

## Book of abstract

Áine Mangaoang

Department of Musicology, University of Oslo

Creative freedom? The place of music in Norwegian prisons

In any discussion of prison and policy, Norway holds a special place for its apparent low incarceration rates and rehabilitative ethos (Pratt 2008a; Pratt 2008b; Ugelvik 2015). Here a prison sentence is only supposed to take away one's liberty, leaving in place the same rights as any Norwegian citizen, such as access to education, healthcare, and leisure activities including listening to – and making – music. Norwegian penal institutions like Halden Prison are described in the media as “luxurious,” and “radically humane,” as journalists and filmmakers visit the prison's state-of-the-art recording studio, hear bands of inmates and prison staff sing pop songs, and listen to albums released by Halden's in-house record label, *Criminal Records*.

In this talk I will detail the multifaceted presence of music in Norwegian prisons today. While music's use in Norwegian prisons can seem remarkable, I consider it in terms of the wider Nordic penal exceptionalism discourse, and especially in light of prison music initiatives in other parts of the world. I posit that much of what we see in Norway's prison music cultures today can be understood as a form of music social work or institutionalized community music-making, contingent on the fluctuating fortunes of governing bodies and political powers. As such, I question the ability for such institutionalized projects to offer creative freedom, and caution against the growing tendency to overstate music's positive potential in places of detention.

Anders Løvlie and Papuna Guruli

University of Oslo, IOR

Georgian University of the Patriarchate of Georgia

Private/public administration of justice

A possible distinct feature within in Nordic model is the lack of a private prison industry and that there is only a small delegation of non-sovereign activities within the prison system. In other countries, you find private prisons driven by profit motives and/or private actors on non-sovereign areas. It seems obvious that the dichotomy private/public administration of justice has to do with fundamental structures of the state, and that that Nordic Punishment Model is a result of the Nordic Social and Economic Model. Therefore, changes in society in addition to practical need challenges the model; Norway for example rented a prison in the Netherlands due to shortage of prison space. Our hypothesis is that there also is a link between the retribution and social policy- arguments for the use of punishment and prisons and the dichotomy private/public administration of justice, and we want to explore the hypothesis from a conceptual, analytical and empirical perspective by comparing Norway, Georgia and the U.S.

Andreas Anderberg

Malmö University

Punishment or treatment – handling young offenders between penal and welfare systems

In recent Swedish crime policy discussions, a view is taken that harsher sanctions is to be applied against young criminals. For example, the special penal treatment of offenders aged 18–20 years should be abolished and that imprisonment for life would be made possible even for 18 years old offenders. This will most likely have effects also on the category of young offenders aged 15–17, possibly even effecting the view on how persons under the age of 15 is treated in the criminal system. In Sweden, the social services has the prime responsibility for societal reactions on young offenders. Moving towards a more repressive system, this might be subject to change. Different principles – punishment on the one hand, treatment on the other – collides when the authorities deal with young perpetrators. This can cause problems in the future, for example, when the UNCRC is made Swedish law in 2020.

Anja Emilie Kruse

Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS)

Social responses to narratives of sexual harmdoing

In recent years, interest in the effect and meaning of responses to domestic and other forms of interpersonal violence has surged. Institutional, local and interpersonal responses have the potential of producing and reproducing dominant understandings of violence and harm, but also of subverting and expanding them, sometimes creating grounds for recognizing new forms of harm and violence. What inspires and instigates social responses to domestic and other forms of violence is, often, stories or narratives of such violence. Stories of past harmdoing may affect future behavior of those responsible for doing harm, because experience is simultaneously represented and (re-)constructed in the telling of narratives and the meaning-making it entails. The methodological and analytical framework for this presentation is a PhD project that will be finalized in 2019, where dialogical/thematic narrative analyses have been done in a qualitative interview study with 17 men convicted of sex offences in intimate/close relationships.

The institutional, local and interpersonal social responses that the men encountered after having committed sex offences are important factors in the processes they engage in to make sense of and come to terms with what they have done and/or were convicted of. The impact of interpersonal responses that the men discussed were highly dependent upon the quality and context of the relationship in which they were delivered. Some responses were pushing the men to re-evaluate their concepts of violation and consent, others were reinforcing experiences of having been unfairly treated by a victim-centered and over-vigilant justice system. Implications of these and other findings will be discussed in the presentation.

Arta Jalili Idrissi

University of Plymouth

Women's imprisonment in Latvia: The clash of the Soviet and neoliberal 'titans'

For the purposes of this paper, a theoretical fusion of sociology of imprisonment, cultural criminology, and carceral geography is utilised in order to capture the situated and complex nature of the prison as an institution. The focal point of this study is the investigation of the clash between the Soviet legacy and the neoliberal order within three distinct realms through which punishment is delivered: spatial, procedural and relational. Each of the realms can be conceptualised as a pertinent aspect of imprisonment that determines life inside a confinement facility. However, this paper not only delineates and exposes these clashes within the prison environment, but also places them within the broader socio-political and ideological context. The findings show that women's imprisonment in Latvia is characterised by an inconsistent mix of both the Soviet legacy and the implementation of the neoliberal agenda.

Berit Johnsen

KRUS

The greening of prison yards and the free flow of bodies in the outdoor prison space

Prison yards tend to be small, flat and sterile. Even if these yards do not have an appearance or atmosphere that stimulate to activity, we often see prisoners walking in circles, playing soccer or exercise other activities in them. In the building of a new prison in Norway – Agder prison – untraditional ideas of constructing prison yards have been welcomed by both the Correctional Service and 'Statsbygg' (a public sector administration company responsible for the building of the prison). The idea is to 'green up' the outdoor spaces of the prison, which is quite large in both units, and make them available for prisoners to move and be in. The opportunity to move freely and experience a green and pleasant outdoor environment may give a new dimension to the exercise of outdoor activities in prison, and in the larger picture; the experience of prison life. The paper explores the process of designing the prison yards in Agder prison and describes a research project on how prisoners and staff experience the prison yards and the free flow of bodies in them.

Dorina Damsa and Peter Scharff Smith

Department of criminology and sociology of law, University of Oslo

Penal populism, crimmigration, and prison practice in the Nordic welfare state - the case of Denmark

What happens when penal populism, political 'tough on crime' agendas, and anti-immigration policies flourish in a Nordic welfare state? We will address this question by looking at developments in penal policy and prison practice in Denmark in recent years, and the impact

on the prison floor. In general Danish penal culture and prison practice feature many of the qualities associated with what has been termed 'Nordic penal exceptionalism'. These features include a large proportion of open prison spaces, a focus on rehabilitation, and commitment to the principle of normalization. However, Danish penal policy has taken an increasingly populist 'tough on crime' turn during the last two decades. Anti-immigration sentiments and politics have spawned crimmigration policies, which includes an increased use of detention and imprisonment of immigrants. This has created a double pressure on penal policy and prison practice in Denmark. Additionally, the ascension of neoliberal policies since the 1970s has generated added pressure on public sector institutions. In this article, we will look at: i) the political debate on prisons, punishment and immigration in Denmark from the late 1990's until today; ii) important changes in penal policies and legislation during the same period; iii) developments in concrete prison practice and the ways in which prison staff interpret and deal with these changes; and iv) the ways in which foreign nationals experience their imprisonment in Denmark. We conclude with the implications for narratives of the 'Nordic' more generally, and 'Nordic penal exceptionalism' more specifically, in the context of global migration.

Emma Villman

University of Helsinki, Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy

Gradual release from prison: challenges with a more open enforcement

The idea of a gradual release from prison is an important objective of the Nordic criminal justice systems. The Criminal Sanctions Agency in Finland aims at lowering security levels in enforcement, whenever so is reasonable and justified. By transferring prisoners from closed to open prison and offering supervised probationary freedom (electronic monitoring) for the last months of a prison sentence, prison authorities allocate greater freedom to prisoners considered suitable for a more open enforcement. This presentation gives a prisoner perspective on the gradual release process, focusing on experiences of supervised probationary freedom. The presentation builds on interview data with prisoners having experience of supervised probationary freedom. The study shows that even if prisoners appreciate the opportunity of serving sentences at lower security levels, the open enforcement poses its own challenges. Economic strain, burdens of freedom, and stress caused by permanent monitoring were some of the challenges expressed by prisoners serving the end of their prison sentence at home. Based on these prisoner experiences, the paper discusses the premises and potential for rehabilitation and resettlement in supervised probationary freedom.

Frank Nielsen

Criminology, Aalborg University

An investigation of the changing conceptualizations of the drug user studied through changes in the Danish drug legislation 1969-2019

This paper investigates how the drug user has been conceptualized in Danish legislation since 1969. Whereas previous research on the Danish drug legislation has focused on the political

shift from a welfare perspective to a neo-liberal one, this paper will look at how the different legislations conceptualized the drug users. In addition I will analyze the forthcoming amendment to the Administration of Justice act, which will make it possible for the police to use 'agent provocateurs' in drug cases on the internet or where the initial communication has started on the internet. Through an analysis of the legislation, reports and government white papers, I will connect these legislative shifts to three conceptualizations of the user: 1) user as victim, 2) user as consumer and 3) user as potential dealer. Using David Matzas (1969) concept of signification, I will argue that these conceptualizations constituted a shift towards a focus on risk, proactive policing and control in Danish drug policy.

Helene De Vos

KU Leuven

Security and normalization: a double balancing act

It is generally assumed that the normalization of living conditions in prison requires a minimum use of security 'because in the nature of things security necessarily leads to constraints which exaggerate the differences between life inside and life outside of prisons' (King and Morgan, 1980: 36). Based on the analysis of Belgian and Norwegian legislation and participant observation in two Belgian and two Norwegian prisons, this paper argues that this general assumption should be qualified in three ways. First, security and normalization are also mutually reinforcing in the sense that safety and a feeling of security is also part of 'normal' or at least 'desirable' living conditions. Second, the meaning of any statement about security in relation to normalization differs according to whether the static, organizational, and/or dynamic aspects of security are taken into account. Third and finally, considering security and normalization to be two opposing concepts disregards the fact that in some ways security measures are 'normal' both inside and outside prison. Indeed, it can be argued that security measures are increasingly present outside prison and in this sense not contradictory to normalization.

Helene O. I. Gundhus

Department of criminology and sociology of law, University of Oslo

Policing migration as threats: risk assessments and abnormal justice in a welfare state

In this paper I explore how the nexus of crime and migration on global and national scale are legitimizing shifts in a welfare state, which otherwise is known for promoting an inclusive society and for being restrictive in the use of penal power. Drawing on empirical research on policing migration, the aim is to unpack risk categories, and to show how constructions of (in)security rely upon the concrete power relations and global divide. The paper explore how global dimensions and fear of the 'crimmigrant other' are shaping and shaped by transnational police security networks and ideas about vulnerabilities and threats. It shows that to reduce uncertainties and manage what is perceived as migration-related threats and risks, shape not only ideas of risk in policing of migration but also influence the importance of precautionary

logic in regular policing. The argument is that social and political rationalities lead to a situation where police not only are controlling crime but also producing threats, and negotiating ideas with politicians about who should be seen as vulnerable and protectable. Shifts in discourses of who are vulnerable, are fuelled by the introduction of the preemptive logic and the abnormal practice of justice for non-citizens.

Helgi Gunnlaugsson

University of Iceland

Recent prison developments in Iceland: Can Iceland be described as a case of Nordic exceptionalism?

Iceland is usually depicted as a low crime country possessing many of the social features characterizing such nations. Incarceration rates also show Iceland below almost all other European nations. In recent years Iceland has undergone major change, with the local economy experiencing a boom in the new millennium and then suddenly collapsing in 2008. At the same time, Iceland has opened up to the outside world, resulting among other things in an influx of new immigrants. What impact does the social background of Iceland have on local crime control developments? What is the prison situation like in Iceland today? Can Iceland be described as a case of Nordic exceptionalism?

Heidi Mork Lomell

Department of criminology and sociology of law, University of Oslo

“How could our society let this happen?” Narratives of predictability and preventability after terrorist attacks

After terrorist attacks, independent government commissions are usually appointed to do an inquiry of what happened before, during and after the attacks, why it happened, and whether the attacks could have been prevented. These reports, along with media coverage and political debate, provide a rich source for identifying current and evolving narratives of the preventability of terrorist attacks. In my paper, I will analyse narratives of preventability as they are presented in the reports after the terrorist attacks in Oslo and Utøya (Norway) in 2011, Copenhagen (Denmark) in 2015 and Stockholm (Sweden) in 2017. The aim is to contribute to the evolving scholarship on the emergence of pre-crime, pre-emption and precaution in counter-terrorism discourse and policy with an analysis of whether there is a specific Nordic dimension to this development.

Henrik Tham

Department of Criminology, Stockholm University

## Populism and the expansion of punishment. The case of Sweden

The expansion of penal legislation in Sweden during the past 50 years is quite marked. Overall the development shows a clear parallel to the emergence of a populist discourse in politics. The radical right parties argue for a more punitive criminal policy from a general standpoint of alarmism, authoritarianism, anti-elitism and nationalism. The general politics of other parties is increasingly marked by stressing risk, security, emotions, values, and neo-liberal ideals. In criminal policy these general tendencies will contribute to an expanding penal legislation. A risk society focuses danger. When greater importance is attached to security the law-breaker becomes a threat to the citizens rather than an object of rehabilitation in the welfare state. In an increasingly media dominated discourse emotional arguments rather than rational ones will dominate and just deserts will motivate penal legislation at the expense of crime prevention. When values replace class and interests in politics the criminality of immigrants will come to the fore and demands will be made for increased penal reactions against those of non-Swedish origin. Neo-liberalism, finally, frames explanations to crime in terms of individual morality in contrast to structure and social determinism, resulting in “make crime, do time”.

Ingvild Bruce

University of Oslo

## Normative standards for the regulation of preventive surveillance measures

The presentation will propose a set of normative standards for legislation on the preventive use of surveillance measures in the protection of national security. More specifically, it addresses the legal regulation of the national police- and intelligence services' access to, for example, communication-, audio- and camera monitoring of individuals, with the purpose of pro-actively preventing rather than reactively investigating serious attacks on individual autonomy. It raises the question of how such legislation may be justified, its relationship to the traditional justification of criminal law and how the legislation should be constructed in order to ensure respect for fundamental principles of democracy and rule of law.

John Todd

Department of criminology and sociology of law, University of Oslo

## Analysing the Norwegian penal field: structure, drivers and practice

The Scandinavian penal exceptionalism literature's focus on imprisonment has provided much useful knowledge, but left other aspects of the penal field relatively under-explored. This paper gives therefore a broad overview of the penal field in Norway and how it is changing. The paper builds on Wacquant and Bourdieu to argue that there are three distinct levels within the Norwegian penal field: political, policy and practice. This paper considers how major drivers from the political and policy levels are impacting on penal practice.

Jonna Rennerskog

Department of Criminology at Stockholm University

Governing in the name of protection: The politics of punishment within the welfare system

The relationship between punishment and welfare in Sweden outside the penal system.

Jordan Hyatt

Drexel University (USA)

Substance use patterns among inmates in Norway and the necessity of evidence-based treatments in prisons

Substance use is closely linked to criminal activity, oftentimes leading to imprisonment. Incarceration can represent a stable period and it is assumed that imprisonment impacts the frequency of abuse and encourages a change in substance of choice. Treatments for substance use disorders (SUDs) are generally less accessible in prisons, despite frequently occurring relapse to problematic drug use after release. Therefore, SUDs should be identified and addressed prior to release from imprisonment and. Although SUDs are treatable, the extent to which treatment should be offered during prison is unclear and depends on factors including motivation to change, time of sentence and drugs of choice. We employ data from the Norwegian Offender Mental Health and Addiction (NorMA) Study, a cross-sectional survey of 1499 imprisoned individuals. Respondents reported mental health and drug use (narcotics and non-prescribed medications) both before and during imprisonment. Data are presented from DUDIT-E (Drug Use Disorders Identification Test, Extended) and self-reported drug use before and during imprisonment to describe changes in use patterns, perceived cognitive dissonance and motivation to change. We explore variation by prisoner status, sentence length and time since incarceration. Implications for correctional and substance abuse policy in Norway, informed by these data, are discussed.

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Kjersti Lohne

Department of criminology and sociology of law, University of Oslo

Displacing the penal-welfarism nexus in Nordic punishment

This paper argues that the conceptual pairing of Nordic penalty with welfarism reflects an idealized image of the relation between state and citizen. To explain the power to punish with a view to include and rehabilitate citizens gives but a partial view of the actors, discourses, policies, and practices that motivate the power to punish under the global condition. Analysis of criminalization processes at the global level emphasise the significance of transnational power networks, such as human rights organizations, lawyers, and police networks. Moreover,

the nation-state is under strain. Triggered by (threats of) migration flows, the penal welfare state is demarcating ‘inwards’ as punishment takes on a ‘bordered nature’, with an inclusive approach to rehabilitation reserved citizens of the nation-state in contrast to the ‘criminal foreigner’ who is punished and expelled. However, there is also expansion ‘outwards’, and which is much less explored: Up until last year, Norway rented prisons cells from The Netherlands, transferring prisoners and jurisdiction alike into foreign state territory. At present, Sweden is spearheading a European initiative to create an international court in Syria to enable prosecution of so-called foreign fighters and European nationals at-a-distance, suggestion a disconnection between crime, punishment, and the nation-state.

Klara Hermansson

Stockholm University

Public safety in Sweden. A study of a crime policy symbol

Public safety has become an increasingly important part of crime policy debates in the Western countries. In Sweden, the concepts of trygghet (safety) and its negative counterpart otrygghet (insecurity) are often used in discussions about public safety and fear of crime. In this article, I argue that in order to understand Swedish crime policy, the symbolic meaning of these concepts cannot be overlooked. The political debates on public safety preceding the general elections in 2006, 2010 and 2014 are analysed with reference to three political parties: the Social Democratic party, the Conservative Party (Moderaterna) and the Sweden Democrats. By analysing the concept of safety (trygghet) as a condensation symbol, with its imaginative potential stemming from the historically strong relation between safety and the welfare state, this article illustrates how political solutions within the crime policy field are depicted as benign and universal. The article further explores how the political usage of the concept of safety generates feelings of ”national pride” to the general public.

Knut Mellingsæter Sørensen

KRUS

Kristian Mjåland

University of Agder

Egalitarianism from within: Hierarchy, virtues and pragmatism in prison social life

Egalitarianism from within: Hierarchy, virtues and pragmatism in prison social life According to John Pratt’s historical analysis (2008), the presence of egalitarian values in Nordic societies has been crucial in building support for an inclusive and welfare-centred Nordic penal culture. Yet it remains to be explored how such values shape penal cultures within prisons. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in nine Norwegian prisons and qualitative interviews with approximately 200 Norwegian prisoners, this paper argues that prisoners, particularly in open prisons, describe the social worlds in which they live as relatively egalitarian. This

egalitarianism manifests itself in different ways: a) prisoners often deny, or play down, the significance of social hierarchies in prisons; b) prisoners claim that virtues such as likeability, social skills, politeness, respectfulness, and being 'hyggelig' are the most valued in prison; and c) prisoners often seem reluctant in the interview setting to talk about the kinds of prisoners they dislike or feel 'above'. Engaging with recent work on egalitarianism in the sociology of social class (Sakalind, Skarpenes og Hestholm, 2019; Vassenden og Jonvik, 2019), the paper argues that 'performative egalitarianism' and 'cultural permeability' are concepts that may contribute to a better understanding of social dynamics in Norwegian (open) prisons.

Kristin Hellesø-Knutsen

University of Stavanger

Tazer-project

Lena Landström

Umeå University

Police innovation and the rule of law – Between uniformity and adaptation

During the last few decades, there has been an ongoing trend of innovation in police work. This trend can be seen as a response to political pressure to increase clear up rates as well as to prevent crime and worst-case scenarios.

From a legal perspective, the development of new methods of policing raise important questions regarding the methods compatibility with the rule of law. In unregulated areas, or areas of wider police discretion, new methods may come into conflict with constitutional principles such as the principle of legality or proportionality. Police innovation within such discretionary spaces may also weaken democratic legitimacy, as legislative approval or political consideration may be absent.

Through an interview study with police leaders and managers at different levels within the new Swedish Police Authority, we have found that innovation in police working methods is primarily developed through informal processes and networks in the lower operative levels of the police organization. The question is whether internal systems aimed to ensure quality control and uniformity of methods has been designed to secure legal aspects in such processes and, if not; to what extent there are sufficient external judicial controls. During the presentation, findings from the interview study will be discussed from a legal perspective, asking how to secure sufficient judicial control when new police methods are developed.

Louise Hannon and Tonje Lilaas Larsen

University of Oslo / Jussbuss

## Prisoners' need for free legal aid in a welfare perspective

The Free Legal Aid Act is a social support scheme that aims to ensure the necessary legal assistance to persons who lack the financial prerequisites to cover free legal aid in cases of great personal and welfare importance. In terms of economical and socio-economical resources, prisoners in general is a marginalized group. In our project, we wanted to find out to which extent the free legal aid scheme applies to prisoners. As the public administration's advisory services are seen as a part of the legal aid scheme, we also investigated how the prison situation affected the possibility of benefiting from these services. The project was conducted as a traditional legal aid survey. Prisoners in Ullersmo prison were interviewed and given the chance to present their cases to law students from Jussbuss. We found a large uncovered need for free legal aid, and a dissonance between the amount of cases where the welfare impact was high and cases covered by the scheme. We will present the main features of the legal needs found in the survey, and address the reasons why the public legal aid scheme is insufficient to meet these needs. Eventually, we will suggest some rather radical improvements.

Mette Irmgard Snertingdal

KRUS

Not given lightly: Side-taking in prison research

Why is it problematic to attempt to include both prisoner's and officer's perspectives and experiences on incarceration and rehabilitation? Based on field work at three high-security and two low-security prisons in Norway I examine this question and explores issues of side-taking in prison research. My point of departure is the methodological implications of the virtual discussion "Whose side are we on?" held between Howard Becker and Alison Liebling. Drawing on insights from feminist contributions to the philosophy of science and situated research methodology I go on to situate the research project "To talk about crime", in an attempt to critically assess how issues related to side-taking infiltrate the research process and the knowledge claims of the research.

Peter Scharff Smith and Vanessa Barker

University of Oslo

Nordic Noir: Reexamining the Penal-welfare Nexus in the Age of Migration

According to the Scandinavian exceptionalism thesis, Nordic societies exhibit exceptionally humane penal policies with low rates of imprisonment. Prominent authors have argued that these moderate penal regimes are the result of the Social Democratic welfare state model with its associated values and practices. This article challenges this view and offers an alternative account of punishment and welfare in Nordic societies. Nordic societies have always maintained illiberal and punitive penal practices alongside more mild ones and under current conditions of mass migration, these penal features have become much more visible. We focus on new empirical evidence and recent developments in Denmark where immigrants have been

detained under strict regimes without having committed a crime and where political anti-immigration plans have included a prison island for foreigners and paying third-party countries to house detainees extra-territorially. We confront the theory of Nordic 'penal exceptionalism' with these elements and argue that Scandinavian welfare states are much more conditional and coercive than comparative accounts allow. We further suggest that these developments, which stem from the welfare state, nevertheless over time, may erode the very foundations upon which it was built: security and equality for everyone regardless of status, class or person.

Robert Andersson

Örebro University

### A Post-political Crime Policy

The changes in crime and penal policy the last thirty and forty years seem to trek a trajectory contrary to the path of the penal welfarism described by Garland (1985). In Sweden, the downfall of the rehabilitative ideal in the 1970s opened crime policy as a field for political struggle and political problematizations. This politicized crime policy seems to have come to an end in the 21th century (Andersson & Nilsson 2017). The purpose of this paper is to analyze what I conceptualize as a post-political crime policy. During 2000s and 2010s something has changed – the polemics concerning policy have been replaced by a consensus built on accepting crime as a major societal problem. But it is not only the general problematization that is accepted; the political consensus also incorporates the means to address the crime problem such as risk-assessments and risk-analysis. Post-politics relates to an academic discussion that arose due to the end of the cold war – an end that was construed as the liberal capitalist democracy's victory over communism, thus making it the only feasible political order. Rancière (2004) and Žižek (1999) have understood the post-political condition as a post-ideological governing manifests itself through a range of post-democratic techniques for governing, reducing politics to an administration of social life thus transforming citizens into consumers whilst making consumers satisfaction the soul measure on politics.

Rune Ellefsen

Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo

Preventing radicalization and violent extremism in Norway: The emergence of a new field of policy and practice

The prevention of radicalization is an example of a "wicked problem": a problem which no single actor can handle alone, and which is almost impossible to solve. Throughout the last decade, Nordic governments have therefore imposed increased cooperation across state, private and civil society actors to strengthen the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism (PRVE). Collaborative PRVE efforts has involved the assignment of new responsibilities to schools, social and child care services, civil society organizations, religious societies, local communities and others - also involving the police and its secret service. PRVE has thus changed from primarily being a law enforcement issue, to become the shared responsibility of

citizens, local communities and an array of state and private actors. A work logic have been established that centers around forestalling criminal extremist acts from ever happening. The implementation of these new responsibilities, collaborative practices and preemptive logics have been crucial in creating what is currently a loose nation-wide structure and apparatus for PRVE in Norway. This paper traces the emergence of PRVE as a new policy field in Norway, provides a description of its characteristics and associated practices, while also discussing the role of the police and security-orientation in multi-agency PRVE work.

Sylvia Koffeld-Hamidane and Ellen Sofie Andvig

University in South-Eastern Norway

The emotionally demanding transition between a closed prison and the openness at Bastøy Prison - Inmates' experiences

Imprisonment often impact people's health and living conditions negatively. Re-entry into society might be challenging, and inmates often feel unprepared for release.

Our study aimed to explore and develop knowledge of how developing life skills at Bastøy prison would prepare inmates for release. Data from focus group interviews with 27 inmates at the island were analysed thematically.

Among other things, the findings indicate that the physical and social environment at Bastøy seemed to facilitate supportive relationships among inmates and between inmates and staff. This allowed inmates to utilize capabilities and skills, feel useful, experience meaning, take on responsibility, and thereby take an active part in their own re-entry-process.

Participants greatly appreciated the relative independence and freedom available at Bastøy. However, they also found the transition between a closed prison and the openness at Bastøy to be emotionally demanding. It could require time and effort to adjust to this amount of freedom after years in a closed prison unit. Many experienced the autonomy and leeway as an enormous transition from the passivity they were used to. Expectations of them to make their own decisions were overwhelming to many of them, and some struggled with a paradox of close proximity to- and yet a certain distance from freedom.

Thomas Anton Sandøy

Norwegian Institute of Public Health (NIPH)

Association between socioeconomic status and drug offending in Norwegian adolescents

*Background and aims:* Substantial numbers of young drug law offenders pass through the criminal justice system in Norway each year. Currently, the existing drug policy is undergoing reform, implying a shift of resources from the justice sector to health services in minor drug cases. This study describes the characteristics of young drug offenders and how they have been met by the criminal justice system in the period leading up to the proposed policy changes.

*Design and Setting:* Register data on all 15-17 year olds who were charged with drug offences in the period 2000-2015 coupled with population, income and school data.

*Participants:* A total of 10 665 young drug law offenders, of which 48 % (n=5116) were registered with drug crimes as their first criminal offence.

*Findings:* Socioeconomic status was negatively associated with the risk of being charged with drug offences between the ages of 15-17, even after controlling for a wide range of known confounders. Socioeconomic status was positively associated with the type of sanction imposed, with children of better-off parents more often receiving conditional waiver of prosecution involving rehabilitative efforts.

*Conclusions:* Whereas the likelihood of being arrested and charged for drug offences decreases with higher socioeconomic status, young drug offenders from better-off families are more often undergoing rehabilitative control efforts where the explicit goal is to reduce recidivism.

Thomas Ugelvik

Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo

The role of interpersonal trust in desistance processes

The growing research literature on desistance processes – broadly defined as the process where repeat offenders stop offending and turn their attention to leading a law-abiding life – has not yet given much attention to the question of trust. In this paper, I will argue that it is high time this concept is included in the desistance studies conceptual toolkit. One reason is that ‘trust’ is linked to a number of related phenomena that have already been described as important parts of a desistance processes, including ‘self’ or ‘self-identity’, ‘hopefulness’ or ‘future-orientation’, ‘stigma’, ‘legitimacy’ or ‘penal consciousness’ and finally the concept of ‘risk’, which is a perpetual interested of prison systems everywhere. I will also argue that the phenomenon of ‘trust’ can be used to address the important empirical question of how and under what conditions imprisonment can be a turning point in people's lives. Prisons are often described as places of pain, despair and hopelessness. Studies show however that some prisoners under some conditions report positive changes in their lives. My aim is, in short, to explore the role ‘trust’ may have in prisons that manage to be 'reinventive institutions’.