



ACPC

Australian Crime Prevention Council

AUSTRALIAN CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

2025 Bulletin

In This Issue:

- A United Front to Protect Youth From Cybercrime
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
- Ketamine in the United States
- More informative articles from our global network

A just society through crime prevention



ACPC

Australian Crime Prevention Council

Welcome the Australian Crime Prevention Council's 2025 Bulletin

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MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR



PETER NORMAN OAM

Since August 2008 ACPC has published a Newsletter (now renamed the Bulletin) to its members and friends.

Through the Bulletin, members, friends, and colleagues from Australia and other parts of the World provide details of what they have been doing and news and information of past or forthcoming events, projects, or initiatives, to share crime prevention information and maintain contact with each other.

We are grateful to all those who have provided reports and contributions and I personally thank all those who have contributed.

Although we come from different jurisdictions and cultures, we have a common interest in reducing crime and enhancing community safety. Not only do we share many of the same problems, but we can also share solutions. It is pleasing to know that many people from many places are actively working to reduce crime and the fear of crime.

This Newsletter contains contributions from several overseas jurisdictions, including Czech Republic, Denmark, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe, as well as local contributions relating to varied issues including risks to critical infrastructure, cybercrime, prison rehabilitation, crime and violence protection projects, and crime prevention through environmental design.

There is also news of new books by Ben Livings, Katherine McLachlan, Nerida Chazal, and Rick Sarre "*Crime and Justice Seventh Edition*", and by John van Groningen "*Prisons- The Good, The Bad, The Mad and The Sad*"

With best wishes to all
Peter Norman OAM
Bulletin Editor

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM AUSTRALIA



Nikki Peever

Nikki is a member of the Resilience Expert Advisory Group (REAG) which promotes organisational resilience in support of Australian critical infrastructure owners and operators by providing strategic advice, guidance, and tools to mature security and resilience approaches. The REAG advises the Trusted Information Sharing Network (TISN) and the Critical Infrastructure Advisory Council (CIAC) on practical ways to improve organisational resilience to support security and resilience uplift to achieve objectives in the 2023 Critical Infrastructure Resilience Strategy and Plan. Nikki serves as a co-chair for the Higher Education, Innovation & Research Trusted Information Sharing Network (TISN), which includes being a representative to voice the sector's achievements, emerging situations, and issues to the CIAC and in some cases to the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). Nikki is also a member of the Australian Crime Prevention Council National Executive Committee.

Rachael Lee

Rachael is a Senior Cybercrime Prevention Officer for the AFP-led Joint Policing Cybercrime Coordination Centre's (JPC3) Prevention team. She has a background in media and a passion for communication, storytelling and making complex topics easy to understand. Before stepping into the world of cybercrime prevention, she spent several years working in Media across Commonwealth Government agencies where developed valuable skills in engaging with different audiences and breaking down information in a way that really connects with people. Last year, she joined the JPC3 Prevention team, and since then, has been focussed on something she truly cares about – helping people stay safe in the online world. Cybercrime is everywhere these days, and she is passionate about educating individuals and businesses on how to spot threats, protect themselves and navigate the digital world safely. Whether through writing, speaking, or creating content, her goal is to make the cyber world feel less overwhelming and more like second nature. The online world is constantly evolving, but with the right knowledge and tools, she believes we can all be a little smarter and safer in how we navigate it.

Like, Share, Beware: A United Front to Protect Youth From Cyber-Crime

We live so much of our lives online - studying, scrolling, shopping, socialising. But as young Australians embrace the digital world, cybercriminals are lurking, waiting to take advantage. From scam texts and phishing emails to ransomware attacks and identity theft, cybercrime is evolving fast. Australia in particular has experienced a notable increase in cyber offences with 87,4000 cybercrime reports to ReportCyber in the 2023-24 financial year, which is equivalent to one report every six minutes. The good news? Universities and key Government bodies, including the Australian Federal Police (AFP), are stepping up and collaborating to help educate and empower the next generation. Here's what's happening and how we can all stay a step ahead.

Youth and cybercrime: Insights from the Australian Federal Police

The advent of the digital age has been transformative, offering unprecedented opportunities for learning, creativity, and innovation. However, with these advancements come new challenges, particularly in the realm of online safety and ethical digital behaviour. Research indicates that cyber offenders differ from traditional offenders in several ways. One of the most significant differences being that individuals tend to engage in cybercrime at a younger age when compared to traditional forms of crime. Furthermore, cyber offenders may lack awareness of the boundaries in the online world and the criminal nature of their actions and, as a result, do not fully grasp the extent of the harm they cause.

Given the rising incidence of cybercrime and the distinct profile of cyber offenders compared to traditional offenders, it is crucial to develop preventive interventions specifically tailored to this target group. To address this, the AFP-led Joint Policing Cybercrime Coordination Centre's (JPC3) is piloting a youth cybercrime prevention program called re_B00TCMP across Australia. The purpose of the program is to provide guidance to young individuals who possess strong IT skills yet may be curious about pushing the limits online. The one-day event also aims to address emerging cyber challenges and empower youth with the knowledge and skills to navigate the digital world responsibly.

By fostering a positive relationship between technologically gifted talents and law enforcement, re_B00TCMP seeks to educate, empower, and redirect young Australians towards constructive and legal pursuits. It represents a critical step towards combatting cybercrime and safeguarding the digital future of Australia's youth. As re_B00TCMP continues to rollout the pilot program, the collaborative efforts of the JPC3, State & Territory Police, Australian education providers and industry partners, signal a promising shift towards a safer and more secure digital landscape.

The university and AFP alliance

Through the Council of Australasian University Directors of IT (CAUDIT), universities across the country have come together to strengthen cybersecurity education and awareness. A dedicated working group of security awareness and culture professionals from Australian universities meets monthly to share best practices, lessons learned, and innovative approaches to keeping students safe online. This group has been connected for over a year, and by working together, this collaboration not only streamlines resources but also ensures that critical information is shared quickly and effectively. The collaboration extends beyond universities, through a collaboration with the Australian Federal Police (AFP), the group has committed to help distribute essential cybersecurity materials and guidance to students nationwide. This united front strengthens awareness efforts, reduces duplicated work, focuses on key campaigns, and maximises impact, ultimately creating a safer digital environment for young Australians.

Conclusion

The digital landscape presents numerous opportunities alongside its challenges. As cyber threats targeting youth become increasingly sophisticated, a collaborative effort between law enforcement, educational institutions, and the community is paramount. Through comprehensive education and proactive awareness initiatives, we can empower young Australians to navigate the online world safely, ensuring they are well-equipped to recognise and combat cyber scams.

See: <https://www.caudit.edu.au/people/nikki-peeever/> and <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-centre/media-release/afp-takes-fight-cybercriminals-2024>

Dr Paul Cozens.

Dr Paul Cozens is an environmental criminologist and expert in crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED). He is an internationally accredited CPTED Professional with a doctoral qualification in crime and urban design. Paul has worked as a consultant on major infrastructure developments in the UK and Australia and provided policy advice to the state government in Western Australia (WA). In 2016 Paul published the 2nd Edition of his book, “Think Crime! Using Evidence, Theory and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) for Planning Safer Cities” and has published over 70 peer-reviewed journal articles. Paul is also Associate Director of the Design Out Crime and CPTED Centre of WA (www.designoutcrime.org).

Dr Frank Stoks

Dr Frank Stoks is a prominent New Zealand specialist in crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED), with more than four decades of practical experience. A former architect, and now mostly retired, Frank has collaborated extensively with central and local governments and the private sector offering expert independent advice, safety audits, training and guidance resources, all to improve urban environments of many different types and scale. Dr Stoks is recognised for his practical industry-aligned approach to embedding CPTED in projects to reduce crime and enhance public safety through thoughtful collegial urban design and planning. He remains a key figure in CPTED consultancy and education in New Zealand.

Updating CPTED – Some Recent Developments

A recent review of the status and potential new directions for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) highlights some significant developments in the field (see Cozens and Stoks, 2025a).

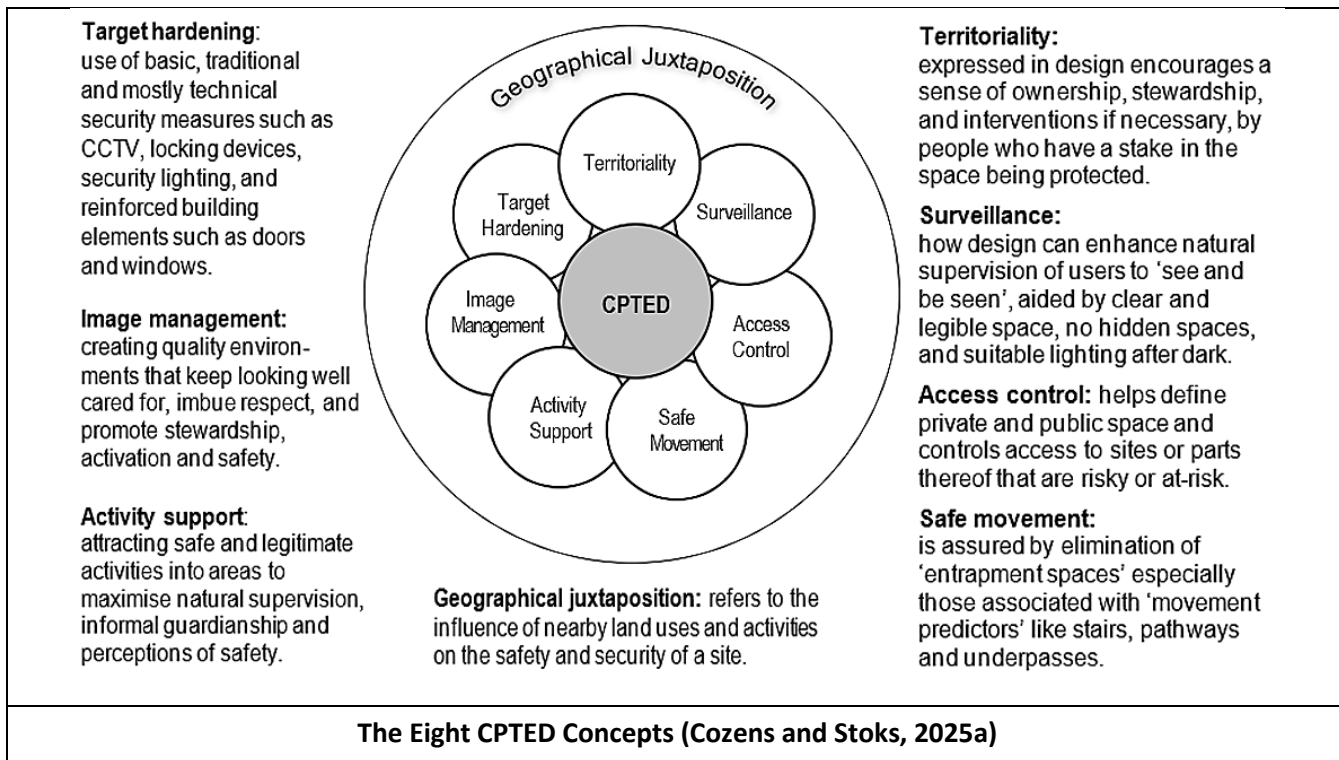
There is now an international standard for CPTED; ‘*Security and resilience – Protective security – Guidelines for crime prevention through environmental design*’ (ISO 22341, 2021) which recognises CPTED as a scientific process where risk assessment comes first, before interventions are considered. Stakeholder collaboration is also an important part to this process. Following calls for the need for urban planning and CPTED practitioners to systematically consider the evidence and theories from environmental criminology (e.g., Brantingham and Brantingham, 1998; Cozens, 2016) the new standard does this. While there is considerable room for improvement, for example, better alignment with industry practices, it does represent useful progress. However, it is unclear if, or how this standard is being used, but it has been picked up and utilised in the CPTED guidelines for Western Australia, entitled ‘*Safer Places by Design Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Planning Guidelines*’ (Western Australian Planning Commission, 2023).

This review discusses the history and development of CPTED and although it describes 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Generation CPTED iterations, the authors question the usefulness of this over-siloed ‘generational’ approach. Instead, there is

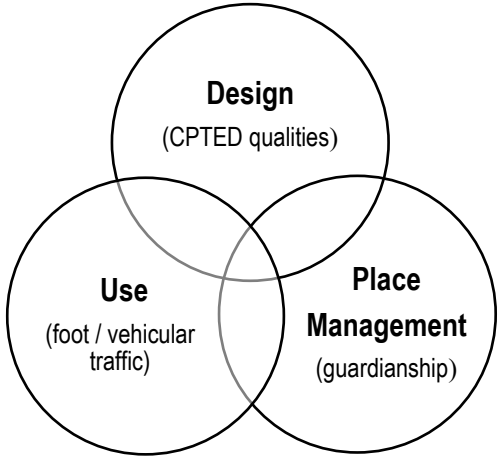
a call for a long term, continuous evolution (LTCE) of CPTED which builds upon older uncelebrated milestones, as well as new research.

The authors highlight pioneering work on the importance of microspatial analyses and safe movement (Stoks, 1983), which has been largely overlooked, although it is included in many guidelines for CPTED. This is important because engagement with space entails movement to, movement within, no movement (pausing), and movement from locales - the safety and security and amenity of which are affected by the presence or absence of influential CPTED variables.

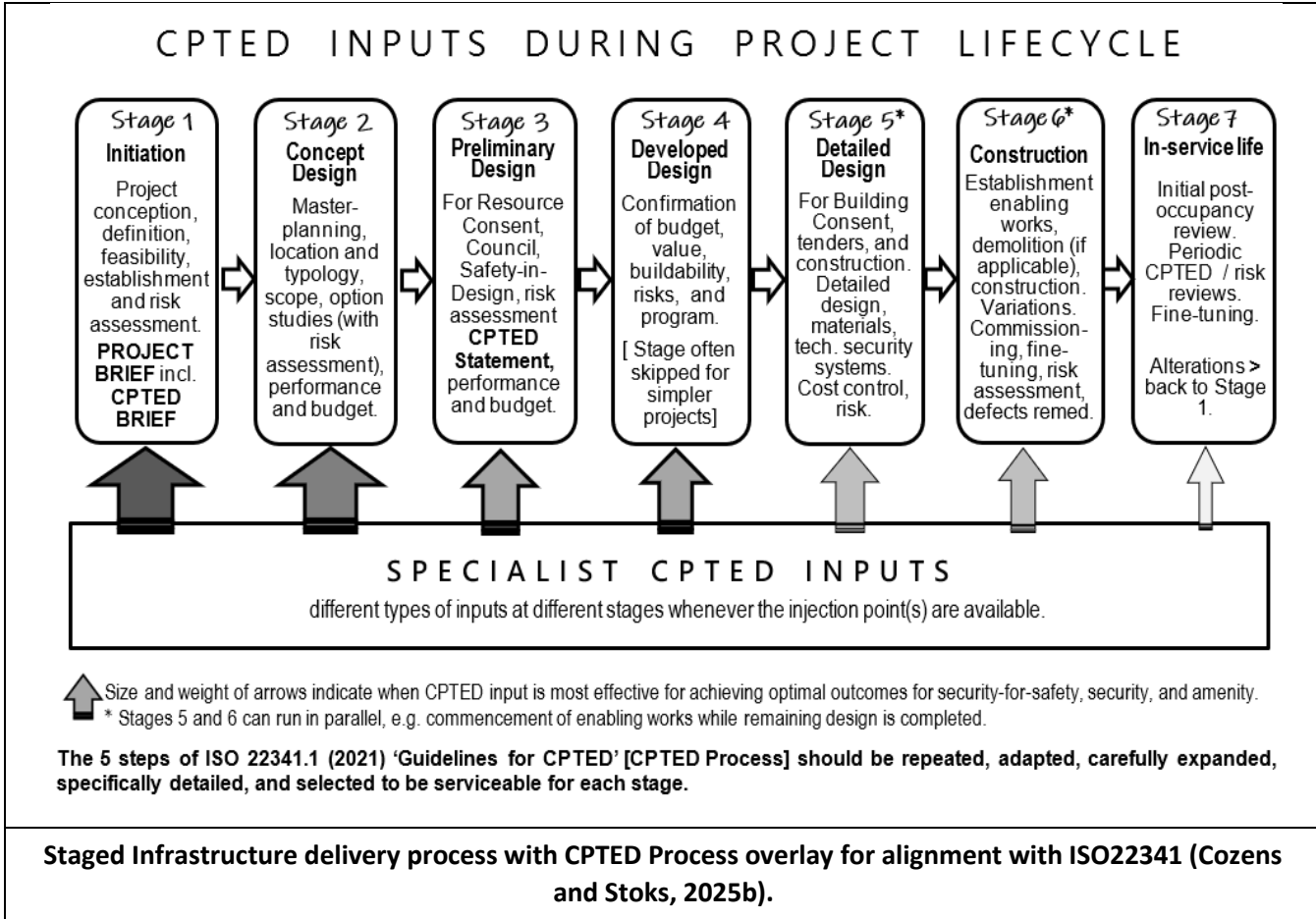
The review highlights research which repositions Oscar Newman’s (1973) forgotten principle of geographical juxtaposition (the surrounding environment / land uses) as one of eight CPTED principles (Cozens *et al.*, 2019). These are territoriality, surveillance, access control, safe movement, legitimate activity support, image management, target hardening and geographical juxtaposition.



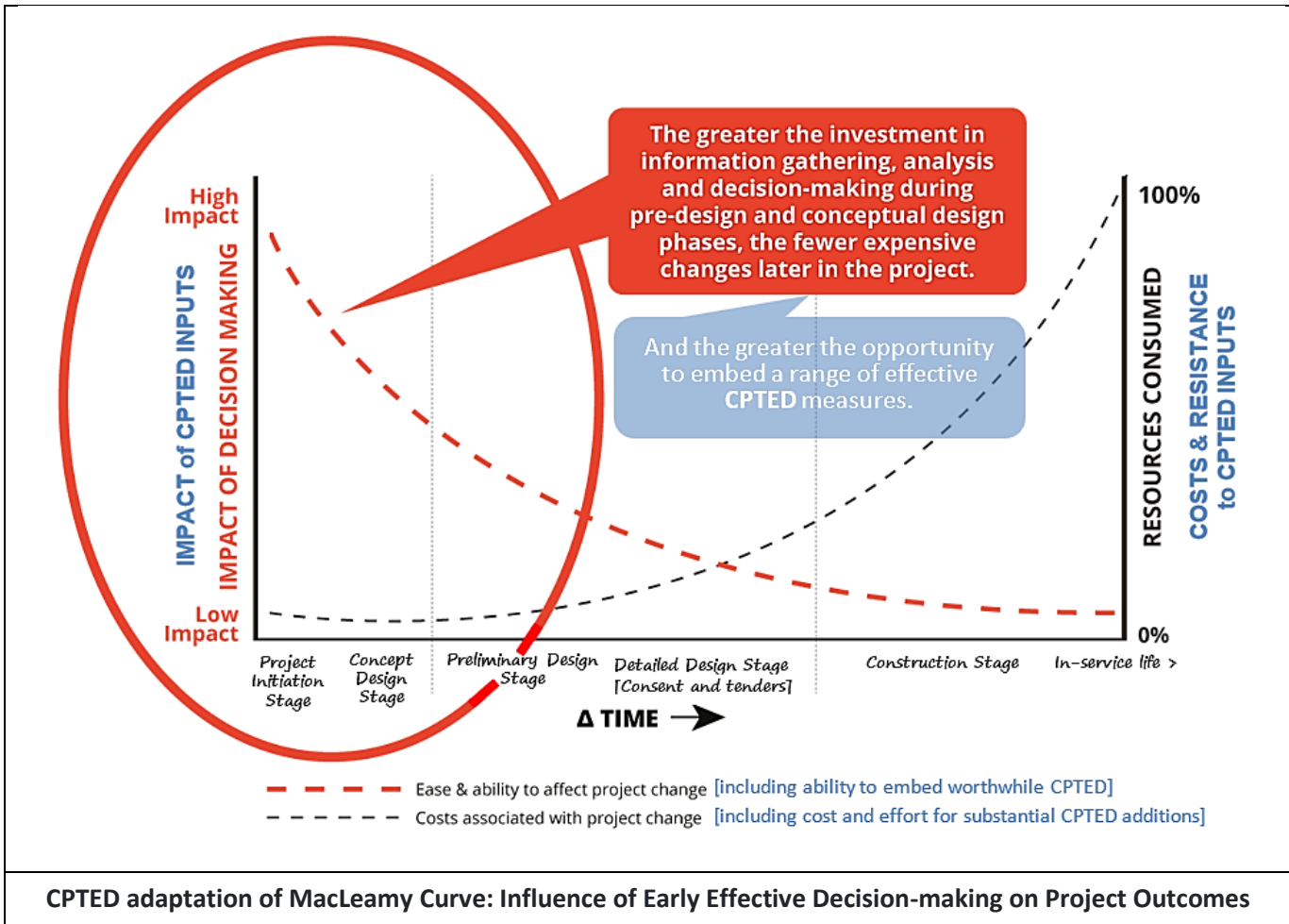
The review also highlights research into the importance of local / proximal land uses in understanding crime risks and the perceptions of crime proposing a new model for CPTED (Cozens and Davern, 2025). The diagram below illustrates how three explanations could be integrated and applied together, to help investigate and understand the complex relationship between crime, perceptions of crime and different land uses / facilities. This research provides a useful contribution to the mixed-use development debate asking the question, what is the most appropriate and safest mix of land uses for different contexts?

<p style="text-align: center;">Land-use Type (criminal opportunities / targets)</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Design (CPTED qualities)</p> <p>Use (foot / vehicular traffic)</p> <p>Place Management (guardianship)</p>	<p>There is an extensive literature on land use and crime which is largely explained through two schools of thought. We have added a third.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The concept of ‘place management’ / ‘guardianship’ partly explains why some risky facilities have increased crime and others do not (e.g. Lee <i>et al.</i>, (2022). 2. The variable of ‘use’ - pedestrian / vehicular traffic also partly explains elevated crime risk at facilities (e.g. Tillyer and Walter (2019). This is the idea that busier locations have more victims, offenders and targets. 3. Design: The CPTED qualities associated with different facilities and land uses can also affect crime and perceptions of crime.
<p>Design, Management and Use – A New Model for CPTED (from Cozens and Davern, 2025)</p>	

The CPTED review raises the important issue of the timing of CPTED interventions and the need to use the CPTED process throughout the lifecycle of development, not just as a one-off application at the design stage, highlighting recent research (Cozens and Stoks, 2025b). Indeed, there are changing opportunities for crime at the different stages of the development process (e.g. construction, use, changing use and demolition). This has been called the ‘cradle to the grave’ life cycle of criminal opportunities (Cozens, 2016). Different stages require different responses. An innovative example, operationalised by Stoks since at least 2016, is the use of a construction management plan where the site is reviewed for the presence or absence of CPTED features and potential issues are remedied.



The seven stages of the development cycle used routinely by the construction industry in the diagram above show how the required specialist CPTED inputs are more important and intense in the initial stages of projects commencing with a sound project brief and risk assessment. This front-end importance is also stressed in the MacLeamy curve in the diagram below (Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 2021) which we adapted by overlaying CPTED and Australian/New Zealand Staged Infrastructure labels to align with our preceding diagram.



Thereafter different specialist inputs include tracking adherence to the initial design brief, dealing with design variations, and ongoing management of crime risk, corresponding to the nature and detail of information the industry deals with and calls for at each stage - thus helping to embed CPTED into live projects for more successful outcomes. The continuous application of risk assessment with appropriate and proportional 'mitigation' – the integral flipside of which is opportunities for amenity, liveability and sustainability – should be developed collaboratively throughout each of the project lifecycle stages, no less because of obligations for professional due diligence.

Linked to the temporal dimensions to CPTED is the need for a longer-term perspective, particularly with regards to the significant current and potential impacts of climate change. Cozens and Stoks (2024)

explore five linkages between crime and climate change and utilize place-based theories to conduct an environmental horizon scanning process. They make a call for the disciplines of environmental criminology, situational crime prevention and CPTED to think more longer-term in a collaborative way. It is important for design responses to be situationally appropriate to help reduce the effects of climate change, maintain sustainable amenity and liveability, whilst avoiding any added crime risk from the mitigations themselves.

The CPTED review also highlights the need to expand our analysis beyond the common focus on crime hot spots and in addition, look at cold spots, since research suggests some locations / facilities may actively deflect or repel

crime by promoting use, guardianship, safety, and amenity (e.g., Boehme, 2023). Instead of a binary hot-cold perspective, they highlight research (see Cozens and Stoks, 2025c) which proposes the use of a much broader non-binary ‘crime heat spectrum’ which can be aligned to risk management methodology (ISO 31000, 2018). This facilitates a focus on delivering what we *do want* (e.g. safety, amenity, liveability, and resilience) as well as preventing what we *don’t want* (e.g. high levels / concentrations of crime and fear of crime). This may help in avoiding over-securitization, fortressification and hostile security architecture. Indeed, the authors’ stress the need to go beyond merely neutralising security and safety risks and use CPTED to identify opportunities and support the principles of safety, liveability, well-being and particularly *amenity*. These ‘opportunities’ are the flipside of the risk management coin and both sides need to be considered.

The insights from the Cozens and Stoks (2025a) CPTED review outlined above, by no means represent the complete picture. However, it has hopefully highlighted some important developments to provide food for thought, and to stimulate further debate and discussion.

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CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OVERSEAS

CZECH REPUBLIC



Tereza Raskova

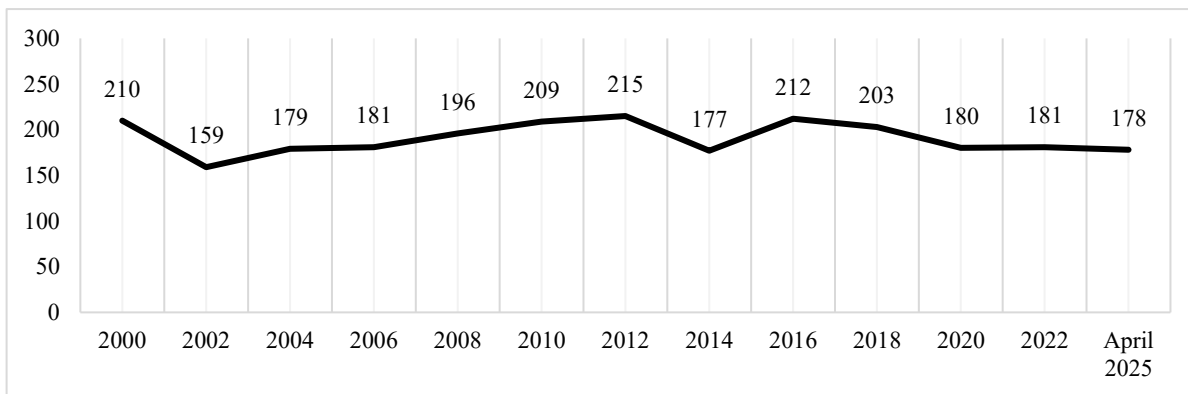
Tereza graduated from the Faculty of Law of Comenius University in Bratislava. In 2009 she obtained a doctorate in criminal law, specialization in criminology. In IKSP, she focuses mainly on drug crime and related addiction topics, and on the field of victimology. Since 2016, Tereza has been leading the Czech national research on victimization, which is being implemented by IKSP with the ambition of regular repetition. She is a member of the European Society for Social Drug Research and the Czech Society of Criminology.

Co-author – Petra Zhřivalová

A Brief Overview of the Czech Prison System

From an international statistical perspective, the Czech Republic is a country where imprisonment is frequently imposed as a sanction. At the end of April 2025, the prison population rate index was 178. Chart 1 shows the evolution of this index in the Czech Republic over the last 25 years. According to the value of this index, the Czech Republic ranks 11th worst within Europe and 91st globally. (World prison brief, 2025a)

Graph 1: Number of prisoners (per 100,000 inhabitants) between 2000 and 2025



Source: World prison brief (2025b)

Although the prison population is decreasing, the numbers are still high. In the Czech prison system, penological recidivism is an important factor and is strictly monitored. Regardless of the time spent outside prison after release, a person is considered a penological recidivist if they are re-imprisoned, which affects their placement among other

prisoners (first-time prisoners must be housed separately from former prisoner who reoffended). This figure is also used to calculate the proportion of people who return to the prison within a reporting period, typically a calendar year (Rozum et al., 2016). Penological recidivism has stabilised at around 66% over the last ten years (Statistical Yearbooks of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, 2011–2024; own analysis).

There are 35 prisons in the Czech Republic where security detention, pre-trial detention and correctional facilities (hereinafter “prison”) are provided. There are two types of prison: maximum security and high-security. The court decides on the classification in the context of a conviction; the nature of the crime committed is the key factor. Those convicted of less serious offences are sentenced to imprisonment in a secure prison, while those convicted of more serious offences are sentenced to a high-security prison. The security prison has three levels of security (low, medium and high), where convicted persons are placed by the Czech Republic's Prison Service according to the level of external and internal risks (see Table 1).

Table 1: Distribution of convicts in individual levels of prisons and in high-security prisons (2017 to 2024)

As of December 31.	low level	%	medium level	%	high level	%	increased security	%	not classified	%	Total number of convicts (excluding juveniles)
2017	721	3,6%	6 972	34,5%	11 271	55,8%	1 002	5,0%	239	1,2%	20 205
2018	1 031	5,3%	5 708	29,1%	11 576	59,0%	1 044	5,3%	262	1,3%	19 621
2019	956	5,0%	5 491	28,4%	11 430	59,2%	1 114	5,8%	314	1,6%	19 305
2020	732	4,2%	4 579	26,1%	10 914	62,2%	1 146	6,5%	169	1,0%	17 540
2021	754	4,4%	4 284	24,9%	10 810	62,9%	1 159	6,7%	177	1,0%	17 184
2022	800	4,6%	4 324	24,8%	11 027	63,2%	1 101	6,3%	204	1,2%	17 456
2023	789	4,4%	4 374	24,6%	11 285	63,3%	1 121	6,3%	246	1,4%	17 815
2024	728	4,1%	4 227	24,0%	11 273	63,9%	1 163	6,6%	253	1,4%	17 644

Source: Statistical Yearbooks of the Czech Republic from 2017 to 2024; own processing

As shown in Table 1, the number of people placed in low- and medium-security levels is decreasing, while the number placed in high-security levels is increasing. There has also been a slight increase in the number of individuals sentenced by the court to serve their sentence in a high-security prisons. Over 70% of prisoners are placed in higher security regimes, where preparing for reentry is problematic due to significantly fewer extramural activities and a strong emphasis on security.

Immediately upon entry into prison, a penitentiary diagnosis is carried out on the prisoner, consisting mainly of social, educational and psychological assessments. This results in a comprehensive report (SARPO) on the convicted person. The SARPO instrument is structured in a systematic way, collecting one thousand items of information on each prisoner (see Petras et al., 2021; Jiříčka et al., 2014). The SARPO instrument is the standard RNR tool. Based on the comprehensive report, appropriate interventions and activities are determined for inmates.

As is the case everywhere in the world, persons serving sentences in Czech prisons suffer from social disintegration (marginalisation). The SARPO descriptive study by Drahý et al. (2018) compiled data on 27,880 prisoners, for whom a comprehensive report was produced between 2012 and 2017. Based on this data, it was confirmed that prisoners were marginalised in terms of education, employment and housing, and were significantly dependent on drugs and alcohol.

Interventions take the form of rehabilitation programmes that respond to the identified level of risk, particularly with regard to dynamic factors (these are mainly social problems that pose a criminogenic risk). There are five types of rehabilitation programme. The most basic is designed for low-risk offenders and consists mainly of work and leisure activities. The standard programme for medium and high-risk offenders combines work and education. The special programme focuses on the highest-risk group and uses targeted educational and training activities. A reentry programme is used to prepare inmates for release. Inmates who refuse to participate in the other programmes are placed in a motivational programme. Table 2 provides an overview of the number of inmates in each type of programme, showing that most are in the standard programme, 18% are preparing for release, and 15% require special professional support.

Table 2: Number of types of rehabilitation programs for convicts in Czech prisons in January 2023

Types of rehabilitation programs	Number	Percentage
Standard treatment program	10 292	63,1%
Reentry treatment program	2 900	17,8%
Special treatment program	2 460	15,1%
Minimum treatment program	634	3,9%
Basic motivational program	22	0,1%
Total	16 308	100,0%

Source: Internal data provided by the methodology of the Directorate General of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, Department of Detention and Punishment; Raszková et al. (2025)

A key objective of rehabilitation programmes is to reduce the risk of reoffending by altering inmates' attitudes and behaviour. In the first half of 2025, 15 standardised programmes were implemented in prisons. These programmes focus on general mindset changes (e.g. the Good Life Model; Stop, Think and Chance) and specific types of crime (e.g. the GREPP and FEDDO programmes, which are designed for offenders who commit crimes against children). Other programmes address social issues, such as debt counselling and the Pappa programme, which strengthens fatherhood skills. Prisons also offer the option of drug treatment in specialised sections, including court-ordered protective treatment. (Drápal et al., 2021; Raszková et al., 2025)

In recent years there has been a shortage of prison staff in Czech prisons. In 2024, there was a shortage of 761 officers (from 7 364) and 205 civil servants (from 4 102), especially educators, psychologists and social workers (Concept of Prison Development 2026–2035, working version). The lack of staff has resulted in an overload of officers and professional staff, as well as a deterioration in the prison climate (with an increase in prisoners' aggression). In 2022, for example, one social worker had an average of 156 prisoners in his care, while a special educator had an average of 93 (Raszková et al., 2025). The current Minister of Justice has declared the prison system to be one of her priorities, so hopefully the problems will receive the professional attention they deserve and solutions will be found.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



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Ketamine: A Brief Description of Origins, Use, Legality, and Risks

Introduction

This article provides a brief overview of ketamine, a drug discovered over 60 years ago that is now used for sedation and anesthesia in healthcare settings for humans and animals. It is also prescribed to treat resistant depression. Ketamine can be administered medically or taken recreationally, and illegal use may result in penalties depending on the offense and local laws. Unlawful possession can result in fines and imprisonment. Derived from phencyclidine (PCP), ketamine was first made in 1962 to create an anesthetic with fewer risks and hallucinogenic effects than existing options (Peltoniemi et al., 2016), and it was approved for use in the US in 1970 (Sachdeva et al., 2023).

Since then, ketamine has been widely used in medicine; for example, it was extensively used as a surgical anesthetic during the Vietnam War (Domino, 2010; Watkins, 1962). Overall, the long-term safety and efficacy of ketamine for managing treatment-resistant depression and other psychiatric conditions, and the long-term safety and effectiveness of ketamine are still being researched (e.g., Andrade, 2023). In 1999, ketamine was classified under the Controlled Substances Act as a Schedule III non-narcotic substance (Congressional Research Service, 2025), reserved for drugs having a lower potential for abuse than those classified as Schedule I or II and having been approved for medicinal purposes in the US (Drug Enforcement Administration, 2025).

Ketamine is used recreationally for its sedative effects and its ability to detach users from their surroundings and bodies. In 2000, ketamine gained recognition for its rapid antidepressant effects, marking a breakthrough in depression treatment (Rodgers et al., 2023). Nearly 20 years later, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) finally approved esketamine (Spravato), a nasal spray used to treat resistant depression, available only at certified doctors' offices or clinics (Drug Fact Sheet, 2020).

Recreational Use

Ketamine can cause hallucinations, perceptual changes, and feelings of disconnection and loss of control. Known as a "dissociative anesthetic," it separates users from their pain and immediate environment. As a result, ketamine can induce sedation (a calm and relaxed state), immobility, and amnesia (forgetting events while under the influence) (Sachdeva et al., 2023). Therefore, the drug is often misused for its ability to produce hallucinations and detach people from their thoughts, feelings, memories, identities, and sensations (Drug Enforcement Administration, 2025). Sexual predators have reportedly used ketamine to incapacitate their victims—either by lacing drinks with the drug or by offering ketamine to victims who consume it without understanding its effects (Drug Fact Sheet, 2020).

For recreational use, ketamine can be prepared as a clear liquid or a white or off-white powder and is sold as cash-only. The powder, usually in amounts of 100 to 200 milligrams, is stored in glass vials, plastic bags, or capsules, or wrapped in paper, glassine, or aluminum foil. When shaped into lines, called bumps, ketamine can be snorted or smoked, and it is often mixed with marijuana or tobacco in cigarettes. Typically, the drug is used alone or combined with ecstasy, amphetamine, methamphetamine, or cocaine (Drug Fact Sheet, 2020). Ketamine can cause agitation, depression, cognitive disruptions, unconsciousness, and amnesia. Within minutes of ingestion, users might experience a rapid increase in heart rate and blood pressure, which gradually subsides over 10 to 20 minutes (Drugs.com, 2024). The drug can cause users to become unresponsive to stimuli. During this state, involuntary rapid eye movements, dilated pupils, salivation, tearing, and muscle stiffening can occur, and nausea is a common side effect (Drug Enforcement Administration, 2025).

Possessing, distributing, or manufacturing ketamine without a prescription is illegal. Like other illegal drugs, ketamine, whether liquid or powder, has become popular among teenagers and young adults at dance clubs and raves. Powdered ketamine is produced by evaporating the liquid pharmaceutical form using heat sources such as hot plates, warming trays, or microwaves (Drugs.com, 2024). Alternatively, vials of liquid ketamine can form crystals, which are then ground into powder. Abuse of ketamine can lead to moderate or low physical dependence or strong psychological dependence, and ketamine's ability to distort visual and auditory perceptions, making users feel disconnected and out of control (Vis et al., 2021), explains its use in aiding sexual crimes. Common street names for ketamine include Cat Tranquilizer, Cat Valium, Jet K, Kit Kat, Purple, Special K, Ket, Special La Coke, Super Acid, Super K, Vitamin K, or simply "K" (Drugs.com, 2024; Drug Enforcement Administration, 2025).

A "Special K" trip is considered more appealing than that of LSD or PCP because its hallucinatory effects last only about 30 to 60 minutes instead of several hours. Slang terms for experiences or effects of ketamine include "K-land" (users feel a mellow and colorful experience), "K-hole" (users undergo an out-of-body, near-death experience), "baby food" (users sink into blissful, infantile inertia), and "God" (users believe they have encountered Him while on ketamine).

Legitimate Use

The effects of ketamine usually begin quickly, often within minutes of taking the drug, although oral use might cause a slightly slower onset (Drug Fact Sheet, 2020). Healthcare providers administer ketamine through an injection (intravenously or intramuscularly), typically at medical clinics or hospitals (Cleveland Clinic, 2025), and patients are closely monitored during treatment because it can cause drowsiness or dizziness (Bylund et al., 2017). Patients taking ketamine should avoid alcoholic beverages, as they can interfere with the medication's effects (Drugs.com, 2024). After taking the drug, users should promptly report to their doctors or healthcare providers if they experience any of the following side effects: for example, skin rash, trouble breathing, and weakness or fatigue (Medscape, n.d.).

Prescribed ketamine should not be shared with others (Cleveland Clinic, 2025), mainly because it interacts with many medications, including bronchodilators, antihistamines for allergies, cough and cold medicines, medications for anxiety or sleep, drugs for hypertension, heart disease, and irregular heartbeat, medicines for depression and seizures, muscle relaxants used during surgery, narcotic pain medications, other general anesthetics, and antipsychotics. Healthcare providers should be aware of all medicines, herbs, over-the-counter drugs, or dietary supplements that potential patients use before prescribing ketamine. Patients should also inform medical providers if they smoke, drink alcohol, or use illegal drugs. Ketamine can cause emergent phenomena and drug reactions in various medical areas, including allergic reactions (anaphylaxis), cardiovascular issues (hypertension), gastrointestinal symptoms (vomiting), muscular spasms, ophthalmologic effects (nystagmus), psychiatric symptoms (anxiety), respiratory problems (laryngospasm), skin reactions (local pain), and neurological effects (seizures; Rosenbaum et al., 2025).

Summary

In summary, ketamine has been used as a medication for over 50 years. It has shown significant potential as an antidepressant and minor tranquilizer for surgical procedures in both humans and animals. Initially considered a breakthrough treatment for resistant depression, ketamine continues to be studied for its safety and various uses. However, the drug can cause side effects such as dizziness, dissociation, forgetfulness, and temporary hallucinations, and it may also interact with many other medications. This requires testing for potential risks before operating machinery or driving a vehicle. Healthcare professionals must carefully manage their administration of ketamine to prevent dangers associated with recreational or unsupervised use.

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ZIMBABWE



BRILLIANT CHIBURA



Brilliant Chibura is a Conservator with the Midlands Black Rhino Conservancy on Zimbabwe, formed in 1987 in order to save the black rhino which were being slaughtered by cross border poachers. The idea was to move them to a central location of the country to discourage the poachers. The 14 owners who gave up their land drew up a constitution in which they agreed to stop agricultural activities, pull down internal fences and stop further construction of buildings. Through this constitution they managed to protect the Black Rhino, wildlife habitat and other wildlife species. Over a period of 20 years the key species, the Black Rhino has produced 66 calves.

Vigilant Monitoring Thwarts Illicit Rhino Horn Trade: Togara's Tragic fall and a Swift Rescue

Following the loss of Togara, an iconic Rhino within the Midlands Province, the Midlands Black Rhino Conservancy Trust (MBRCT) immediately mobilised a focused environmental crime prevention response to protect both the rhino population and the integrity of evidence that could be needed in any investigation.



MBRCT conservator Brilliant Chibura pays last respects to Togara

Rapid detection and secure response

- Rangers on routine patrols detected Togara’s carcass quickly. Although preliminary observations suggested a non-poaching mortality, the Trust treated the incident with urgency: poachers often locate carcasses soon after death and can still remove horns for the illegal trade.
- A rapid-response team secured the scene, removed and safely stored Togara’s horn, and collected forensic samples (DNA, necropsy material and site evidence) in coordination with wildlife authorities. These measures help prevent illicit removal of horn, preserve evidence, and support any subsequent criminal investigations.

Protecting the orphaned calf

- A vulnerable three-month-old calf was found alive near the mother’s carcass. The Trust’s capture team safely retrieved the calf and transported it to an orphanage facility.
- The calf is now being hand-reared by experienced keepers, receiving veterinary care, nutrition and socialisation. A reintroduction plan has been developed: the calf will remain in the orphanage until it is old and fit enough and until security conditions in the release area are assured.



Above photos showing capture of orphaned calf, foster parenting and integration with other orphaned rhino

Strengthening prevention and response capacity

- The Trust used the Togara incident to reinforce and expand prevention measures: improved early-detection protocols (patrol scheduling, community reporting networks, camera traps and aerial/drone surveillance), faster forensic-response procedures, and strengthened coordination with law enforcement.
- Ranger training on rapid scene security and evidence preservation has been intensified, and secure storage and chain-of-custody practices for recovered horn material have been formalised.
- Community engagement efforts continue, emphasising the role of local people in reporting suspicious activity and supporting wildlife protection.

What's next

The Midlands Black Rhino Conservancy Trust remains committed to preventing environmental crime, bringing perpetrators to justice, and ensuring the long-term survival of this critically important population. The rescued calf's caretakers report steady progress and plans for its eventual return to the wild will proceed when safety and wellbeing criteria are met.

We thank our rangers, veterinary team, partners and community members whose quick action and collaboration made this rescue, and the protection measures possible. Your continued support is vital to keeping rhinos safe.

DENMARK



Tania Schimmel

*Director of Prevention
Danish Crime Prevention Council*

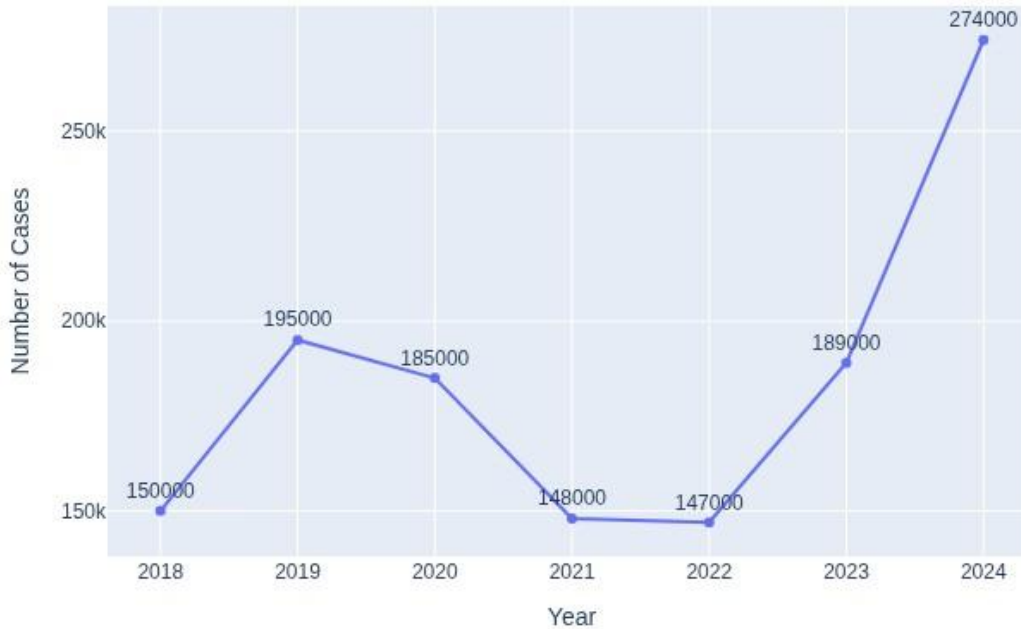
The Danish Approach to Economic Cybercrime

In recent years, the landscape of crime has evolved significantly. As digital technologies become increasingly embedded in all aspects of modern life, new forms of crime have emerged, which exploit this interrelation. Economic cybercrime represents a rapidly growing and complex challenge that affects citizens, businesses, and public institutions. Moreover, traditional forms of crime are increasingly taking on more hybrid dimensions, where digital tools and platforms are used to facilitate or enhance criminal activity. This merging of physical and digital methods presents new challenges for crime prevention and emphasizes the need for integrated prevention strategies that involve both technological and societal domains.

As one of the most digitalized societies in the world, Denmark faces both unique opportunities as well as heightened vulnerability when it comes to IT-related crime. The widespread use of digital services in everyday life

makes it all the more important to implement preventive measures that can protect citizens and institutions from IT-related crime. This heightened exposure is reflected in recent crime statistics, which point to a rise in reported IT-related offenses. Between 2022 and 2024 alone, the number of self-reported IT-related economic crimes in Denmark increased by 82.7%, from 147,000 cases in 2022 to 274,000 cases in 2024.¹ This trend highlights the urgency of addressing digital threats through both formal and informal collaboration across sectors.

Self-reported IT-related Economic Crimes in Denmark (2018–2024)



Integrating Formal and Informal Efforts in Crime Prevention

Effectively preventing online fraud draws on a combination of formal structures and informal networks, each contributing with distinct roles and perspectives. A wide range of actors – including public authorities, private companies, and civil society organizations – are engaged in preventive efforts. This cross-sectorial approach reflects the complexity of the landscape, where no single actor holds all the necessary tools or insights.

Informal responsibilities and networks play an important role alongside formal actors. While formal structures provide legislation and regulation – such as the legal obligations of the police, banks, telcos, and government agencies – informal collaboration often involves universities, industry associations, and civil society organizations. These actors typically engage in prevention through research, awareness campaigns, education, and cross-sectoral partnerships.² Social media platforms – including marketplaces, chat rooms, and dating fora – too, hold a

¹ Danish Ministry of Justice (2025) [The Danish Victimization Survey 2005-2024 \(in Danish\)](#)

² The Danish Crime Prevention Council (2024) [Roles and Responsibilities in Preventing Online Fraud Against Citizens \(in Danish\)](#)

key responsibility in preventing online fraud. They can be engaged through voluntary agreements, encouraging proactive measures to detect and disrupt fraudulent activity.

As part of the Danish National Strategy for Cyber and Information Security, such cross-sectorial collaborations are not only encouraged but seen as essential. The strategy, developed by the Danish Government, provides the overall framework for cybersecurity in Denmark and emphasizes the importance of shared responsibility. It highlights the need to raise awareness among citizens, strengthen digital competencies across all levels of education, promote mutual learning between public and private sectors, and support the development of targeted initiatives such as training courses, digital information campaigns, and accessible learning materials.³

The Danish Crime Prevention Council: A Central Partner in Cross-Sector Collaboration

In this landscape of actors, responsibilities, and initiatives The Danish Crime Prevention Council plays a central role. The council brings together relevant authorities and organizations to collaborate on crime prevention and enhance public safety. It contributes to the public and political agenda, by providing knowledge- and research-based insights into crime statistics and prevention. Furthermore, from July 1st to December 31st, 2025, The Danish Crime Prevention Council holds the presidency of the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) during the Danish EU-Presidency. The theme of the Danish EUCPN chair is the prevention of online fraud targeting citizens. This focus builds on the council's ongoing work in the field, which has so far been realized in a range of initiatives and collaborations.

The Committee of Citizens' Digital and Daily Safety

In March 2023, a committee under The Danish Crime Prevention Council was established with the key focus of strengthening Danish citizens' online safety. Committees of this kind, and their work, play a key role in enabling the council to act as a bridge-builder between sectors, through different collaborations and shared initiatives. By facilitating dialogue and sharing research, the council helps ensure that crime prevention strategies are not only effective but also holistic and sustainable. This approach is particularly important in the context of economic cybercrime, where the threat evolves rapidly and no single actor can tackle the problem alone.

As part of the committee's broader work, it developed and, in October 2024, published the report *Roles and Responsibilities in Preventing Online Fraud Against Citizens*, which aims to strengthen prevention efforts by mapping key actors and their responsibilities in preventing online fraud. The report is based on Social Network Analysis drawn on comprehensive desk research, a national survey of 1,000 adults, and a total of 27 qualitative interviews with experts and practitioners from public, private, and civil society sectors. The findings show that while many citizens feel personally responsible for protecting themselves against online fraud, they often overestimate their ability to do so. Moreover, a large share of the population does not know where to seek help,

³ Danish Government (2021) [Danish National Strategy for Cyber and Information Security](#). A new version of the strategy is expected launched in 2025.

and most victims do not report incidents. Consequently, the report emphasizes the need for clearer responsibility guidance and more coordinated prevention efforts.⁴

Youth-Focused Crime Prevention Initiatives

Preventing children and young people from becoming involved in economic cybercrime is a key focus area for The Danish Crime Prevention Council. The council has previously collaborated with partners holding both formal and informal responsibilities in preventing economic cybercrime. This includes a campaign to prevent youth involvement in money mule activities, such as incidents where young people are tricked or lured into transferring funds through their accounts or withdrawing cash in exchange for a small amount of money.⁵ The campaign resulted in teaching materials for primary and secondary education, developed in cooperation with the police, Finance Denmark, and local youth prevention professionals⁶

Additionally, the council is currently developing a research project focused on preventing online youth delinquency, including emerging phenomena such as crime-as-a-service and violence-as-a-service.

Research on Elderly Citizens and Contact-Based Fraud

Another initiative is a current collaboration with Roskilde University, aimed at gathering knowledge about elderly citizens' vulnerability to contact-based fraud. Through qualitative interviews with a number of elderly citizens across Denmark, the project explores the step-by-step process of how victims experience contact-based fraud, such as phishing, smishing, and vishing. The project investigates how criminals impersonate trusted authorities – like banks or the police – to manipulate victims, transfer large amounts of funds or share personal bank and identity credentials with criminals. Through these interviews, the project gathers real-life cases to better understand the emotional and financial consequences of such scams. The findings will be published in a publicly available report to support future prevention efforts targeting vulnerable elderly.

Fraud Task Force

In addition to research collaborations, in 2024, The council participated in a national task force, gathered by Finance Denmark, aimed at addressing the escalating challenge of online fraud. The task force was established to conduct a comprehensive 360-degree analysis of the methods, processes, and IT systems exploited by criminals. Its goal was to identify new solutions to the growing threat of online fraud. The task force brought together a wide range of stakeholders and presented 18 concrete recommendations to enhance prevention efforts across sectors. These recommendations include:

- Blocking fraudulent websites more effectively

⁴ The Danish Crime Prevention Council (2024) [Roles and Responsibilities in Preventing Online Fraud Against Citizens \(in Danish\)](#)

⁵ Finance Denmark (2023) [School students must learn about the risk of being used as money mules \(in Danish\)](#)

⁶ The Danish Crime Prevention Council (2025) [Teaching material on youth money mules \(in Danish\)](#)

- Freezing suspicious money transfers
- Increasing public awareness and victim support
- Strengthening cooperation between banks, telecom providers, and the police⁷.

In line with the recommendations of the council's report on Roles and Responsibilities in Preventing Online Fraud Against Citizens, this initiative exemplifies the strength of cross-sector collaboration, where formal and informal actors combine their perspectives to address complex challenges.

⁷ Finance Denmark (2024) [Fraud Task Force: 18 recommendations to curb IT fraud in Denmark \(in Danish\)](#)

A NEW BOOK BY JOHN VAN GRONINGEN – (Former President, Australian Crime Prevention Council)

This is a fascinating memoir of a former sociologist/criminologist with over 40 years of experience in criminal justice. Van Groningen's experience includes working as a prison officer, juvenile corrections officer, researcher, policy analyst, lecturer, consultant as well as being in supervisory, management and executive positions in the United States and Australia. Rather than a chronological memoir, this book provides anecdotes and accounts, often serious, sometimes funny, about life in the prison system.

'He always demonstrated a deep commitment to making prisons better. Early in his career he realised that treating prisoners with respect achieved much better outcomes than resorting to humiliation, the default prevailing method of maintaining control. The revolving door of recidivism is ample evidence of our ongoing failure to interrupt the trajectory of so many prisoners' lives ... John has never stopped trying to deliver dramatic change to our prisons. This book explains why and how, and will be welcomed by anyone else who cares as much as he does.' – Jon Faine

JOHN VAN GRONINGEN

John Van Groningen, a former President of ACPC, is a sociologist/criminologist with experience in criminal justice in both the US and Australia. He holds degrees in sociology and criminology. He has lectured extensively and conducted research in areas such as sentencing, police culture, mental health, gambling, drug use, and corrections. His consultancy work includes projects for government agencies and law reform commissions. He served as Secretary of the Victorian Sentencing Committee and advised the Victorian Attorney General and Minister for Corrections. He was appointed as Superintendent of HM Prison Pentridge in 1974, as Director-General of Corrections in 1992 and as Commissioner of Corrections (Victoria, Australia) in 1994.

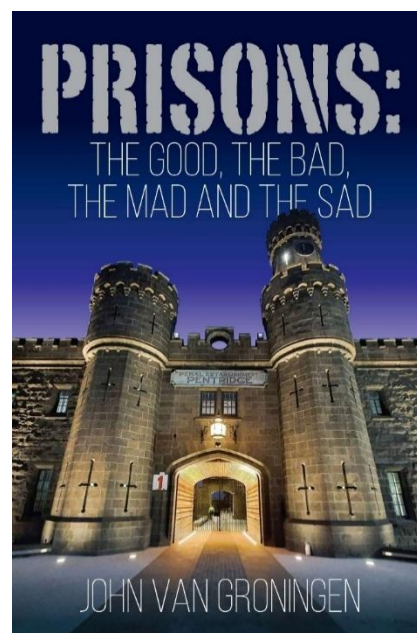
MESSAGE FROM JOHN VAN GRONINGEN

The background of the decision to write and publish a book relates to having read a large number of books about prisons. With rare exceptions these are long on descriptions of facilities, physical infrastructure etc, and very little if any insight and description of prisoners and staff and their activities, duties and stories about them as 'people'—that is as mentioned this book is 'warts and all'.

The rewards program includes signed copies of the book, illustrations or presentations, seminars and workshops to clubs and groups. For national or international presentations webinars can be negotiated and arranged.

I wish to thank all those who have encouraged me to write this book, who have indicated in advance their interest in assisting me to finish the book and have it published. The book will include stories and issues relating to prisons, prisoners and prison officers. Many people appear to be interested in what prisons are really like---what is life like, what are issues and activities that occupy the lives of those who work and live there. Many have doubts as to the accuracy of books written by those who have at best a limited exposure of what prisons are really like. Prisoners who have exposure to one or two prisons, and by staff who have worked at one or two levels in one or two prisons. My motivation to write this book is to 'fill in the gaps' and to describe what prisons are like and how they 'operate'. It includes my almost fifty years of experience in prisons from maximum to minimum security; male and female facilities; adult and juvenile centres, and having worked at all levels from base grade prison officer to Commissioner of a State Correctional system.

I need your help in ensuring that this book is published and available.



I have spent most of my working life in roles, jobs and activities relating to prisons. The book for lack of a better term, is in effect, a trawl through my professional life as a prison officer, prison manager, prison researcher and administrator. It covers my initiation to prisons as a base grade prison officer, in a large medium/maximum prison in California to my role as Commissioner of Corrections of all of the prisons and community correctional centres in the State of Victoria in Australia.

The working title of the book, Prisons, The Good, The Bad, The Mad and The Sad, will include two short introductions: One by a well-known Journalist and the other by an ex prisoner. The cover will include appropriate graphics. (prison related) The book will also include numbers of illustrations to help explain the story.

The purpose of the book is to inform, educate and entertain readers. Readers will learn that there are many stories of prison officers and prisoners that have never 'seen the light of day'. This book is different---this book will give you glimpses, stories and insights into prisons that will assist you to conclude, that there are aspects of prisons that are a layer below what has been written about prisons, prisoners and others—and surprise, surprise, an in depth look at "warts and all" at prisoners and prison officers.

Rewards will include: Signed copies of the book and signed copies of illustrations from the book. Depending on the quantity of the assistance by prospective purchasers of the book the author will make presentations to clubs, groups University Seminars etc.

This book like a number of others as well as a range of projects is being 'crowdfunded'---to put it bluntly I am seeking your assistance to offset some (it would be great if it was all) of the expenses involved in getting it to this stage.

I thank you for your support and look forward to publishing and sharing this book with you.

John Van Groningen 'The Boss'

DOWNLOAD A SAMPLE

<https://www.hybridpublishers.com.au/product/prisons-the-good-the-bad-the-mad-and-the-sad/>

PREVENTING CRIME – AN IMPORTANT NEW BOOK ON CRIME PREVENTION

Crime and Justice Seventh Edition

By Ben Livings, Katherine McLachlan, Nerida Chazal, Rick Sarre

Crime and Justice: A Guide to Criminology begins exactly where a critical teaching text should – by challenging the very concept at the centre of the discipline. From this foundation it builds into a comprehensive and accessible introduction to key topics in crime and crime control that embraces complexity and debate, avoiding a common tendency to oversimplify. Over-stretched lecturers and tutors will particularly welcome the probing questions and well-chosen resources, case studies and recommendations for further reading provided with each chapter.

Professor Leanne Weber

With its recurring Ned Kelly-themed cover, *Crime and Justice: A Guide to Criminology* has earned its reputation as the leading Australian textbook for undergraduate and postgraduate students embarking on a journey of discovery into all things criminological. The contributors are prominent academics engaged in research-informed teaching all over Australia; and so, they have an appreciation for knowing how to inspire student readers. As prominent researchers in their field they are at the forefront of national if not international criminological debates.

Fully revised and updated, this seventh edition offers an exhaustive guide to criminal justice and criminology that can be readily adapted to any university course. It covers a wide array of topics including: different forms of crime – from hyper-visible street-level offences to less visible ‘corporate’ crimes perpetrated in office towers; who commits crimes (and why); the experiences of victims of crime; and how society seeks to combat and reduce crime and victimisation.

This seventh edition covers more contemporary subjects too, such as globalisation and crime, environmental crime, and cybercrime. It also includes a new section dedicated to engaging with the key critical and emerging issues in criminology today, such as re-shaping youth justice, and decolonising criminology.

Crime and Justice: A Guide to Criminology 7th edition is essential reading for students of criminal justice, criminology, penology, policing, sociology, justice and society studies, and legal studies. Practitioners and workers in agencies (both government and non-government) who are engaged in criminal justice issues would also be well-served by this text.

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HISTORY CORNER

Anti-Social Behaviour Seminar, Adelaide, March 2004

In March 1994 the South Australian Branch of the Crime Prevention Council, in conjunction with the Local Government Association of South Australia, conducted a seminar on “Anti-Social Behaviour” at the Prince Alfred Room of the Adelaide Town Hall and attended by representatives of the South Australian Police, the Transit Police, the Attorney General’s Department, the Adelaide City Council and many metropolitan Councils including the Adelaide Hills Council, the City of Burnside, the Campbelltown City Council, the City of Charles Sturt, the City of Holdfast Bay, the City of Marion, the City of Mitcham, the District Council of Mt Barker, the City Of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters, the City of Onkaparinga, the City of Playford, the City of Port Adelaide, the Enfield City of Prospect, the City of Salisbury, the City of Tea Tree Gully, the City of Unley the Corporation of the Town of Walkerville, and the City of West Torrens.

The Meeting followed a similar seminar conducted some years earlier on the Graffiti problem

Representatives of each organization attended spoke about the problems in their jurisdiction, and what they are doing about them, and in particular their successes

In this way each organization attending had the benefit of learning from others what works and what does not, thus helping all in their approaches to reducing crime and keeping their society safe.



Members of the South Australian Branch Executive during the 1990s-early 2000s

