an extension of the project “Charting the moral challenges of police students during the work placement year”. A follow-up study of the year group that returned from B2 (in August 2018) was carried out in 2018. This led to adjustments of some of the wording in the questionnaire.

Police education – 100th anniversary in 2020
Vanja L. Sørli (Project Leader), Randi L. N. Olsen, Evy M. Frantsen, Marit Egge & Hjordis Birgitte Ellsfen

The project marks the centenary of state police education in Norway. A lot has happened since 1920, when continuing education became available in Schwen­ sens gate to council-employed constables. The courses lasted three months and took 24 con­ stables at a time. Today there are around 2000 police undergraduates, and around 3000 police officers receive continuing edu­ cation every year.

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

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

Professional development through socialising and experiences
Linda Hoel & Erik Christensen (Nord universitet)

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

Work is currently under way on an article with the working title "It became so easy: Police students’ experiences of develop­ ment under the wing and prote­ ction of the tutor".

The effect of physical fitness, sleep, diet and quality of life on police officers
Paul Larsson & Vanja Lundgren Sarli

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

The project period is 2017–2021.

Reforms in the police
Paul Larsson & Vanja Lundgren Sarli

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

Recruitment, education and a career in the police: A European comparative and longitudinal study (RECPOL)
Tore Bjørgo (CREX / professor II PHS), Marie Louise Damen, Gunnar Thomassen & Pål Winnæss
Using questionnaires, this study follows police students through three phases: when they start their course, when they graduate, and three and (possibly) six years into their professional career. This enables us to understand how the police students’ attitudes, values and views in terms of the profession are shaped by their studies and their encounters with working life. The study is being carried out in several European countries with different systems of police training, and in many academic study programmes in Norway. The study provides a unique opportunity for comparative analysis, and several articles have already been published. An anthology edited by Tore Bjergo with contributors from many European countries is expected to be published in 2019/20.

Shutting down the open drugs scene in Bergen: Police action
Evy Frantzen
The study is based on fieldwork with police patrols in Bergen in connection with the closing of Nygårdsparken and the subsequent relocation of the drugs scene there. The main focus has been on studying the working methods and the ethical perspective of the police officers’ communication with and treatment of severely addicted drug users, but also more generally of “down and outs”. Paper 2018: Frantzen, E. (2018, oktober). Hunting drug users with a new gaze of the police. Foredrag for Akademie der Polizei, Hamburg.

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

Universal Standards for Non-Coercive Interviewing and Procedural Safeguards
Trond Myklebust
In 2016, the former UN special rapporteur on torture, Juan E. Mendez, presented his report to the General Assembly. This led to the initiation of a process to develop a universal set of standards for interviewing methods, with the emphasis on human rights. Through the iIIRG-net-work, the Research Department at PHS has contributed academic input to, and an international overview of, ongoing research, as well as input on interviewing and the training of interviewers. There is a desire for PHS to continue its academic contributions to the project through its role in the iIIRG steering group. Paper 2018: Myklebust, T. & Oxburgh, G. (2018, november). How can audio-visual recording help prevent torture, undue compulsion and false confessions. Experien -ce-sharing Conference, Paris.

The course “An introduction to police leadership”
Ragnhild Holm & Emma Villman (ph.d. student ved Universitetet i Helsinki)
Holm and Villman have developed the course “An introduction to police leadership”, which is worth 10 ECTS credits, and which was completed for the first time in autumn 2018. The course involves a variety of student activity in the form of completion of papers linked to video recordings, course literature and observations of leadership in practice. 24 students were enrolled in autumn 2018. They met for a two-day gathering at PHS in Oslo before commencing the actual online course. Core groups of four people who were to co-operate during the course were established at the gathering. One of the three work requirements which has to be fulfilled before the students can take the exam is to observe leadership in practice. The students wrote a note on what they had observed, and how they could understand and analyse the observations based on the theory linked to the module. The note was then handed to the participants in the core group before an obligatory Skype -meeting. In this way, theory and practice were linked and discussed.
Research is currently being carried out in all academic departments at PHS. Senior lecturers on the undergraduate and post-graduate programmes have 25% of their time allocated to research, but may apply to the R&D committee to increase this percentage. University college lecturers with no research time may apply to the committee for time to undertake R&D projects, or to complete a PhD.

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

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

The R&D committee
Both research and development work shall at all times be carried out in the various educational departments at PHS. All staff in permanent teaching positions are entitled to time for R&D every three years, and are obliged to complete research and development work every five years. Since 2012, staff in Senior Lecturer posts have been entitled to 25% R&D.

The R&D committee at PHS allocates resources for one academic year at a time. In 2018 it allocated resources corresponding to nine man-years. The majority of funds were allocated to senior lecturer qualifying and PhD projects. It is a declared goal for PHS to increase the proportion of staff

Increasing and Retaining the Proportion of Academic Staff with Research Competence
with senior lecturer competence, and a number of university college lecturers have been granted R&D resources in order to attain higher qualifications.

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

In the academic year 2018–2019 the R&D committee also granted R&D resources. In addition, Senior Advisor Bodil Stabell Haug is the committee secretary.

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

Police Reform
The group is led by Police Superintendent Ivar Falsang

This research group focuses in particular on basic research on police investigation methods in order to establish increased transparency, clarity and methodological development in a somewhat closed and new research field. The methodological perspective is multi-disciplinary and ranges from phenomenological philosophy to practical policing, emphasising e.g. the theoretical, psychological and ethical dimensions in police examination methods. The purpose of the research is to further develop theory and practice related to investigation strategies, interview methods, decision-making, psychological factors, treatment of informants, quality dimensions, standardisation and professionalisation, work ethic, miscarriage of justice and human rights, among others.

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

The police in a digital world
The group is led by Professor Marie Sunde and vice-chairs are postdoctoral researcher Guro Flinkerud and Senior Research Fellow Nina Sunde

The police operate in an ever more complex and changing world. Technological development affects the safety of our society, the extent and geographical reach of criminality, and police tools and methods. The police must therefore “continuously develop their ways of working and be prepared and equipped to meet the unexpected” (Strategy 2017–2021). The focus of this research group is on the production of knowledge which can contribute to a good development of the police at a time when both basic values and human rights, national jurisdiction and legal safeguards are challenged by global sensor and communications systems, artificial intelligence and an omnipresent internet. This is an interdisciplinary research group which looks at all aspects of policing in society. The members are from PHS, the Uni-
The role of the police is changing. Traditionally, crime prevention and investigation have been separate areas. Today it is expected that the police are on top of things and work both proactively and reactively on many different types of crime. This requires the police to have knowledge about public disorder and potential crime which is being planned and is being committed. In this connection, intelligence, proactive investigation and crime analyses become greatly important.

Technological development and the digitisation of society also pose fresh challenges for the police.

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

Questions which will be discussed in the research group are:

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

It is the aim of the research group to examine the practical and normative consequences of the shift in police work, as well as any dilemmas and questions which arise. The ambition is to contribute to the development of theory by discussing empirically based knowledge. The goal is re-conceptualisation and theoretical innovation. The research group will invite external participants – both researchers, academic police staff and practitioners – to discuss empirical findings in the light of this.

**Police registers (PolReg)**

Group led by Associate Professor Johanne Yttri Dahl

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

The are several police registers, such as STRASAK, BL, eDNA, PO, Indicia, AFIS and AGENT, which contain data representing an exciting and relatively little used source for researchers. Data from these registers can contribute to opening so-called “black boxes”, i.e. areas where systematised knowledge is missing, and thus contribute to gaining important insight into police practice which is vital for the development of organisational leadership and knowledge production. Further development of the usage potential of these data registers is an extension of the methodological pioneering work in police science, which some projects at PHS have already initiated.

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

**Operational policing**

The group is led by Associate Professor Ase M. Sandvik

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

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

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

- The Operational Psychology Research Group at the Faculty of Psychology, University of Bergen.
- National Defence University, Washington D.C., USA.
- Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Clinic, Kysthospitalen, Stavem (Vestfold Hospital).
- Regional centre for Research and Education in Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology, Bergen
- Bjørknes University College, Oslo.

**Police law and society**

The group is led by Associate Professor Sverre Flaatten

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

The group is responsible for arranging the annual lecture.
The research group consists of researchers, staff qualifying as senior lecturers, Master and PhD students at PHS, as well as individual researchers from other, collaborating institutions. This is an interdisciplinary group. The members have both practical and academic backgrounds from the police, in psychology, sociology, political science, education, criminology, professional practice, practical knowledge and economics. The research group operates on an independent level and is not linked to a particular research project. The areas of research comprise all parts of the public sector and include studies of national and international policing.

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

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

The courses at PHS are unique and specific to police work. PIS has a selected student group, and there may be a need for specific educational measures and teaching methods. Systematic research on police education and police students is necessary in order to meet both internal and external demands and expectations of research-based teaching, i.e. teaching which is based on systematic research on police educators know who the police students are and how they learn – not only to enable them to solve problems, but also to live up to the intention of lifelong learning as professional practitioners. Research-based elucidation of students and teaching activities at PHS is extremely relevant for the development of the quality of police education and thus also for the police force, the legal authorities and society in general.

Qualifying groups

The projects “FIKS” and “FIKS ferdig?”

PHS is working to increase the proportion of academic staff with senior lecturer competence, including increasing the number of professors/senior lecturers in general, and the number of female professors/senior lecturers in particular. PHS is a small university college, and the appointment of new staff and the number of staff leaving greatly affect the gender balance. Since the spring of 2013, PHS has been working with a strong focus on gender balance in top research jobs, for example by applying to the Norwegian Research Council programme Gender Balance in Senior Positions and Research Management (BALANCE). Alongside this, three “professorship qualifying groups” (one of the measures outlined in the application) were established in the autumn of 2014.

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

In 2017–2018 the FIKS project group consisted of Associate Professor Tina Luther Handegård (Leader), Associate Professor Brita Bjørkelo, Professor Emerita University of Oslo and Professor II PHS Liv Finstad, Senior Advisor Kathrine Berg, Associate Professor Nina Jon, Police Inspector Gisle Skoglund (until spring 2017) and Director of Studies Knut Evesen (from autumn 2017). Professor Annick Prieur of the University of Aalborg was also a resource person in the project. Haavard M. Reksten, Head of the Research Department was responsible for the project. The steering committee was formally headed by the Principal of PHS and in practice lead by the Vice Principal.

In addition to the qualifying groups, the FIKS project included efforts to increase knowledge sharing, allocation of R&D time, preliminary and final evaluation, mapping of the research, finalization of local criteria for promotion to professorship, management development programmes and courses in for example academic writing and research management. The pro-
According to general requirements of larger research projects, joint applications and experiences of professor competence clarifying how the research activity is relevant to PHS/KRUS/ FHS and the police and correctional services. Participants in the groups are given advice and support on research and publication activity, organisation and prioritisation of their own activities, and help with writing applications for promotion to professorship when the time is right. In addition to the group meetings, one or two joint seminars are arranged every year.

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

It has been harder than expected to increase the number of female professors. One of the reasons for this is limited time for research – many in the target group have only 25% research time. At the same time, there are many improvements at PHS due to the FIKS project. The project has contributed valuable knowledge about underlying structures and cultural processes which promote and prevent the proportion of professors and docents at PHS. During the period there has been an increase in the number of women applying for R&D funding, even

The Professorship Qualifying Groups
Led by Professor Emerita (Univer sity of Oslo) and Professor II (PHS) Liv Finstad In the spring of 2018, the Norwegian Defence University College (FHS) was invited to participate in the collaboration between KRUS and PHS on qualifying; and in autumn 2018 four new professorship qualifying groups were established. 20 associate professors from PHS, nine from KRUS and three from KRUS participate in these qualifying groups.

Each of the groups had a group meeting during autumn 2018, and the participants have had the opportunity to participate in a joint “Guided retreat” supervised by Professor Annick Prieur. The purpose of the groups is to provide academic support and motivation to the participants in their qualifying round, and to apply for promotion “at the right time”. The aim is for the groups to be an arena for developing an academic profile, and clarifying how the research activity is relevant to PHS/KRUS/ FHS and the police and correctional services. Participants in the groups are given advice and support on research and publication activity, organisation and prioritisation of their own activities.
if the proportion of female appli-
cants is still considerably lower
than that of men. The R&D
committee also appears to docu-
mate its assessments more syste-
matically than previously. In
addition, PHS is about to esta-
blish more systematic and
goal-oriented qualifying rounds
both for the institution in general
and for the target groups in parti-
cular, and have entered into a
collaboration with KRUS and
FHS, an exciting collaboration
which in the long term may also
include research groups.
Since autumn 2017 nine rese-
arch groups have been establis-
hed at PHS. This has happened
independently of FIKS and
FIKS-ferdig, but is an important
undertaking for the development
of research activity at PHS. In
terms of a lasting gender balance
it is particularly positive that five
of the groups are currently led by
young, female associate profes-
sors. As an arena for pedagogical
learning the qualifying groups
are currently led by
and docents and a lasting
gender balance in senior acade-
mic positions. A separate report
for the FIKS project has been pro-
duced, which will form the basis
of this work. The topic “Research
Management” will be followed up
and developed, and an e-learn-
ing-based introduction module
to research management will be
developed. The qualifying groups
are continuing, and the research
groups will constitute a new
arena for the work. A diversity
committee has been set up at PHS
with particular responsibility for
ensuring that the action plan for
the work on diversity, including a
gender balance in senior acade-
mic posts, is followed up. PHS has
also submitted a new application
to the Norwegian Research Coun-
cil’s BALANSE-programme for
support to a project – FIKS MER -
which deals with several of the
areas we need more knowledge of
and more time to work on. A detai-
lled content analysis will have to
be carried out in order to better
understand “why we were unable
to do it”. This is of particular
importance at a small university
college where individual circum-
stances can make a big difference;
an example of this is that the acti-
vity level with regard to profes-
sorship qualification is strongly
affected by the number of candi-
dates on parental leave. However,
individual circumstances are also
about individual researchers
“responding to” or “living up to”
implicit expectations from the
authorities and their own mana-
gement. More knowledge is
needed on the early careers of
women at PHS as well as on recruit-
ment policy. There also appears
to be a need to strengthen the
quality and relevance of police
research, including by examining
and integrating gender perspecti-
ves in R&D projects at PHS.

The Docent Group
Led by docent Harald Jarning
(University of Oslo)

PHS has for a number of years
run a docent qualifying group in
co-operation with KRUS. Its lea-
er since 2017 is Harald Jarning.
From autumn 2018, the Norwegi-
an Defence College is also taking
part in this collaboration. In 2018
there were three participants
from PHS and two from KRUS.
The seminars particularly
focus on working with
examples of draft applications
and the documentation required.
It is useful for applicants who are
qualifying via the senior lecturer
and docent route to familiarise
themselves with such examples
of documentation and applica-
tions. In 2018 the group held a
seminar at PHS in February. Jar-
ing opened a senior lecturer
seminar at PHS in September by
talking about the senior lecturer
docent route, and he has
provided individual supervision
on the strategy for a promotion
application to one of the partici-
pants. There was no specific seminar for the docent group in
autumn 2018.

Participants from PHS: Jai
Ganapathy, Anders Lohne Lie
and Hugo Hansen.
Participants from KRUS: Bir-
gitte Storvik and Tore Rokkan..

The PhD Group
and their Doctoral Projects
Led by Associate Professor
Jon Strype

All staff working on doctoral the-
eses at PHS are members of this
group – a total of 19 individuals
at the end of 2018. The objective
of the PhD group is to offer a lear-
ning environment which will
stimulate and support work on
the doctoral dissertations. This is
done through text seminars and
discussions about relevant topics
such as the thesis statement, met-
 hod, theory, writing process and
other challenges linked to the
work towards a doctorate. In
addition to internal and mutual
peer work, the group also invites
senior researchers to contribute
with their expertise, e.g. in con-
nection with final seminars for
those in the final writing phase of
their PhD work.

PHD group had four meetings in
2018, all of them in Oslo. A
brief look at the 2018 meetings:
final reading of Heidi Fischer
Bjelland’s thesis (with Sverre
Flaatten as final reader/oppo-
nent); guidance on searches for
and handling of literature in
research work (by Camilla Pelle-
grini Meling); the replication
crisis and pre-registration of pro-
jects (by Marthe Sakrisvold); and
information about the R&D
committee (by Tor Tanke Holm).
Defended theses in 2018:
Thomas Dillern: Natural Science:
A Human Practice - Expanding
the horizon of established prac-
tice
Nord Universitet, 15. mai
2018. Hentet fra: https://
www.nord.no/no/aktuelle/kalender/Sider/Disputas-
Thomas-Dillern.aspx

Jon Strype

Fiels research project
Fiels research project
Fiels research project
Fiels research project
Fiels research project
Fiels research project
Fiels research project
Fiels research project
Fiels research project
Fiels research project
The projects are presented alphabetically according to the researcher's surname. Unless otherwise stated, the projects are funded by PHS.

Creation and Evaluation of LDF Testbed Software (CELTS)
Ph.d. candidate Ulf Bergum. Canterbury Christ Church University, Canterbury, England

 Importance:
1. LDF research is important due to the increasing use of encryption and cloud technologies. This means that traditional forensic techniques are no longer fit-for-purpose. This work seeks to explore the forensic deployment of LDF.
2. Existing discussions centre on the forensic soundness of LDF techniques. In particular, it is difficult to align LDF with the «ACPO Good Practice Guide for Digital Evidence» and the «G8 Proposed Principles For The Procedures Relating To Digital Evidence». This research seeks to provide a clear answer to how LDF can be performed in a forensically sound manner in line with law enforcement guidelines.
3. Discussions around forensic soundness of the techniques, complexity and sophistication of the LDF tools themselves make the area particularly complex and multi-disciplinary collaboration in the area of human trafficking and the potential co-ordination difficulties that may arise as a result of such collaboration.

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


Encounters with children who live with domestic violence. Police experience of handling public disorder – a phenomenological study
PhD candidate Oddbjørg Edvaardsen. Institute of Archaeology, History, Culture and Religion (AHKR), the Faculty of Humanities, University of Bergen.

The project examines police practice in encounters with children who are exposed to domestic violence. The study has a particular focus on what officers experience in the course of their work – both in terms of the challenges they face and what has been helpful for children living with abuse and neglect. The study aims to shed light on the important aspects of the work of the police, and the aim is to further define and develop this practice.


The politics of police and the police of politics: Norwegian police reforms 1682-1866
PhD Candidate Hjørdis Birgitte Ellefsen. Institute of Sociology and Social Geography, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Oslo.

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

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

This ph.d. project explores the role of the police and local policing / community oriented policing in relation to preventing violent extremism. Historically, states have to a large degree reacted to terrorism and violent extremism with «hard power» responses such as intelligence, surveillance, punitive measures and militarized interventions. This project sheds light on the more «soft» policing methods aiming at building trust and increasing the cooperation between citizens and the police. The project is funded by PHS and NUPI.

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

Senior Research Fellow Joanne Westlund Hegna, The Faculty of law, University of Oslo.

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

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


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

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

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

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

The aim of the project is to gain further knowledge which can be used to create better correlation between ideals and reality in drugs and crime policy. The findings from interviews and observations are discussed in the light of political discourse on crime policy, organisational theory, theories on prisoner treatment, inter-agency and inter-professional collaboration and user participation.


**Terrorists and Targets**

Senior Research Fellow Cato Hemmingsby, University of Stavanger

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

The study consists of three main parts. The first part presents a theoretical and methodological model as an approach to the research question. Based on this approach, the second part provides conclusions from interviews and observations which are discussed in the light of political discourse on crime policy, organisational theory, theories on prisoner treatment, inter-agency and inter-professional collaboration and user participation.
An analysis of technological neutrality as a starting point for the administration of criminal justice
Senior Research Fellow Jul Fredrik Kaltenborn. Department of Public and International Law, the Faculty of Law, University of Oslo
The starting point that legislation shall be technologically neutral is underscored by the introduction of laws governing crime and criminal procedure. The project analyses what is meant by regulations being technologically neutral, and the advantages and disadvantages of regulating criminal justice in this way.
The project is funded by the Research Council of Norway and is part of a larger research project led by the NTNU at Gjøvik. Papers given in 2018: Kaltenborn, J. F. (2018, august). Teknologinøytralitet som mål i straffeprosesslovgivningen. Det 14. nordiske prosessretts møtet, Tromsø.
Dialogue in the police as a preventive method
Senior Research Fellow Elisabeth Myhre Lie. The Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, the Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.
The topic for the study is dialogue as a method in the crime prevention work of the police. Two models are examined close-by: ‘the police empowerment conversation’ and ‘the dialogue model of the dialogue police’. Both models have dialogue as a main strategy of crime prevention. The police empowerment conversation is a structured form of conversation which is used by police when talking to young people under 18 who have committed a crime. ‘The dialogue police’ is a special group organised under the Section for Organised Crime in Oslo Police District. The mandate of the dialogue police is to prevent violence and vandalism in connection with demonstrations, and at the same time protect freedom of speech. The idea is to prevent violent demonstrations through dialogue and cooperation with those organising them. ‘The police empowerment conversation’ and ‘the dialogue model of the dialogue police’ create a new framework for the role of the police and the relation-ship of the police and the public. The guidelines for the police empowerment conversati-on emphasise mutual dialogue as an important element of the police role. This mutuality also covers the dialogue model of the dialogue police. The new ideal is that crime prevention is no longer the preserve of the police alone, but is a result of a negotiation between the police and the public, both about the nature of the problem and about the right solution. This dialogue creates a common project between the police and the public. The aim of the project is to study how the police’s understanding of their role and professional identity is affected by this new police role, and how the public experience the desire on the part of the police for cooperation through dialogue.
The centres? What kind of relationships play in the work of technology and different by the centres? What roles do decisions and assessments made preconditions the interpretations, include what shapes and questions raised in the project systems. The most important part of police contingency operational police work and as of the centres both in day-to-day looking at the role and mandate of the centres both in day-to-day operational police work and as part of police contingency systems. The most important questions raised in the project include what shapes and preconditions the interpretations, decisions and assessments made by the centres? What roles do technology and different relationships play in the work of the centres? What kind of knowledge is produced in incident-led police work and how is this used? The project will be completed in spring 2019 in the form of a monograph. Papers given in 2018: Lundgaard, J. M. (2018, januar). Fragments of presence: doing ethnography in the control rooms of the police. Being There: Ethnography and the Study of Policing (konferanse), University of Liverpool, Liverpool. Lundgaard, J. M. (2018, juni). Hver dag, og når som helst: Politiets operasjonssentral og beredskapsdiskursen. PHS’ forskningskonferanse, Oslo. Lundgaard, J. M. (2018, september). Police control room practices in a time of preparedness. EURO-CRIM Conference 2018, Sarajevo. Honest and deceptive alibi witnesses: The strategies they use and the consistency of their stories Ph.d. candidate Marthe Lefsaker Solcrisvold. Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg. The aim of the project is to contribute to the literature on alibis. More specifically, the aim is two-pronged. First, based on a cognitive perspective on deception detection, the aim is to further our understanding of the strategies used by suspects providing honest or deceptive alibis corroborated by witnesses. Second, the aim is to take advantage of this knowledge and work on strategic interviewing methods that might improve veracity judgements in a case-by-case basis. Papers given in 2018: Lefsaker, M., Mac Giolla, E., Luke, T. J. & Granhag, P. A. (2018, juni). Honest and deceptive alibi statements: The effect of weak vs. memory-enhancing interview techniques. Annual Conference of the European Association of Psychology and Law, Turku. Lefsaker, M., Mac Giolla, E., Luke, T. J. & Granhag, P. A. (2018, juli). Examining the use of weak vs. memory-enhancing interview techniques with honest and deceptive alibi witnesses. The iIRG 11th Annual Conference 2018, Porto. The core and outer limit of police monopoly – privatisation and the use of limited police authority Senior Research Fellow Per Håkon Sand. PhD programme in Law, the Faculty of Law, University of Bergen. The authority of the police, the unified police force and the police-educated profession are today being challenged by priva- te 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 holo- wed out by personnel who have been granted only limited police authority. The overall research question is whether the resources available to the various disciplines of police monopoly are used in an appropriate manner. The project deals with this question in four sub-sections: (1) rules and practice in the areas of police monopoly and private policing; (2) rules and practice in the area of limited police authority; (3) comparative analysis of similar countries; and (4) assessment of opportunities for Norway in the future. The project will attempt to clarify the content in the interna- tional statutory provisions applying to police monopoly and limited police authority, and explain the framework for various types of civilian policing. It will also con- duct surveys of the extent and type of civil policing and limited police authority in Norway. The research will clarify whether the policing activities are organised in accordance with the regulat­­ions, and shed light on the extent of resources available in the dif­­ferent areas. The project will then undertake comparative ana­­lyses of similar countries, which will be included in an overall assessment of opportunities and appropriate future solutions in Norway. Regulations will be revi­­ewed and discussed using doctri­­nal legal methodology, and sur­­veys will be conducted using quantitative methods. Finally, assessments pertaining to legal policy will be undertaken.
The thesis will first and foremost focus on Police District and PHS. Many issues either remain unregulated or are poorly regulated in the above-mentioned provisions. The thesis will therefore attempt to chart the other regulations, principles and considerations that come to determine the degree to which the military may assist the police. The thesis deals with four main research questions:

- What are the police tasks that can be executed with assistance from the armed forces?
- In what situations can the police request help from the armed forces?
- What kind of assistance can the armed forces provide to the police?
- How should this assistance be regulated in the above-mentioned provisions.

The project is funded by Oslo University of Bergen.

The project is funded by the Research Council of Norway Publications and papers in 2018: Vestby, A. (2018). Policy-making without politics: Overstating the supervisory authorities’ institutional configurations of organised and economic crime look like, and how do these affect the choice of cases and procedures? Empirically and analytically the boundaries between economic and organised crime are not crystal clear. This project explores police operations in areas with elements of both these crime categories. How do the supervisory authorities’ understanding of the problem affect the strategies and methods that are chosen? Are there any signs of change in the relationship between police operations that take place before and after a crime has been committed? Data is collected through participatory observation, interviews and document analysis. The data collection takes place in selected special units, police districts and public agencies outside the police service.

The project is funded by the Research Council of Norway Publications and papers in 2018: Vestby, A. (2018). Machine learning and the police: Asking the right questions. The project seeks to find answers to what is it that shapes police students, and how they shape themselves on their journey towards a professional career in the police. The project examines which types of student choose a police education, and their identity management during their studies at PHS, both in practical police work and in their spare time – in other words among the students themselves, between students and teachers, in interaction with practicing police officers and in other social settings that the students are part of. Presentation in 2018: Winnæss, P. & Damen, M.-L. (2018, august). Learning to become a police: Understanding learning and job preferences of Norwegian police students in a comparative perspective. EUROCRIM Conference 2018, Sarajevo. Winnæss, P. & Damen, M.-L. (2018, august). Machine learning and the police: Asking the right questions. Young Nordic Police Research Network Seminar, Oslo. Becoming a police officer: Class, culture, identity (working title) Senior Research Fellow Pål Winnæss. The Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, the Faculty of Law, University of Oslo. The project seeks to find answers to what is it that shapes police students, and how they shape themselves on their journey towards a professional career in the police. The project examines which types of student choose a police education, and their identity management during their studies at PHS, both in practical police work and in their spare time – in other words among the students themselves, between students and teachers, in interaction with practicing police officers and in other social settings that the students are part of. Presentation in 2018: Winnæss, P. & Damen, M.-L. (2018, august). Learning to become a police: Understanding learning and job preferences of Norwegian police students in a comparative perspective. EUROCRIM Conference 2018, Sarajevo.
The Senior Lecturer Group

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

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

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

Prior to the autumn of 2018 the group was led by Associate Professor Linda Hoel (PHS). Senior Lecturer Tore assumed the leadership in August 2018.

The list of the participants and their projects below does not give an exhaustive overview of their work in the Senior Lecturer Group. Several of the participants are working on one or more research and development projects in addition to the work on their academic profile and potential promotion application. Group participants and their projects:
- Kjersti Eckblad: From practical pedagogy to pedagogy in practice.
- Ragnhild Holm: Internet-based solutions.
- Anne Kathrine Hagen: Supervision and assessment.
- Ole Ragnar Norheim Jenssen: What characterises the motivation for physical exercise and activity levels of Norwegian police students?
- Turid Lund Lydersen Lund: Arena for critical reflection?
- Charlotte Ryen Berg: Knowledge-based police work in the new police organisation.
- Cecile Torvik: Evaluation of the extended assignment on operational service in the work placement year: How to create meaningful connections between theory and practice.
- Karsten O.F. Ingvaldsen: The educational basis for the teaching of sociology.
- Maya Brenna Nielsen: Digital learning resources.
- Maren Ingrid Skjelbredalen (on leave).
- Vidar Skogvoll (KRUS): Work on an academic profile document.
- Per Christian Granheim (KRUS): The prison officer, qualification route and profession.
Being a clear and active communicator of knowledge in academia and the police/judiciary, and an active participant in social debate

In the PHS strategy for 2017–2021 there is still a focus on knowledge communication in academia and the police/judiciary. The importance of being an active participant in social debate is also emphasised. Registrations in CRIStin (Current Research Information System In Norway) provide information about publications and papers produced by PHS staff in 2018. The chapters “Reported Publications” and “Reported Conference Contributions and Academic Presentations” give a detailed overview.

Since 2011, registration of all types of publications and communication at PHS has been done in CRIStin, which is a common research information system for the health sector, the research institute sector and the higher education sector in Norway. One of the most important objectives of CRIStin is to gather the registration and reporting of research activity within the three sectors in a common system.

Academic and professional lectures

PHS aims to be an active and clear leader and communicator in the social debate in its specialised fields, and to demonstrate its competence both to society in general and the judicial sector in particular. Academic staff therefore have a particular responsibility to participate in the public debate and to contribute input that can lead to better decisions and assessments.

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

---

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

Figures for media contributions in previous years are incomplete, and have been gathered in different ways (for further details, see previous editions of Research at the Norwegian Police University College). Again in 2018, some staff members registered different types of media contributions in CRIStin. Again in 2018, some staff members registered different types of media contributions in CRIStin. The registered number has almost doubled since 2017.

### Table 1. Number of Conference Papers, Posters and Media Contributions per Year from PHS (2010–2018).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of activity</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Academic lectures</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic/popular science lectures</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>65&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posters</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media contributions</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>(estimate)</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>(CRStin)</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>(estimate)</td>
<td>854&lt;sup&gt;12&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>10</sup> Large number of unrecorded entries due to inadequate reporting routines.

### Table 2. Academic and Professional Publications per Year, PHS 2010–2018.

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

<sup>11</sup> Number of reports written by PHS staff.

*2. Academic and professional publications*

Table 2 shows the number of reported written works in 2018 by the type of publication reported in CRIStin. The number of publications in 2018 were a little lower than in 2017. However, it is important to remember that work completed in one calendar year is not necessarily published in the same year since the actual publishing process can take a long time. It is therefore difficult to say whether any increases or reductions from year to year are genuine. Only by looking at the development over a longer period can we form a correct picture of the level of “production” at PHS.
Publication points

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

The change in how publication points are calculated was introduced after an evaluation of Norwegian publishing indicators17 by the Danish Centre for Studies in Research and Research Policy at Aarhus University, commissioned by Universities Norway (UHR) in 2013. In 2014, the evaluation was followed up by UHR Publishing who drew up a new system of calculating publication points at institutional level. This has been in force since 2015. The calculation criteria for joint publication were also changed from the start of the reporting year 2015. The new calculation method is intended to be more academically neutral and to further facilitate academic publishing across institutions and countries. The institutions are still required to share publication points where several institutions are linked to a publication, but the new calculation method helps to reward collaboration by giving all collaborating partners more publication points for their contributions than they did with the old model (up to and including 2014); international collaboration provides more points than national collaboration. PHS benefitted from this also in 2018. It does mean, however, that publication points before and after 2015 are not completely comparable.

In Table 3 we present the total number of publication points, with the points divided between the three credit-bearing publication types in CRIStin. As shown in Table 2, the number of academic articles is roughly halved in relation to 2017, and we have to go back to 2013 to find a lower number. The number of publication points in 2018 was also considerably lower than in 2016 and 2017.

Table 3. Total publication points distributed according to publication type, PHS (2011-2018).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monograph</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>39,2</td>
<td>12,07</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthology article with ISBN</td>
<td>4,15</td>
<td>10,7</td>
<td>4,55</td>
<td>5,52</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11,3</td>
<td>14,06</td>
<td>13,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal article with ISSN</td>
<td>12,58</td>
<td>18,33</td>
<td>9,70</td>
<td>15,62</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24,8</td>
<td>39,26</td>
<td>15,32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of publication points</td>
<td>26,73</td>
<td>34,03</td>
<td>27,25</td>
<td>26,14</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>75,3</td>
<td>65,39</td>
<td>43,22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* New model for calculating publication points from 2015

The number and academic level of published monographs are the two single factors that most strongly affect publication points. As shown in Table 2, we have the same number of monographs at level 1 in 2017 and 2018. The fall in publication points from 2017 to 2018 was mainly due to fewer articles in professional journals.

Open access to research

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

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

In order for the transition to open access to succeed, the negotiations have been conducted based on the following principles:

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

“Plan S” – a declaration from the European Research Council (ERC) on 4 September 2018 – states that all results of research funded by national and European research councils must be published in journals or via open access platforms from 1 January 2020.

“Plan S” has been met with a great deal of scepticism in many research environments. The demand for a Norwegian impact assessment was voted down by the Norwegian parliament.

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

Reported publications

**Academic monographs**


**Academic anthologies**


**Chapters (in academic anthologies)**


Oslo: Politihøgskolen. Hentet fra http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2507671


Videoopptak: Et pedagogisk verkty i undervisnings-sammenheng. Oslo: OsloMet. Hentet fra http://hdl.handle.net/11250/251940


Skoglund, T. H. (2018). **Egnet som politi? Selakjøns-
Reported conference contributions, academic presentations and media contributions


Bjerklo, B. & Eriksen, B. (2018, juni). Whistleblowing and workplace bullying: The role of leaders, as seen from psychology and law. Presentasjon på The 11th International Conference on Workplace Bullying and Harassment, Bordeaux, Frankrike.


Elvdal.


Glomseth, R. & Vanebo, J. O. (2018, september). Innovation in the police sector: Presentation of research project and new...


Drama.

education model. Presentasjon på EIPA-workshop, Barcelona, Spania.


Etterforsking på internett og virtuelle jurisdiksjoner.

Presentasjon på seminar i Nedre Romerrike Tingrett, Lillestrom.


Forsøk om å reflektere på Selvekspektet. Presentasjon på for eksterne samvirkeaktører, Politihøgskolen, Stavern.


Orden, etterforsking og sanksjoner i skolen. Presentasjon på det årlige kurset i utdanningsrett, Juristenes utdanningscenter, Drammen.


Tale eller råd om å avverge alvorlige straffbare handlinger?

Politihøgskolen, Oslo.


Gutter og slåssing.

Terroristers målvalg: Breivik og det terrorstabiliserende

Terrorism.

Terrorism: Utviklingstrek

oken modus operandi og mål-

valg – og hvordan møte dette.

Terrorismer målvalg: Utviklingstrek

vonisamlet bymiljø.

road to heaven.

Hypoteser (teori

Jakten på jegerne: Politiet og SNO sin

Terroristenes målvalg: Terrorister

Hochwacht

Presidenten på det årlige kurset i utdanningsrett, Juristenes utdanningscenter, Drammen.


Kriminalekstermin fra Stavanger, Hordaland.


14. nordiske prosessretts


På kontorsamling for NAV-


Politifarbeid opp mot ilegal utveksel. Presentasjon på kon-

faranse om rovviilt, beidyr og samfunn, Hamar.


Jakten på jegerne: Politiet og SNO sin innsats med å kontrollere ille-
gal utveksel. Presentasjon på Varggymnaset, Vågådalen, Sverige.


Kriminalteknikkerne kommer.

Presentasjon på Krimifestivalen, Oslo.


Hypotesser (teori

Presentering på Politihøgskolens instruktørut-
danning i etterforsking, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.


Kommunikasjon og konflikt-
håndtering for Møtetsnett. Presentasjon på kurs for an-

satte i Møtetsnett, Politihøgskolen, Kongsvinger.


Kommunikasjon og konflikt-
håndtering i vekterutbud. Presentasjon på kurs for vek-
terinstruktører, Oslo.


Kommunikasjon og konflikthåndtering i møte med publikum. Presentasjon på kontorsamling for NAV-

ansatte, Bodø.


Politifarbeid opp mot ilegal utveksel. Presentasjon på kon-

faranse om rovviilt, beidyr og samfunn, Hamar.


Jakten på jegerne: Politiet og SNO sin innsats med å kontrollere ille-
gal utveksel. Presentasjon på Varggymnaset, Vågådalen, Sverige.


Kriminalteknikkerne kommer.

Presentasjon på Krimifestivalen, Oslo.


Hypotesser (teori

Presentering på Politihøgskolens instruktørut-
danning i etterforsking, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.


Kommunikasjon og konflikt-
håndtering for Møtetsnett. Presentasjon på kurs for an-

satte i Møtetsnett, Politihøgskolen, Kongsvinger.


Kommunikasjon og konflikt-
håndtering i vekterutbud. Presentasjon på kurs for vek-
terinstruktører, Oslo.


Kommunikasjon og konflikthåndtering i møte med publikum. Presentasjon på kontorsamling for NAV-

ansatte, Bodø.


Politifarbeid opp mot ilegal utveksel. Presentasjon på kon-

faranse om rovviilt, beidyr og samfunn, Hamar.


Jakten på jegerne: Politiet og SNO sin innsats med å kontrollere ille-
gal utveksel. Presentasjon på Varggymnaset, Vågådalen, Sverige.


Kriminalteknikkerne kommer.

Presentasjon på Krimifestivalen, Oslo.


Hypotesser (teori

Presentering på Politihøgskolens instruktørut-
danning i etterforsking, Politihøgskolen, Oslo.


Kommunikasjon og konflikt-
håndtering for Møtetsnett. Presentasjon på kurs for an-

satte i Møtetsnett, Politihøgskolen, Kongsvinger.


Kommunikasjon og konflikt-
håndtering i vekterutbud. Presentasjon på kurs for vek-
terinstruktører, Oslo.


The biggest difference...
List of abbreviations (in alphabetical order)

AFI = Arbeidsforskningsinstituttet, OsloMet, Oslo. (Frem til 30.01.2018: HiOA).
AOP = Arbeids- og organisasjonspsykologisk prosjekt [prosjekt].
APC = Article Processing Charge. Publiseringasvyftet tidskrift krever for kostnader knyttet til redaksjonelt arbeid.
B2 = Det andre året på PHS’ Bachelorstudium, hvor studentene er ute i praksisåret.
Brå = Brottsförebyggande rådet, Sverige.
CCIS = Center for Cyber and Information Security (Senter for cyber- og informasjons sikkerhet), NTNU i Gjøvik.
CEPOL = European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training, Budapest, Ungarn. (Frem til 30.06.2016: The European Police College).
CLIP = Research unit for Criminal, Legal and Investigative Psychology [forskningsgruppe].
COP = Community-oriented policing [arbeidsmetode/-tilnærming].
C-REX = Senter for ekstremismeforskning: Høyreekstremisme, hatkriminalitet og politisk vold (Center for Research on Extremism), Det samfunnsvitenskapelige fakultet, UiO.
CRIStin = Current Research Information System In Norway. [Registreringssystem for forskningspublikasjoner og -formidling].
CSTPV = Handa Center for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence, University of St. Andrews, Fife, Skottland.
Difi = Direktoratet for forvaltning og IKT.
DDT = Den Digitale Timen. Forskningsdrevet tiltak for å bidra til politifaglig utvikling i det digitaliserte samfunnet.
EAPL = The European Association of Psychology and Law.
e-ledelse = etterforskningsledelse/-leder.