Campus Crime and Security Maintenance Workshop

In recent years, there has been a gradually increasing trend in the number of criminal incidents within the campus. This has not only deepened the fear of parents and students in general, but also added more variables to the maintenance of social order. In order to effectively respond to the issues of campus crime, maintenance of security, and strengthening of the community's attention to this social phenomenon, we should rely on government agencies, experts and scholars, civil societies and others to engage in common discussion so as to make an in-depth analysis and forge consensus regarding the campus crime and security maintenance.

The office of Student Affairs at National Chung Cheng University will bring together Crime Research Center, Department of Criminology and Taiwan Society of Delinquency Research and Prevention for the "Campus Crime and Security Maintenance Seminar" to be held on Sept. 23, 2013 (Monday) at the National Chung Cheng University International Conference Hall. We have invited domestic practices and academic experts with long-term commitments to the issues of campus crime, safety maintenance, prevention as well as rectification to submit updates of research and recommendations regarding campus crime and maintenance of security and raise prevention measure research report for the issues of campus crime and security maintenance. In so doing, we hope to propose a set of the latest recipes and countermeasures concerning the issues of current Taiwan campus crime prevention and security maintenance.

If anyone interested in this conference, please surf the website: http://goo.gl/LxuRpo
On World Drug Day, the message is "Make health your 'new high'"

26 June 2013, the world will commemorate the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, an occasion to drive home the message that drug use can take a heavy toll on health and well-being. UNODC has long been at the forefront of awareness campaigns about the dangers posed by traditional drugs such as cannabis, heroin, cocaine and amphetamine-type substances.

Today, however, there is an alarming new drug problem. Demand has soared for substances not under international control, which are posing significant public health challenges. Therefore, the 2013 UNODC global awareness campaign "Make health your 'new high' in life, not drugs" aims to inform the public, particularly young people, about the harmful effects of new psychoactive substances (NPS). Sold openly, including online, these untested concoctions can be far more dangerous than traditional drugs.

Marketed as "legal highs" and "designer drugs", NPS are proliferating at an unprecedented rate. Nicknames, such as "spice", "meow-meow" and "bath salts" mislead young people into believing that they are indulging in low-risk fun with no risk of getting hooked. "Herbal highs" and "plant food" are among the names given to plant-based stimulants, which include salvia divinorum and khat. The total number of such substances, already estimated to be in the hundreds, is growing steadily. Mixtures of NPS bought unknowingly by users have caused unpredictable and sometimes disastrous effects.

Due to sheer number of new drugs arriving on the scene almost weekly, the adverse effects of these uncontrolled substances and their addictive potential may be poorly understood. The difference between a "safe" and toxic dose can be minute and NPS have been associated with delirium and violent behaviour.

Everyone has a part to play in protecting the youth of the world from dangerous substances. UNODC leads the World Drug Campaign to raise awareness about the major challenge that illicit drugs pose to society as a whole, and especially to young people. The campaign aims to mobilize support and inspire people to act against drug abuse.

*This paper is from:
Teens Mix Prescription Opioids with Other Substances

Nonmedical use of prescription (Rx) opioids by teens remains high, and a new study shows that 7 out of 10 teen nonmedical users combine opioid medications with other drugs and/or alcohol. This puts teens at much greater risk of overdose.

7 out of 10 teen nonmedical users combine Rx opioids with other substances¹

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<td>marijuana</td>
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<tr>
<td>alcohol</td>
<td>52.1%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>amphetamines</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
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The substances most commonly co-ingested were...

Teens who reported co-ingestion of Rx opioids with other drugs were²...

- 8X more likely to report abusing marijuana
- 4X more likely to report being drunk ≥ 10 times

24% of teens that usually or always combine Rx opioids with marijuana or alcohol³

24% | 15%
---|---
Marijuana | Alcohol

¹McCabe et al., Drug Ab. Dep., 2012; ²Compared to no past year nonmedical use; ³Among nonmedical users of Rx opioids
Abusing prescription opioid pain relievers is a major problem among young people, and a new study shows users are combining those drugs with other substances. In data from the annual Monitoring the Future survey for the years 2002-2006, 1 out of 8 high school seniors reported having used prescription opioids nonmedically; 7 out of 10 nonmedical users reported combining prescription opioids with at least one other substance in the past year. Marijuana and alcohol were the most common (58.5% and 52.1%, respectively), followed by cocaine, tranquilizers, and amphetamines (10.6%, 10.3%, and 9.5%).

Teens who mix prescription opioids with other drugs are four times as likely as non-users to report frequently getting drunk and are eight times as likely to be marijuana users. Twenty-four percent of teens who take prescription opioids nonmedically say they usually or always combine it with marijuana.

Opioids are dangerous when taken other than as prescribed, and combining with other drugs compounds the risks. The new research findings highlight the importance of addressing combined drug use in interventions to prevent substance abuse in young people.

Top Graph: Seven out of ten teen nonmedical users combine opioids with other substances. Past year frequency of co-ingestion of prescription opioids and other drugs among nonmedical users of prescription opioids. Co-ingestion with marijuana was reported by 58.5%, with alcohol by 52.1%, with cocaine by 10.6%, with tranquilizers by 10.3%, and with amphetamines by 9.5% of teens.

Bottom Graph: Bar chart showing percent of teens that usually or always combine Rx opioids with marijuana (24 percent) or alcohol (15 percent).

This paper is from:
In this paper, the necessity, importance and strategies of the prevention of drug abuse for adolescents are discussed in respects of medicine, policy, legislation and current situation of drug abuse.

1. Nature of drug addiction. From the pharmacology, toxicology of drugs and numerous examples, we can know that anyone who experiment with drugs would get addicted. Once addicted, one is difficult to be completely cured or even cannot get rid of drugs all life long. Modern medicine has proved that drug addiction is a chronic encephalopathy with a high tendency of recurrence. In terms of consequences, addiction has a long duration and poor prognosis, and is apt to relapse and seriously harmful to society. For such a stubborn illness, prevention is very important. Theoretically, if appropriate preventive measures are taken to eliminate or reduce the incidence and prevalence of drug abuse cases, drug abuse, demand and trade will be reduced and drug market will be shrunk. Therefore, prevention not only protects citizens' health and young people from the invasion of drugs, but also is one of the most effective and economical anti-drug measures or policies.

2. Drug-abuse prevention plays an important part in the United Nations anti-drug policy. The United Nations attaches great importance to prevention and consider that the implementation of effective anti-drug measures depends on the reduction and elimination of the incidence of drug abuse which relies mainly on prevention. In 1993, International Narcotics Control Board stressed the importance of "drug demand reduction" strategy with prevention and treatment as the main pillar, which is a key
component and priority of drug control globally and nationwide.

The prevention of drug abuse is of great importance in all three current UN drug conventions. According to article 38 of "Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961" and article 20 of the "Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971", all contracting states should "take all practicable measures for the prevention of abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and for the early identification, treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved". Article 14 in "United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988" says that “the parties shall adopt appropriate measures aimed at eliminating or reducing illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, with a view to reducing human suffering and eliminating financial incentives for illicit traffic”. In 1998, the UN General Assembly at its twentieth special session approved the "Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction", which pointed out that the United Nations requires the commitment of the Member States to provide inputs for the reduction of drug-demand, ensure that drug-demand-reduction programs to cover prevention of the initial drug abuse and reduction of the related consequences, and to establish an evaluation system. The above United Nations anti-drug laws and policies clearly illustrate the role of prevention (more accurate-prevention system) in drug abuse prevention, harm reduction and overall anti-drug, which includes primary prevention (for the initial drug abuse, reduction of the incidence of new cases), secondary prevention (early detection and early treatment) and tertiary prevention (prevention of drug abuse related disability and reduction of the harm of drug abuse).

3. Susceptibility of drug abuse population. Adolescents are at high risk of drug abuse, which has a direct relationship with their physiological and psychological characteristics such as strong curiosity, poor critical thinking ability and social experience, and vulnerability to the impact of peer groups, etc. These
features combined with bad friendship and false cognition of drugs make adolescents easy to blindly follow and imitate the fashion of drug abuse. Moreover, the psychosomatic development characteristics which determine the weak abilities of control and regulation of their own behaviors, impulsive and reckless behaviors, being emotional and irrationality are risk factors for drug abuse. These characteristics would result in more serious consequences of drug abuse to adolescents: firstly, adolescents are immature physically and mentally and suffer from greater harm by drugs; Secondly, to maintain a drug habit after addicted requires enormous economic costs which will inevitably lead to illegal crimes; Thirdly, adolescents are sexually active and many drugs will produce a strong sexual stimulation and hallucinogenic effects on the central nervous system, which will inevitably lead to group sexual promiscuity among abusers, which aggravates the spread of HIV or AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STD) besides deviant behaviors and crimes of sexual violence. Many teenagers experimented with drugs under the influence of friends, leaving life-long regret.

4.Current situation of drug abuse. Globally, drugs has spread in the past two decades, which has become a serious public health and social problem to both developed and developing countries, although great efforts has been made to control drugs but has limited effects. According to a report by UN Office on Drugs and Crime Affairs in 2009, the global drug trafficking involves more than 170 regions, and 130 countries have drug consumption problem. 149 to 272 million people (accounting for 3.3 to 6.1% of the global population) aged 15 to 64 used illicit drugs worldwide, mainly composed of young people under the age of 35, at least once in the past year. In terms of the consequences of abuse, a huge drug-abuse group leads to a great demand, which, in turn, stimulate drug cultivation, manufacturing and trafficking. This grim reality with other today's global economic, cultural and social issues will have
a negative impact on people, especially young people's thinking and behavior, and act as a contributing factor for the abuse of psychoactive substances. It is noteworthy that in recent years, many developing countries are repeating some drug abuse related problems that Western countries ever experienced. It can be expected, in many developing countries, abuse of tobacco, alcohol and other addictive substances will become a serious social problem and public health concern. Drug abuse and AIDS have become double threat and challenges to these countries. Prevention is the most important measures to address this challenge.

The above four characteristics determine the importance and its practical significance of education to carry out drug prevention. In respect of the above characteristics and public health prevention strategies, primary prevention is the most important measure, that is, to educate and persuade those with no exposure to drugs, in particular young people, not to try drugs under any circumstances, even occasionally.

Epidemiological survey found that 80% of drug abusers started to use drugs at an age below 35, and the motivators includes a lack of proper awareness, curiosity, peer influence, blind pursuit of the "novel stimulus", pursuit of some “fashion " and seduction. The pursuit of stimulus, the need of ease of emotion, as well as intense excitement and hallucinogenic effects of drugs (especially the new synthetic drugs), meet some people’s pathological or abnormal demand mentally, physically and sensorially. Studies have shown that in a society without a sound, effective preventive intervention mechanism, drug abusers will increase exponentially, especially at the early stage. To solve
these problems, we need to further strengthen the awareness of drugs among the public and adolescents. The following three aspects should be done: The first is science education, and we should disseminate the knowledge of drugs (including addiction and harmful consequences), to the public, especially young people. Health education should be carried out in various forms according to the characteristics of different groups of audience, easily accepted by young people. The second is to carry out legal education with anti-drug publicity and strengthen legal awareness. Third, schools, families and the whole society should pay attention to educating and guiding young people to establish a healthy and correct outlook on life and values, fight against some evils of society and keep away from bad peers.

Characteristics of new-type drugs should be taken into consideration in order to satisfy the needs of current prevention and promotion of new anti-drug situation. The Public should be encouraged to participate in anti-drug education so that our drug prevention and education can be accessible to the community, the family, and the classroom, which indeed becomes an important basic course. At the same time, guide the public and young people with a positive healthy social lifestyle, which contains not only health education and health promotion, but also education on establishing a positive conception of life and values. In short, prevention education should include comprehensive management, rely on and mobilize the masses, so as to address both its symptoms and root cause and achieve effects, and truly implement the prevention principle of drug control policies.
II. The U.S. medical profession discovered an anti-hyperactivity drug that can cure drug offenders’ addiction

Zheng KunWu
Secretary General of Taiwan Correctional Association

R.O.C. modalities: Regarding drug offenders, “exemption from punishment does not take away guilt”. Drug offenders are identified as “sick offenders” and are both patients and “prisoners.” According to the provisions of the “Drug Control Act”, offenders addicted to smoking or injecting drugs should be sent to specialized rehab premises for rehab and physical therapy. After a successful rehabilitation, they can avoid the implementation of jail sentences. This is the legal basis on which the government initially prepared to establish the drug rehab village (rehab center) and is also one of the great new creations of criminal policy in Taiwan. Whether it is a separate monitoring rehab or drug rehab center model, there are three stages in the addiction counseling rehabilitation process: There are “adaptation period”, “psychological counseling period”, and “social adaptation period”, each lasting for about four months of treatment. Therefore, successively set up four separate rehab centers in northern, central, southern, and eastern Taiwan, such as Xindian Rehab Center, Taichung Rehab Center, Kaohsiung Drug Abuser Treatment Center, and Wuling Rehab Center. Most of the modalities take this as a rehab counseling process.

However, due to the physiological factors of drug abuse, generally after drug users take cocaine, Cocaine molecules first enter the nasal cavity and then pass through the blood-brain barrier into the brain (many therapeutic macromolecules are unable to pass the BBB, which is a regulatory interface that exists between the capillary blood vessels in the brain and spinal cord and nerve tissue), followed by the dopamine transporter (its basic function is to transport dopamine into the cell to control synaptic dopamine secretion on the brain membrane within the area of appetite, sexual desire, and other senses of joy controlled by the brain) entering the cell to exchange the release of dopamine.

The major role of the neurotransmitter is played by an area called “nucleus accumbens”. This area is full of neurons that manufacture and respond to dopamine. If
neurons in this area are stimulated by dopamine for a prolonged period, they will continue to produce a euphoric feeling, and this is the cause of addiction.

However, the drug rehab used the methadone substitution therapy. Because it has many side effects and appears to be outdated, to replace methadone, advanced countries have switched to free oral injections that have no side effects, and extended the efficacy of buprenorphine. Drug addicts using this drug to detoxificate must do so by their own expense. Allegedly, one week of acute and chronic treatment needs thirty thousand yuan, and one year requires at least a few hundred thousand yuan. The Government has also strengthened the functions of the “Drug Prevention and Control Center”. From 2006 onwards, 25 counties and city governments in Taiwan established the “Drug Prevention and Control Center”, adopting task forces and undertaking roles of “case managers”, so the Rehab Center should cooperate with the city and county’s Drug Prevention and Control Center, aimed at reducing the incidence of drug users’ recidivism.

Today, the medical profession also found the new prescription of the third generation to reduce drug addiction, namely Ritalin, which was originally a drug used to treat attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), because recent studies of U.S. Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai have shown Ritalin to be the savior of cocaine addicts. The role of this drug in the brain is similar as that of cocaine, but is neither addictive nor detrimental to the body. It can be effectively used in the preliminary treatment stage. Dr. Irwin Goldstein used magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans of 18 cocaine addicts for experiment and found that patients taking Ritalin can effectively block a certain part of the brain and control the link of habits and addiction. It can also strengthen the link of another part of the brain, control emotions and behavior and enhance the patient’s restraint from cocaine.

Ritalin is used in addiction treatment. Like those who rely on nicotine gum to quit smoking, Ritalin is an alternative that allows addicts to quit gradually. Ritalin can control brain circuits and stimulate the secretion of dopamine in the brain, a similar role as that played by cocaine. Furthermore, Ritalin can also inhibit neural pathways, blocking cocaine addicts’ cravings.

In addition, Ritalin primarily used to treat hyperactivity disorders also had a considerable effect on narcolepsy patients. Ritalin makes hyperactivity disorder patients focus, adjusts the balance of dopamine in the brain and affects the secretion of serotonin to slow the symptoms of ADHD. And similar to the role of cocaine in the brain, Ritalin has an immediate effect on cocaine addicts. This study will be continued in the future. We expect to develop a more generic drug and alternative medicine for rehab.

Note: This English version is translated by editorial office according to the Chinese version, authorized by the author.
I. Observe Status of Juvenile Drug Use from the Perspective of Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Brigade

Yueh-Chung Ma, Assistant Professor of Department of Criminology

Chih-Hung Lin, Chiayi County Zhuqi Substation Investigation Squad captain

A. Problematic Issue

In recent years, juvenile drug use has become increasingly serious. This study lays particular emphasis on law enforcement officers in the first line, and takes members of Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Brigade, the police unit specializing in juvenile criminal cases work, as the research object to try to clarify the status of juvenile drug use. The research method adopts qualitative research and a purposive sampling method. Through this researcher’s personal connections serving in various counties and cities or colleague recommendations, the method of semi-structured interviews is conducted with police specializing in investigation of juvenile drug use. Taking into account urban-rural gap, four police officers are separately interviewed with very rich practical experience from Hsinchu City, Taichung City, Chiayi County and Chiayi City.

B. Research findings

1. Motivation for the drug use is not for the pursuit of pleasure

Notably, the respondents said that to their knowledge the juvenile experience of initial use was not good. Juvenile used drug primarily in order to express high capability to their peer groups and show their mettle. Of course, many drug-using teenagers were tempted by drug abuse or got addicted out of curiosity. The existing legal deterrent effect is insufficient to affect the motivation for juvenile drug use.

2. The locations and types of drug use

Mostly in KTVs, motels or pubs. Types of drug use: ketamine, ecstasy, GHB and meow (Mephedrone, MiaowMiaow).
3. The level of family control

Some parents cannot accept their children taking drugs, are unwilling to cooperate and take an indulgent attitude, resulting in more serious consequences. Secondly, parents should pay attention to their children's friends, schedules and online behavior.

4. The investigation level

Campus urine tests are a concern, because they may affect a school’s reputation or impede principals’ promotions. It is easy to make ketamine. It is cheap plus the penalties are not severe. This has caused a flood. Probation officers’ visits cannot be implemented, so that interviewees use the window period to circumvent drug testing and inspection.

C. Conclusion

Simple juvenile drug use should be clearly defined in the criminal justice system in order to facilitate the promotion of policy and legislative planning. Secondly, the control objects should be separated into the categories of "general juveniles", "juveniles who are likely to take drugs", "juveniles taking drugs". Prevention and treatment of juvenile drug abuse should be advanced from the present "confirmation of drug abuse" to "potential danger of taking drugs" in order to plan prevention actions. Then, according to different objects, carry out different prevention measures. For example, by way of advocacy, you can implement advocacy via different ways for different objects. Secondly, we should set Juvenile Drug Prevention Act for simple drug abuse in juveniles, or teenagers in danger of taking drugs, via a "victim" approach immediately protect such juveniles. We should also assess the likely reasons for juvenile drug abuse. The courts should formulate tailor-made ways of protection for them on a case-by-case basis, and impose drug education courses. Additionally, immediately isolate the adverse environment, so that juveniles have space and time to review their own behavior. By isolating them from relatively poor environment and, at the same time, generating strong constraints on their external environments, change may be produced for juvenile who have been taking drugs. It can also bring about a deterrent effect for the young generation intending to take drugs but not yet taking them. Finally, the central government should specifically stipulate a budget to facilitate an all-out effort to promote this policy.

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II. National crime victimization and government to maintain law and order satisfaction telephone survey in the first half of 2013

The Crime Research Center at National Chung Cheng University, conducted a major telephone interview survey on security-related topics in the first half of 2013. The convener was the Director of Crime Research Center, Professor Shu-Lung Yang. Deputy conveners were Director of Public Opinion and Market Research Center, Professor Wen-Da Lo and Director of Department of Criminology, Professor Jui-Lung Cheng. The survey period was from July 1 to 5 and 8 to 10 2013, and on July 31 2013. The National crime victimization and government to maintain law and order satisfaction telephone survey in the first half of 2013 announced that its findings in Taipei.

In the survey, 66.6% of respondents said that Taiwan’s overall security situation in the first half of 2013 was bad, but that 83% of people felt safe in residential areas and communities. Regarding satisfaction in the case of judicial proceedings, the interviewees holding a questioning attitude toward the court hearing cases accounted for 80.4%. The survey results came second lower than the previous times; furthermore, nearly 70% of people agree that if the driver refuses to take the breathalyzer test, blood tests can be enforced. The survey found that interviewees holding a questioning attitude of the court hearing cases accounted for 80.4%. The survey results came second lower than previous times. Around 80% of people questioned judges’ fairness and impartiality in trials. In addition, people holding a questioning attitude regarding public prosecutors’ impartiality and fairness in investigations of cases accounted for 74.5%. In addition, public satisfaction with the police in maintaining law and order is 48%, a decline by 2.2% over last year’s survey, but within the error range. In addition, the center conducted an investigation interview of people on “the satisfaction with the government to rectify corruption” aspects. The public satisfaction accounted for about 27.1%, which means 72.9% of the public are not satisfied. The relevant departments responsible for fighting corruption should be vigilant and actively fight corruption. As for the people’s views on major security issues, 50% to 70% of citizens affirmed that government agencies do act on fraud prevention, but 78% of people in the country are not satisfied with
government agencies as a gatekeeper for food hygiene and safety. In addition, the survey found that 84% of people in Taiwan, the highest proportion yet, are still “not in favor of abolishing the death penalty.” The survey found that 64.7% of the people have confidence with the effect of the National Police Agency’s current implementation of law enforcement against drunk driving to curb drunk-driving accidents. Secondly, about 70% of the public agree that if the driver refuses the breathalyzer test, blood tests can be enforced, so people still look forward to the relevant units to be able to increase and enforce criminal responsibility for drunk driving to deter drunk driving from happening again. The theft, violence, and fraud victimization situations are under control. Crime victimization prevalence of the public or the family members who suffered from actual theft is 6.7%. In fraud crimes, 2.6% have suffered from fraud.

The findings and conclusions of this study for the government and law enforcement agencies to improve social security, improve people’s life safety, and public satisfaction with public order have great significance. According to the survey results, the following recommendations were made for consideration: 1. The traditional crime situation in Taiwan was shown to be under a state of stable control, but continuous attention should be maintained; 2. Government fraud prevention has seen initial success, but its active control should continue; 3. Strengthen law and order act on detoxification, drug enforcement, and guarding against drugs, and establish drug decriminalization discussion platform to facilitate the exchange of public opinions; 4. People continued to have a poor perception of the credibility of the judiciary, so the directorate should exercise supervision, strengthen personnel to speak and act cautiously, and be untainted; 5. Strict enforcement of drunk driving should continue to be strengthened and advocated; 6. Most people still support the death penalty, but issues of executions should be handled with care and respect for those with different opinions; 7. Rectifying corruption measures should strengthen advocacy and anti-corruption; 8. Food hygiene inspections should be implemented to strengthen advocacy and immediately release messages about harmful substances.
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