

***Esben Houborg:***

**Drug Policy and Risk-environments in Copenhagen and Malmö**

(research grant)

This research project is a comparative study of the drug policies of Copenhagen and Malmö, and of how these policies shape the risk-environments of marginalized drug users in the two cities. The aim of the project is to build a comparative analytical and methodological framework that make it possible to compare the drug policies of Denmark and Sweden, how these policies are implemented in Copenhagen and Malmö, and how the policies are part of the framing of the risk-environment of marginalized drug users in the two cities. The specific focus on the project is law enforcement and harm reduction services. The project wants to answer the following research questions:

1. To what extent do the drug policies in Denmark and Sweden criminalize marginalized drug users and to what extent do the drug policies in Sweden and Denmark make it possible to establish harm reduction services?
2. How is the drug legislation enforced in relation to marginalized drug users in Copenhagen and Malmö?
3. Which harm reduction services are available for marginalized drug users in Copenhagen and Malmö?
4. How does law enforcement and availability of harm reduction services structure risks and resources for marginalized drug users in Copenhagen and Malmö?

Analytically the project builds upon, combines and seeks to further develop comparative drug policy research and risk-environment research. Methodologically the project uses surveys to map the risk-environments of marginalized drug users and document research as well as qualitative interviews with key informants (politicians, administrators, managers, street-level bureaucrats) to analyze and compare drug policy.

The project is conducted by Esben Houborg (PI) and Bagga Bjerger from Aarhus University, and Torkel Richter and Johan Nordgren from Malmö University.

Contact information:

Esben Houborg, Aarhus Universitet

e-mail: eh.crf[at]psy.au.dk

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***Lisa Flower:***

**Direct From The Courtroom: Live-reporting from trials and its emotional challenges**

(research grant)

Professional expectations for lawyers, prosecutors and judges in Nordic courtrooms promote calm and composure - strong emotional expressions do not belong, however, this contrasts with the expectations of the public who may expect fiery arguments and aggressive questioning. The suggested project will explore this clash of courtroom expectations and the role of a new digital practice - live-reporting – in this process. It aims at analysing how today's live-reporting interacts with Nordic courtroom cultures.

Three research questions stand at the centre:

- 1) How is reporters' digital live-reporting accomplished?
- 2) How is digital live-reporting responded to by the public?
- 3) How do legal professionals relate to live-reporting?

The theoretical underpinnings view emotions as integral to today's "emotional society" (Hochschild, 1983; Illouz, 2007), to a greater extent than before (Elias, 1994). Furthermore, the new digital age sees the digitalisation of immediacy: we no longer want to wait until the evening news or the following morning's paper to read about what happened in a trial, we want to know – and react upon it – now (Bauman, 2007).

This project draws on qualitative data on direct digital reports by journalists from inside the courtroom in order to analyse how today's live-reporting deviates from courtroom culture and how this in turn, relates to the public's expectations of a trial. It will include data sets from a total of ten trials (five from Denmark, and five from Sweden) including ethnographic observations of trials, transcripts from the published news updates of the trial that has been observed, along with the news reports' comments and responses from the public. Interviews will also be conducted with the legal professionals taking part in each trial. Attention is thus aimed at how live-reporting is accomplished and responded to, focusing on the portrayals and associated emotional expectations of the audience.

The findings are expected to show that certain emotions in trials are over-dramatised, whilst others are underreported.

There will also be a difference found regarding whose emotions garner more attention with certain legal professionals receiving more interest than others.. A clash of expectations is also likely to be found in the comments from the public – strong emotional displays by legal professionals will be assumed, in contrast to the displays that may be observed in the fieldnotes and talked about by the legal professionals.

The impact of this study can be to find new ways of understanding frictions between internal and external legal courtroom cultures and explaining misconceptions regarding trials and their participants.

Lisa Flower  
Department of Sociology  
Lund University  
Sweden  
lisa.flower@soc.lu.se  
Tel: 0046 46 222 3464

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***Thomas Friis Sogaard:***  
**Cannabis distribution in Denmark: Social supply and drifts in and out of 'real' dealing**  
(research grant)

Summary:

Cannabis remains the most widely used illicit drug among young people in Scandinavia and worldwide. While cannabis today can be sourced from a variety commercial dealers, it is still the case that many young users access cannabis through friendship networks. By implication, many young users therefore also themselves regularly engage in supply of drugs to friends. Young peoples' friend-to-friend supply of drugs can involve common practices such as sharing cannabis with trusted friends, helping a user-friend who has run dry, buying drugs on behalf of others or occasional small-scale selling of drug to friends to finance ones' own drug use.

While socially motivated young suppliers often do not identify as “dealers” or see their acts as “dealing”, Scandinavian criminal justice systems tend to view such practices as serious legal offences. As a consequence, young people who engaged in “social supply”, that is non- or minimally commercial supply of drugs between friends and through social networks, leave themselves vulnerable to legal punishment, which might have dire consequences for their future life path. Research also suggests that social suppliers are at heightened risk of drifting into profit-oriented ‘real’ drug dealing. While Scandinavian research on “social supply” of illegal drugs remain sparse, international research hold that there is an immanent need for better understandings of the socio-cultural processes driving particularly the bottom end cannabis market and distribution networks, and also a need for better accounts of the processes facilitating young people’s drift into commercial drug dealing. Based on interviews with 40 active cannabis users in Denmark, this project will investigate; “what motivates young people to engage in supply of cannabis to friends and acquaintances”; “how do young cannabis users ascribe meaning and construct identities in relation to exchange of cannabis”, and “what are the main mechanisms leading social suppliers to drift into commercially dealing proper”?

Results and outcome:

This study contributes to Scandinavian criminological research by providing new insights and more in depth understandings of the socio-cultural workings of low-level drug markets and distribution networks. The study will also contribute with valuable insights useful to social workers and practitioners involved in drug- and crime preventive work focusing on young people.

Principal investigator and contact information:

Thomas Friis Søgård

Associate Professor, Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University, Denmark.

Email: tfs.crf[at]psy.au.dk

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***Synøve Nygaard Andersen:***  
**Nordic Correctional Exceptionalism in a Non-Nordic Context: Building the Foundations for Actionable Penal Reform**  
(research grant)

Nordic criminal corrections, based upon the fundamental principles of humanity, normality, respect, and reintegration, are often described as world-leaders among the international correctional community. At the same time, very little is known about the factors that drive the apparent successes of the Nordic model, and what would happen if Nordic correctional values and practices were to be implement in a different prison environment. As part of an innovative, multi-year collaboration between the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections (PA DOC)(USA), Nordic correctional services and both Nordic and American scholars, an "intervention" of Nordic correctional values and practices will be developed and implemented in an American maximum-security prison for the first time. The first phase of this project, for which the support of NSfK is solicited, will take place in the Nordic region during 2019. This phase will involve developing the instruments that are to be a part of the Nordic intervention, as well as planning and executing an exchange visit from the PA prison to the Nordic region. After the completion of this phase, the PA team will return home and reform a housing unit at their institution before a randomized controlled trial is set up to assign inmates and evaluate the impact of the project. The project has received strong support from the PA DOC and is seen as a potential first step in reforming the American correctional system.

The academic goals of the Nordic phase is centered around documenting both the planning and execution of the prison exchange in a way that facilitates improvements and/or replications both in the Nordic countries and/or the global correctional community. The project will also be used as a stepping stone towards other collaborative projects whenever feasible.

The research efforts will be led by Dr. Synøve N. Andersen (Statistics Norway and University of Oslo

Email: sna[at]ssb.no / s.n.andersen[at]jus.uio.no  
and

Dr. Jordan M. Hyatt (Drexel University, email jhyatt[at]drexel.edu). An international and multidisciplinary advisory group consisting of both academics and practitioners has been appointed to oversee the project.

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**Anders Pedersson:**

**The Organization of Criminological Knowledge Production: A Historical investigation into the Creation of the Swedish Crime Prevention Council**

(research grant)

Sammanfattning:

Brottsförebyggande rådet (Brå) har i Sverige genom sitt uppdrag en särskild position inom kunskapsproduktionen rörande brottslighet. Dess inflytande på den offentliga diskussionen om brott är stor och kritiken mot myndigheten inte sällan kraftig. Syftet med detta projekt är att sätta Brå:s roll i den kriminologiska diskussionen och dess position som kunskapsproducent i perspektiv genom en historisk undersökning av myndighetens instiftande 1974. Undersökningen tar särskilt fasta på att Brå är en myndighet inom vilken politik och vetenskap möts och projektet vägleds därmed av två frågeställningar:

- a) Vilka var de politiska och vetenskapliga förutsättningarna för instiftandet av Brottsförebyggandet rådet?
- b) Hur upprättades och förhandlades gränser mellan politik och olika typer av kunskapsformer i instiftandet av Brottsförebyggande rådet?

Teoretiskt vägleds projektet av vetenskapshistoriska och vetenskapssociologiska perspektiv som fokuserar på hur vetenskapen konsolideras och legitimeras genom att gränser dras mellan vetenskap och andra typer av verksamheter och kunskapsformer. Utifrån det betraktas Brå som en gränsorganisation, en arena på vilken såväl gränsdragningar och samarbeten mellan politik och vetenskap kan äga rum. Metodologiskt innebär projektet att utifrån det teoretiska perspektivet först rekonstruera den politiska processen genom vilken Brå skapades för att sedan analysera hur gränsdragningen mellan politik och vetenskap tedde sig i denna process.

Det empiriska materialet är mångfacetterat och innefattar material från den politiska processen, kriminologiska tidskrifter och arbeten samt artiklar i dagspress och icke-fackpress. Projektets kriminologiska relevans består i att det hjälper till att sätta dagens villkor för kriminologisk forskning och sanningssägande i perspektiv och dess historiska förutsättningar delvis blottläggs. Detta har ett värde i sig för varje kritiskt, reflekterande samhällsvetenskap, men är en särskilt pockande fråga i den era av "fake news" och post-sanning som lever i.

Projektets nordiska relevans består dels av att det bidrar med en historisk undersökning av en myndighet som äger motsvarigheter i andra nordiska länder. Undersökningen av svenska

Brå kan på så sätt verka som en grund till undersökningar av liknande myndigheter i andra länder, men också till den nordiska kriminologins mer sentida historia i bredare mening.

Deltagare:

Anders Pedersson, Fil. dr, Göteborgs universitet

Kontakt:

Anders Pedersson

Göteborgs universitet

anders.pedersson[at]lir.gu.se

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**Miisa Törölä:**

**Making sense of reduced criminal responsibility – subjective and institutional consequences of “partial sanity”**

(research grant)

This pioneer criminological study produces information on the well-being of mentally disordered offenders, and increases the sociological understanding of reduced criminal responsibility in prison settings applicable in Scandinavian context. The main motivation for conducting this research rests upon the fact that there is no knowledge on the everyday life of prisoners whom have been evaluated as having reduced criminal responsibility at the time of their conviction. The object of this multidisciplinary study is to explore the social consequences of diminished criminal responsibility relative to prisoner him/herself, and the function and duties of the prison service. The research combines forensic psychiatric and sociological approaches. By combining multidisciplinary resources and knowledge, a broader and more comprehensive theoretical understanding of the research themes is gained, discussing the interrelationship between the punitive and therapeutic penal practices in prisons, and the social consequences of the evaluation; on the stigma related to the category, and the special status of prisoners with this particular evaluation.

The study applies both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. The register-based research data from the Prisoner data system of Criminal Sanction Agency, and Data system of the Health Care Services for Prisoners comprises information on subject's participation in rehabilitation programmes and the use of coercive punitive measures (prisoners with and without reduced criminal responsibility, n=400), and is analysed applying logistic regression analysis with average marginal effects. Qualitative data consists of semi-structured interviews (in focus groups for personnel, n=20) and narrative (with prisoners, n=20) interviews, comprising interviewees' thoughts on labels associated with reduced criminal responsibility, and on the differences in behaviour and treatment in prison settings of the prisoners with and without reduced criminal responsibility.

The research contributes to Scandinavian criminological studies as a novel study of mentally disordered offenders by producing information on the legal, medical and social position of offenders with mental problems, and supporting the ongoing discussion about appropriate treatment of this particular group. The research results are communicated in forms of scientific articles and publications intended for professional communities.

This study will be carried out in a collaboration with Miisa Törölä (MSc., University of Eastern Finland), Mika Rautanen (Medical Director / Psychiatric Hospital for Prisoners [Vantaa unit]), and Professor Hannu Lauerma (Medical Director / Psychiatric Hospital for Prisoners [Turku unit]).

Contact: Miisa Törölä, miisa.torola[at]uef.fi / +35850 388 6576

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**Niina Vuolajärvi:**

**Precarious Intimacies - Commercial sex and Migration under the Nordic model approach**

(research grant)

This PhD project investigates the Nordic model approach to prostitution and its intersection with immigration policies in three countries that have adopted some degree of client criminalization: Finland, Norway, and Sweden. In 1999, Sweden was the first country to claim a feminist approach to commercial sex and shift its prostitution policies towards abolishing prostitution by criminalizing the act of buying sex, while keeping the selling of sex decriminalized - as the aim is to protect, not punish, women. Since then the so-called Nordic model approach to prostitution has become one of the most celebrated solutions to problems of prostitution in international discussions: Several countries from Canada and France to India and Israel have adopted or are discussing to adopt the approach, John Schools for the re-education of sex buyers in the USA lend themselves to the same ideology, and many feminist and anti-trafficking organizations have taken the Nordic approach to their core agenda. This despite the lack of evidence-based research on the consequences of the model for people who sell sex, especially for migrants who nowadays form the majority on the field. Relying on over two years of ethnographic fieldwork and 210 interviews with mainly migrants who sell sex, but also with nationals, social and health care workers, the police, and policy-makers in the area, this pioneering study responds to this gap.

The project examines the everyday realities of people who sell sex under this feminist approach, as well as the broader cultural dynamics and social struggles that inform this turn in debates around prostitution. My findings reveal a tension between the stated feminist-humanitarian aims of the model, to protect and save women, and the punitivist governance of commercial sex that in practice leads to control, deportations, and women's conditions becoming more difficult. In a situation where upwards 70 % of the people who sell sex are migrants, the regulation of commercial sex has shifted from prostitution to immigration policies resulting in a double standard in the governance of national and foreign sellers of sexual services. Consequently, my dissertation argues that we cannot understand contemporary regulation of commercial sex as well as sex sellers' vulnerability for exploitation in the Nordic region, and beyond it, without examining the role of immigration policies and controls. By producing an intricate analysis of the Nordic model and the intertwinement of immigration and prostitution policies, the study contributes to the development of prostitution, trafficking, and immigration policies in the area and beyond it. It provides rich ethnographic knowledge that helps to reduce stigma related to commercial sex and shape services directed to people who sell sex and victims of trafficking. Contact information: Niina Vuolajärvi, niina.vuolajarvi[at]rutgers.edu

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**Olof Bäckman:**

**Two-day Meeting on Research on Registry data**

(working group/meeting grant)

The meeting, which is set to be held in Stockholm in August 2019, brings together researchers from the Nordic countries, the Netherlands and Scotland to discuss and push the frontier of criminological research that uses registry data as its main data source. Researchers from several institutions in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Scotland will participate, and the meeting aims to embrace both senior and junior researchers from all mentioned countries.

Few countries throughout the world have as good and accessible registry micro-data as the Nordic countries. Therefore it makes sense for researchers from these countries to join

forces in their pursuit of new and groundbreaking research ideas. Recently, significant developments of the use administrative register data have also been pursued by criminologists in the Netherlands and Scotland. And, indeed, comparing results from the Nordic countries with those from less similar contexts, like the Netherlands and Scotland, will shed new light on the criminological evidence which grows out of our region, but also open for comparative studies.

For additional information about the meeting, please contact Olof Bäckman by email: [olof.backman\[at\]criminology.su.se](mailto:olof.backman[at]criminology.su.se)

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***Anette Storgaard:***

**Meeting in the editorial board for Nordisk Tidsskrift for Kriminalvidenskab (NTfK)**

(working group/meeting grant)

NTfK is published by De nordiske Kriminalistforeninger. Only very rarely (every 10 years or so) all members of the editorial board have the opportunity to meet and discuss how to develop the Journal. However, such discussions are needed on a regular basis in order for the Journal to uphold good contact with readers and authors.

The main topic on the agenda is the future of the Journal and the expected results will be a new plan for the Journal to be published via an electronic platform and a plan for improving the quality of the contents of the Journal via an upgrading of the editorial forces. The Journal is not ranked in the highest BFI-ranking now in all Nordic countries, only in a few. It is a goal to obtain the highest ranking in all countries. A strategy for this will be developed at the meeting as well.

All members of the editorial board will be invited, i.e. criminologist from all Nordic countries. for the time being that is 9 editors. The administrator of the Journal will be needed, too, for the editors to be informed about technical matters and the relation to the Publisher, which is the responsibility of the administrator. The person responsible for the meeting is Anette Storgaard, prof. lic. Jur, Aarhus Universitet, Juridisk Institut, Aarhus BSS

Editor for NTfK

e-mail: [as\[at\]law.au.dk](mailto:as[at]law.au.dk)

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***Hedda Giertsen:***

**Crime, incarceration and control in Nordic island societies. prosjekt nr. 20170045**

Søknaden gjelder bidrag til å publisere rapport om arbeidsgruppas prosjekt.

Rapporten omfatter

1. Innledning

av Hedda Giertsen, Helgi Gunnlaugsson, Annemette Nyborg Lauritsen, Agneta Mallén, Monica Hjelm

Rasmussen og Anette Storgaard

2. Færøylene av Monica Hjelm Rasmussen

3. Grønland av Annemette Nyborg Lauritsen

4. Island av Helgi Gunnlaugsson

5. Åland av Agneta Mallén

6. Avslutning av Anette Storgaard

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