



The Swedish Police Authority
National Operational Department
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Police work in socially disadvantaged areas in Sweden. Impact of drugs on urban crime



Swedish Police
National Operational Department

From a global context



At the UN Summit on 25 September 2015, the world's heads of state and government adopted 17 Global Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The countries of the world have committed themselves to leading the world towards a sustainable and equitable future, beginning on 1 January 2016 and continuing until 2030.

17 sustainable development goals (SDG:s)



Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Development in Sweden



During the last decade, a negative development has occurred in the Swedish society, and specifically in some cities.

- An increase of gang related conflicts, violence and murders in some neighbourhoods.*
- Repeated riots occurred where the citizens in the neighbourhood turned against the police and other representatives of the government.*
- Inhabitants, and victims of crime in the neighbourhoods were less motivated to report crime and cooperate in investigations*



The neighbourhoods



The neighbourhoods, where the phenomenon often occurred, were generally linked to a political housing reform in Sweden, which was carried out between 1965-1975. The reform included the construction of 100 000 apartments per year, within a ten year period.



Approach

”To solve a problem you have to be aware of it, be able to identify it and understand what causes it!”

Research

“Citizens affected by socioeconomic disadvantages have less capacity to develop their human abilities.

Consequently, neighbourhoods affected by socioeconomic disadvantages have less capacity to handle social problems (social risks)”.

Prof. Per-Olof Hallin, 2015, Malmoe University, Urban studies

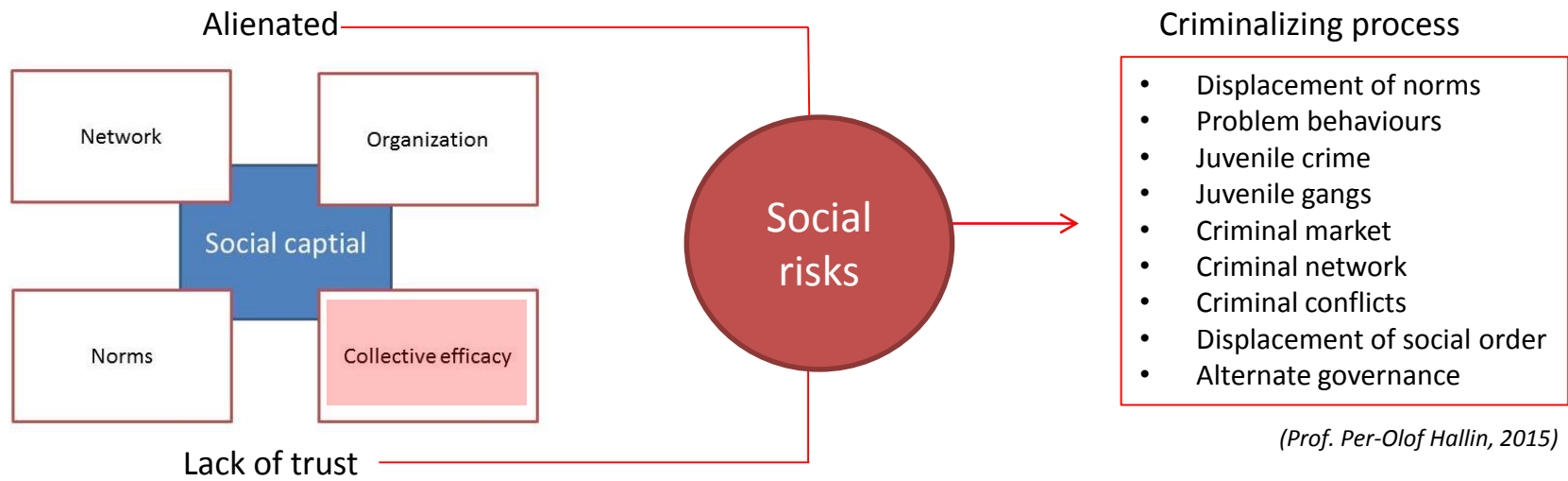
Findings & conclusions

Findings:

- The neighbourhoods where affected by social risks – decrease in social control – increased social disorder and crime
- Weak institutions – inadequate response to citizens needs – decrease in institutional trust – decrease in reporting crime
- Citizens' impression of the situation - power vacuum - criminals controlled the neighbourhood

Effects:

- Citizens' feeling of being abandoned
- Decrease in collective efficacy
- Social problems were cultivated over time
- Increased arena in the neighbourhood for young people to develop problem- and criminal behaviours.
- Criminal structures and criminal markets were established which also affected the social order in the neighbourhood.



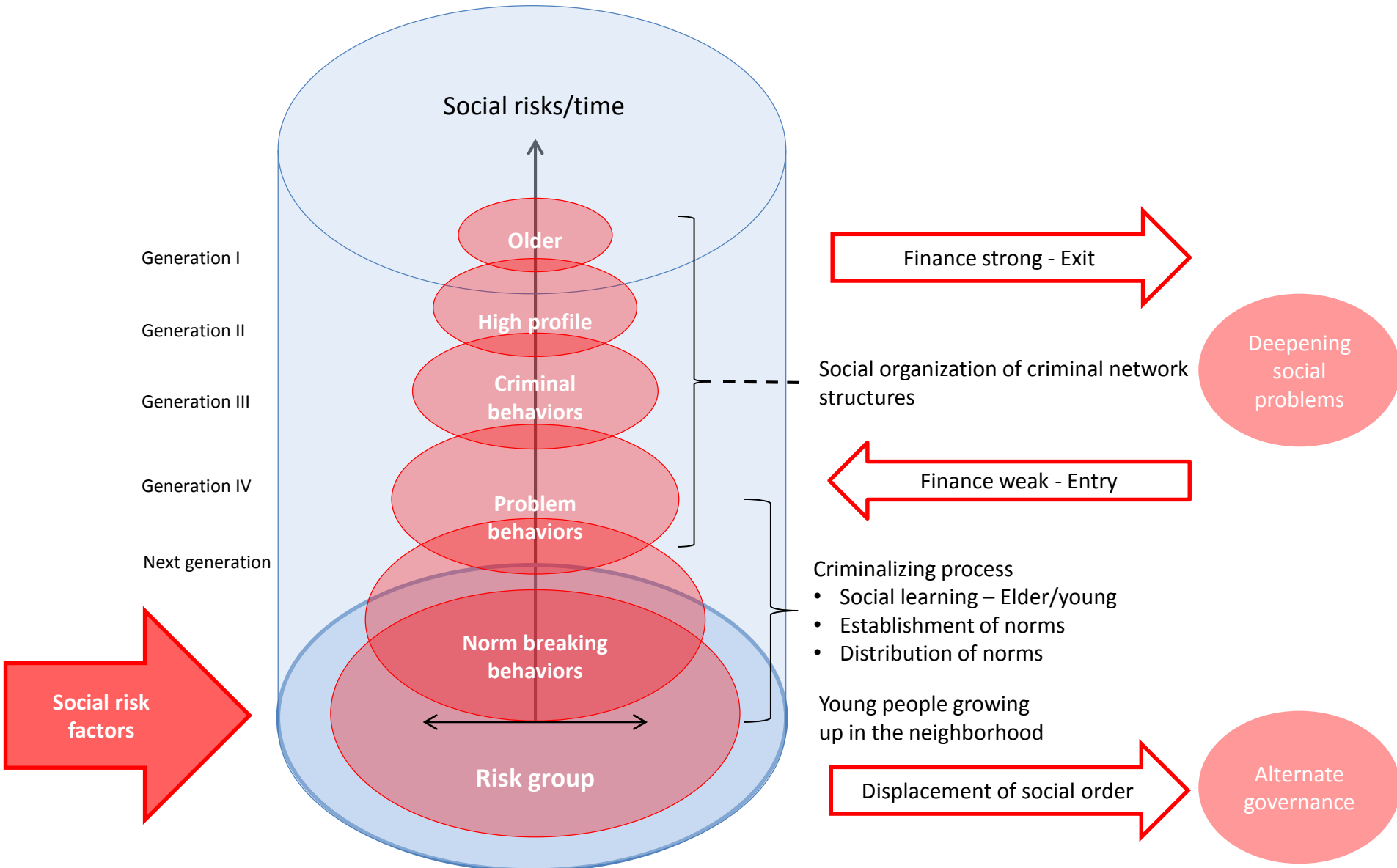
(Prof. Per-Olof Hallin, 2015)

(Prof. Robert Putnam, 1993)

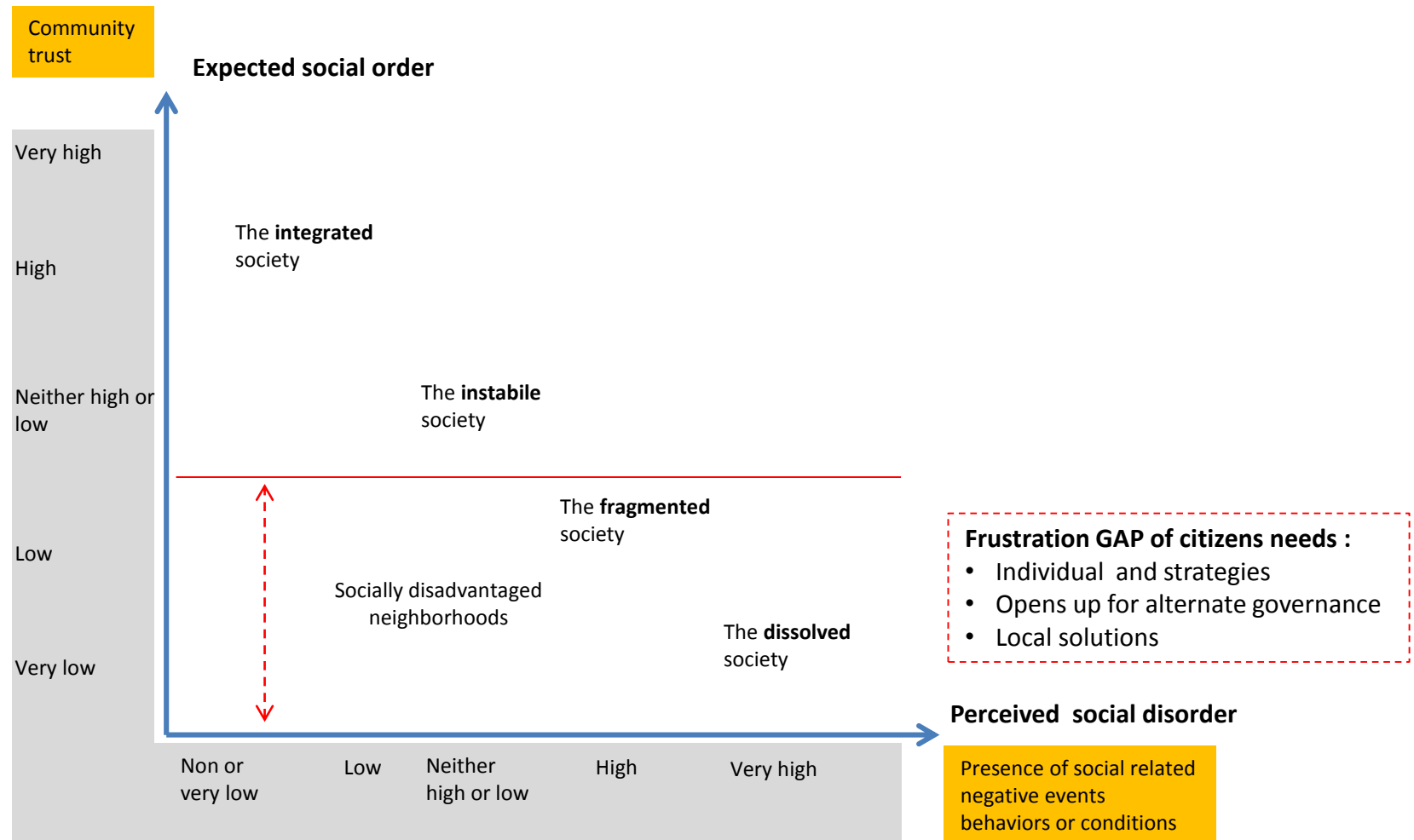


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Social organisation of criminal structures



The impact of social risk factors and how it affect citizens view of social order in the neighborhood can be described as different situational conditions in society.



The status in Sweden

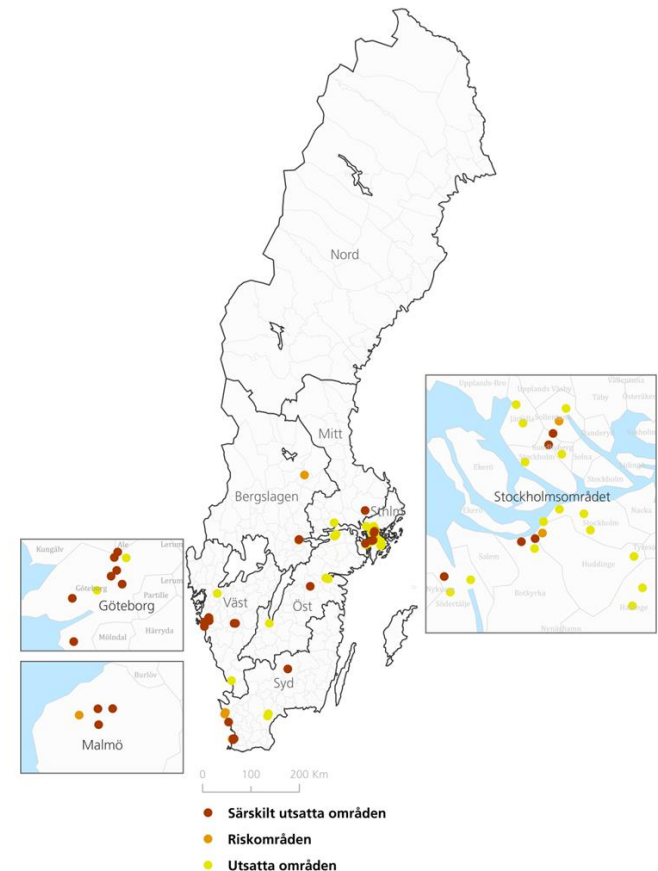
61 socially disadvantaged areas has been identified

23 are defined as particularly disadvantaged and 6 are at risk to become particularly disadvantaged.

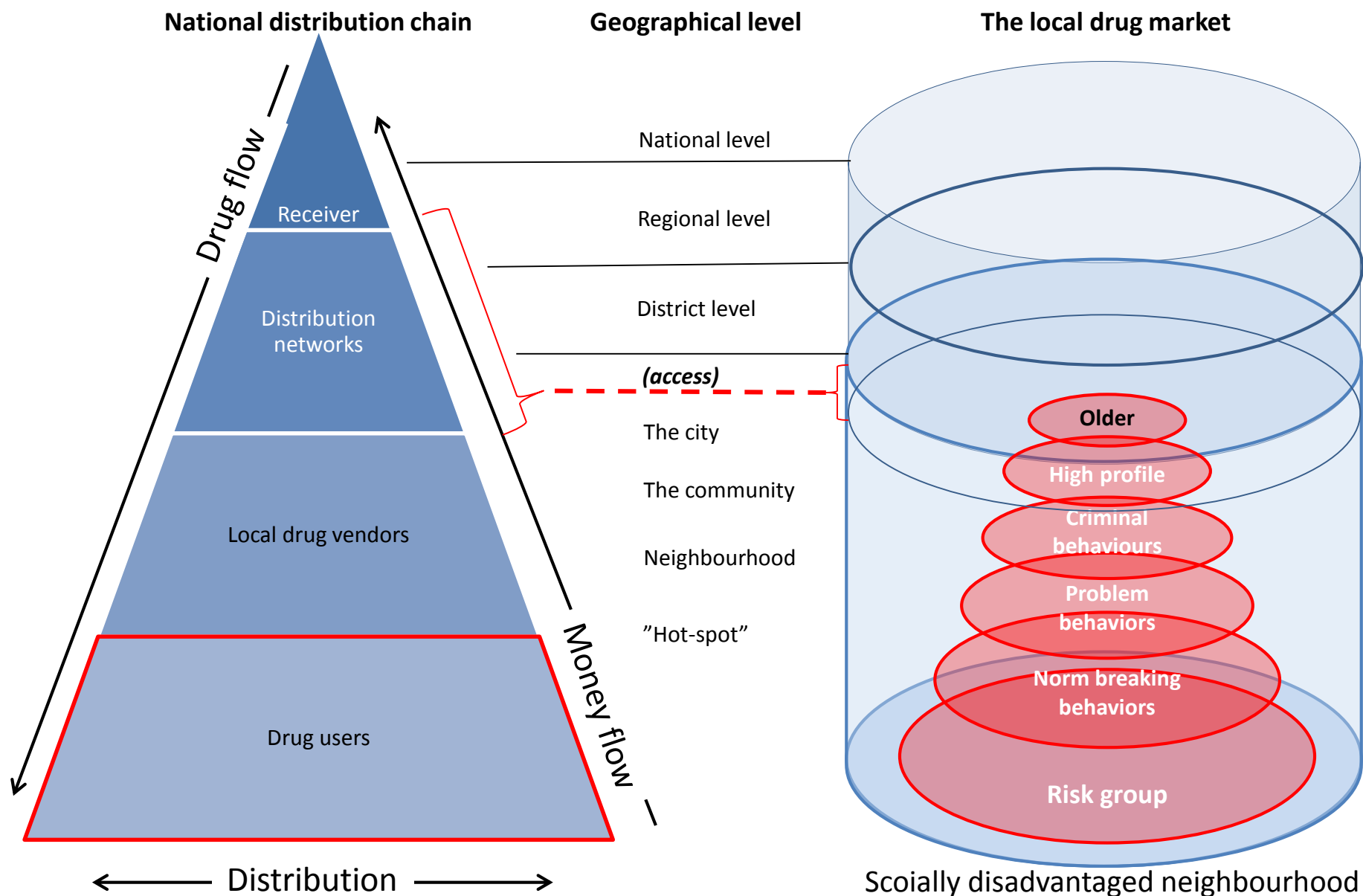
Characteristics of a particularly disadvantaged area :

- *Open drug scene (61)*
- *Potential threats against the citizens from criminal networks, and criminal structures*
- *Conflicts between criminal network which leads to shootings and use of explosives*
- *Presence of systematic threats and violence against witnesses and victims who report crime*
- *Presence of alternative and informal governance structures*
- *Presence of extremism that affects citizens*
- *Presence of radicalization (63%)*
- *High concentrations of criminals*

Institutional effect: The police can not sustain law and order



Connection between national distribution and the local drug market in social disadvantaged neighborhoods in Sweden



Den brottsliga verksamhet som bedömts som det största problemet



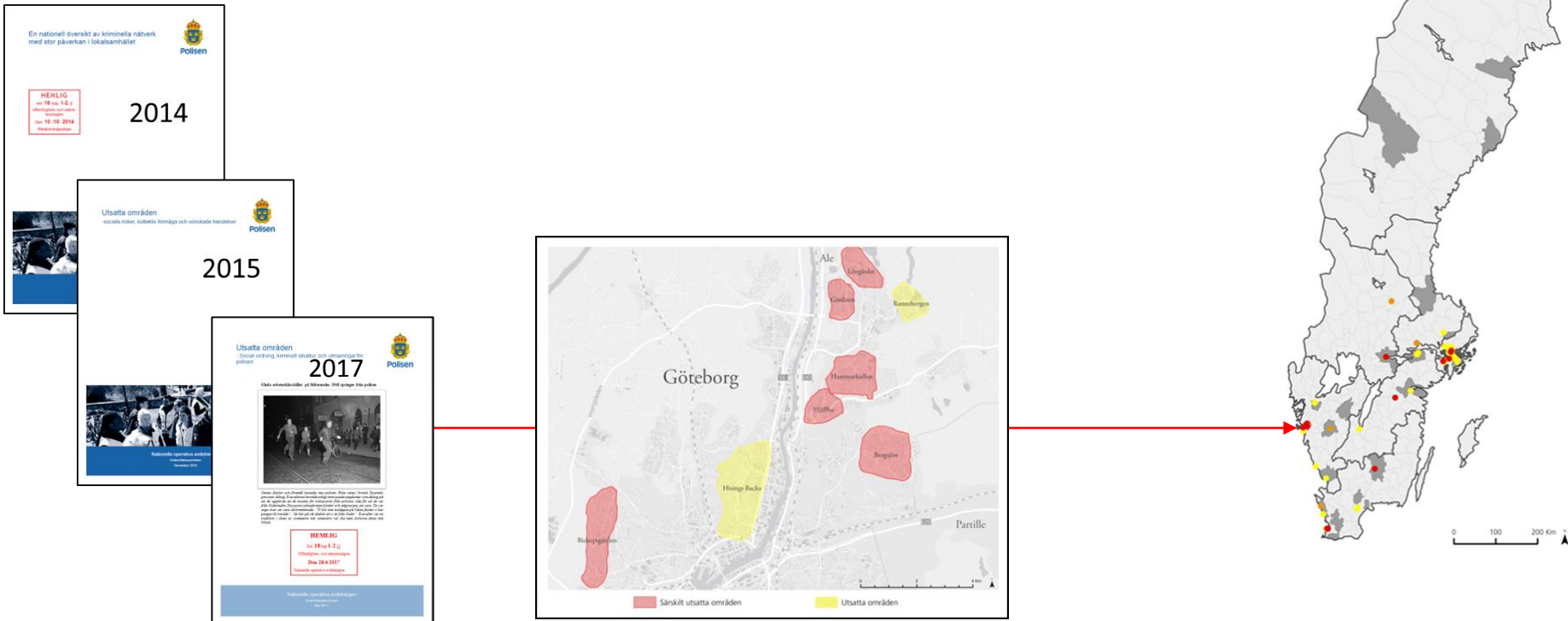
Noted and concluded effects with presence of open drug scenes in all 61 socially disadvantaged neighborhoods .

- affects the development of problem behaviors among children and young people – more crime and criminal elements in the neighborhood
- affects the social normative order among citizens and criminals in the neighborhood – alternate governance
- affects the number of young people who becomes drug vendors - contributes and strengthens the criminal structures
- affects development of hot spots and the criminal market – pull factor to criminal interests in the neighborhood -
- affects criminal conflicts, violence and safety – pull factor to territorial behaviors, competition between vendors
- affects next generation – more children at risk to grew up with parents with drug problems

The swedish approach to sustainable development –
integrating research to facilitate cooperation towards
joint goals.

To structure, and enhance cooperation between institution and local stake holders and to ensure continuity of activities towards joint goals , the solution was to implement a theoretical research framework into the Swedish concept of ILP and community policing. This created a police ability to identify both problems and causes in affected neighbourhoods, in cooperation with local stakeholders.

“A uniform crime mapping tool to identify neighbourhood affected by social risks”.



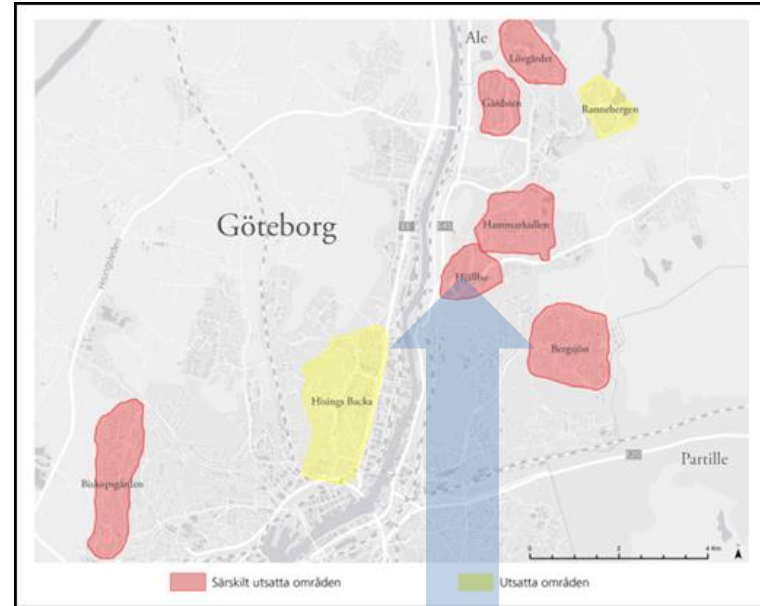
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Methodical approach in practice!

Methodology

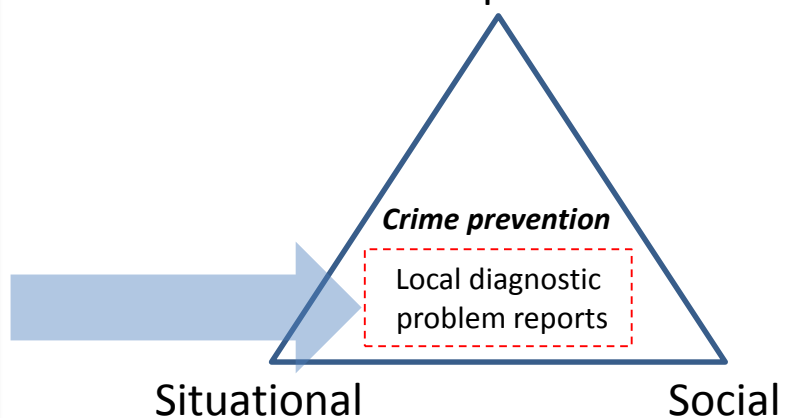


Identified neighborhoods/problems



1.1 Boendemiljö och säkerhet - Polisens lokala lägesbild (del I)								
I	II	III	IV Sociala risker manifesteras					
Skyddsvärt	Riskområde	Riskfaktor	Socialt oönskade händelser och brottsföreteelser i boendemiljön som motverkar social utveckling i området	Omfattning				
				1=Inget problem; 2=Litet problem; 3=Problem; 4=Stort problem; 5=Mycket stort problem				
				1	2	3	4	5
	1.1 Bostad	1.1.1 Hemmet	a. Inbrott/inbrottsförsök/hemmet					
			b. Inbrott/inbrottsförsök/förråd - garage				X	
	1.1.2 Bityrmmen	a. Angrepp på trappdörr						
		b. Önskat spring i trappuppgång						
		c. Ungdomsgång/uppehåller sig vid trappuppgångar						

Structural cooperative needs



Implementation of research to achieve sustainable development

Researched theoretical framework - community social development								
Society objectives	Sustainable social development						Social Effect chain	
Valuable and worth protecting	Social capital			Fundamental human abilities			Trust and safety	
Risk areas	Respect of governmental values and value systems (democracy/human rights)	Functional governmental systems and institutional functions in society	Environmental safety and security	Personal security and safety	Employment/income	Health	Citizens trust	
Researched conceptual theoretical framework - detecting and assessing intelligence led								
Objectives chain	Social risk and threat management						Effect chain	
Valuable and worth protecting	Logical frame work						Sustainable social development	
Level I Impact/overall society objectives	3. Preventing organized crime in the community			1.Community safety	2. Preventing norms that facilitates problem behaviours		Society trust	
Level II Outcome/instituional cooperative objectives	3.1 Criminal structures	3.2 Criminal businesses	3.3 Criminal threats against governmental structures	1.1Safe homes	1.2 Safe neighbourhood	1.3 Safe social meetingpoints in the neighbourhood	Community trust	
Level III Cooperative/results	Co-operative community social risk and threat management						Institutional/trust	
Level IV Input/Output	Specific Social risks (causes) - preventive activities						Police manage their tasks	
Community Social development/impact of social disadvantage factors								

Community policing - cooperating, acting and preventing

Pre-conditions for sustainable social development

Police focus preventing social risks and criminal effects

Community policing - cooperating, acting and preventing

Causal relationship



2. Norms that facilitate problem behaviours

The evaluated problems in the template also act as a bonding link between the intelligence process and the management of community police work to prevent social risks and organized crime.

1.1 Neighbourhood environmental safety and security - Impact of social risks and threats (pt I)									
I	II	III	IV Social risks						
Valuable and worth protecting	Risk areas	Risk factors	Social related disorder, behaviours and criminal elements that affects social development in the community.	Impact					
				1=No problem; 2=Minor problem; 3=Problem; 4=Great problem; 5=Large scale problem					
				1	2	3	4	5	
1. Citizen needs -Neighbourhood safety and security	1.1 Realestate	1.1.1 House/apartmenet	a. Burglary/burglary attempt - home			X			
			b. Burglary, burglary attempt - garage/storage room					X	
		1.1.2 Bi-areas	a. Repeted wreckings on entrance doors to appartementbuildings					X	
			b. Unwelcome traffic in stairwells in appartenet buildings					X	
			c. Juvenile gangs residing close to entance to apartment buildings				X		
		1.2 Neighbourhood	1.2.1 Social disorder	a. Unwelcomerecess driving with motorbikes			X		
	b. Grafiti/vandalism					X			
	c. Precence garbage and trashes					X			
	d. Arsons					X			
	e. Precens of juvenil gangs						X		
	1.2.2 Kriminella firsteeler		a. Precense of criminal networks			x			
			b. Drug trafficking			x			
			c. Riots, caused by social stress		x				
			d. Thearts and violence in public		x				
			e. Shootings		x				
			f. Explosions	x					
			Neighbourhood	shops, shopping malls, squares	a. Precense of "hot-spots"				
	b. Precense of open drug scene								
	c. Public use of drugs								
	d. Haunt for juvenile gangs								

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3. Organized crime

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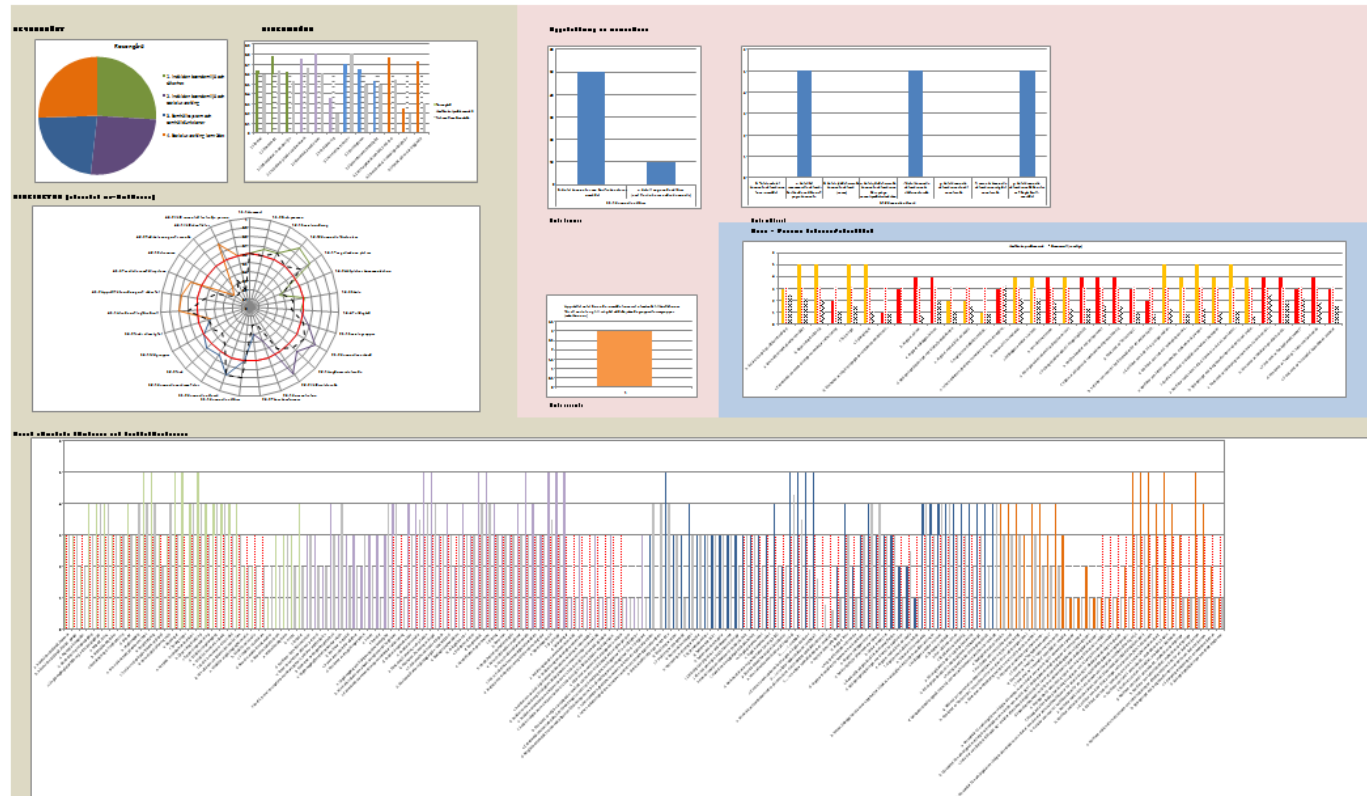
4 . Effects

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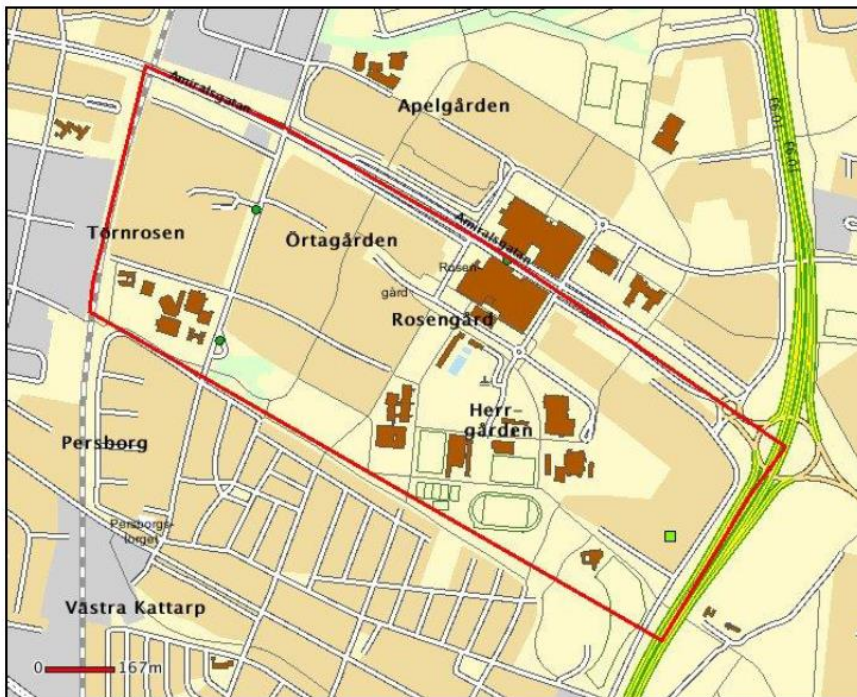
The “dashboard tool” to visualize the diagnostic report
- showing different levels of impact in a neighborhood

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Abkürzungen/Sinnzuordnung zu Bedeutung zu verdeutlichen und Sinnzuordnung zu Zählverfahren (Motto ist logisch logisch ist nicht sinnvoll ist es notwendig zu, ist)



Rosengård (particularly disadvantaged area)

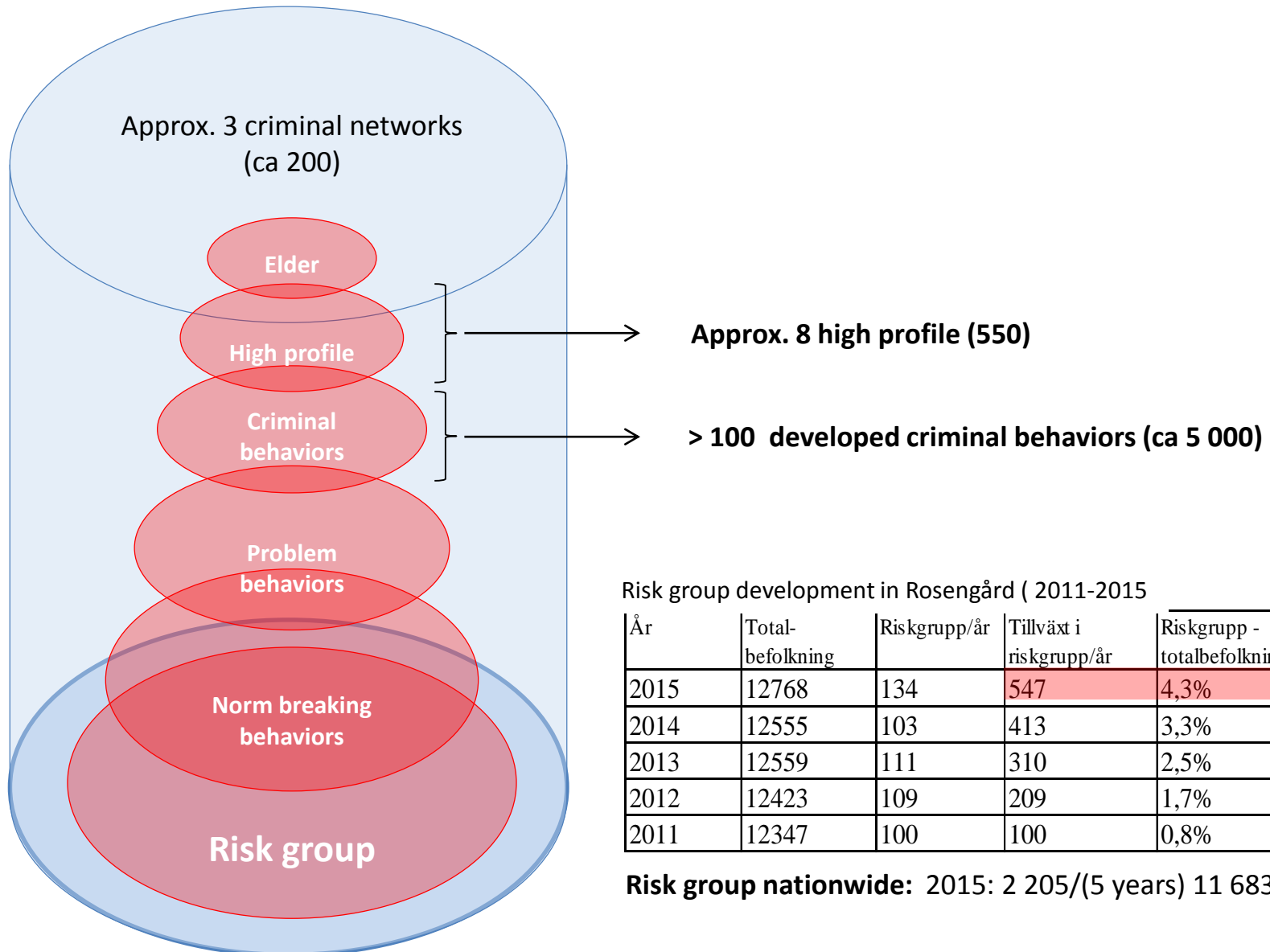


Lokala förutsättningar	
Antal invånare	12 432
Andel in-/utflytt	34,56 %
Boende i hyreshus	99 %
Andel ej godkänd grundskola	49 %
Sysselsatta	27,70 %
Brott per capita	0,88
Antal resande	5

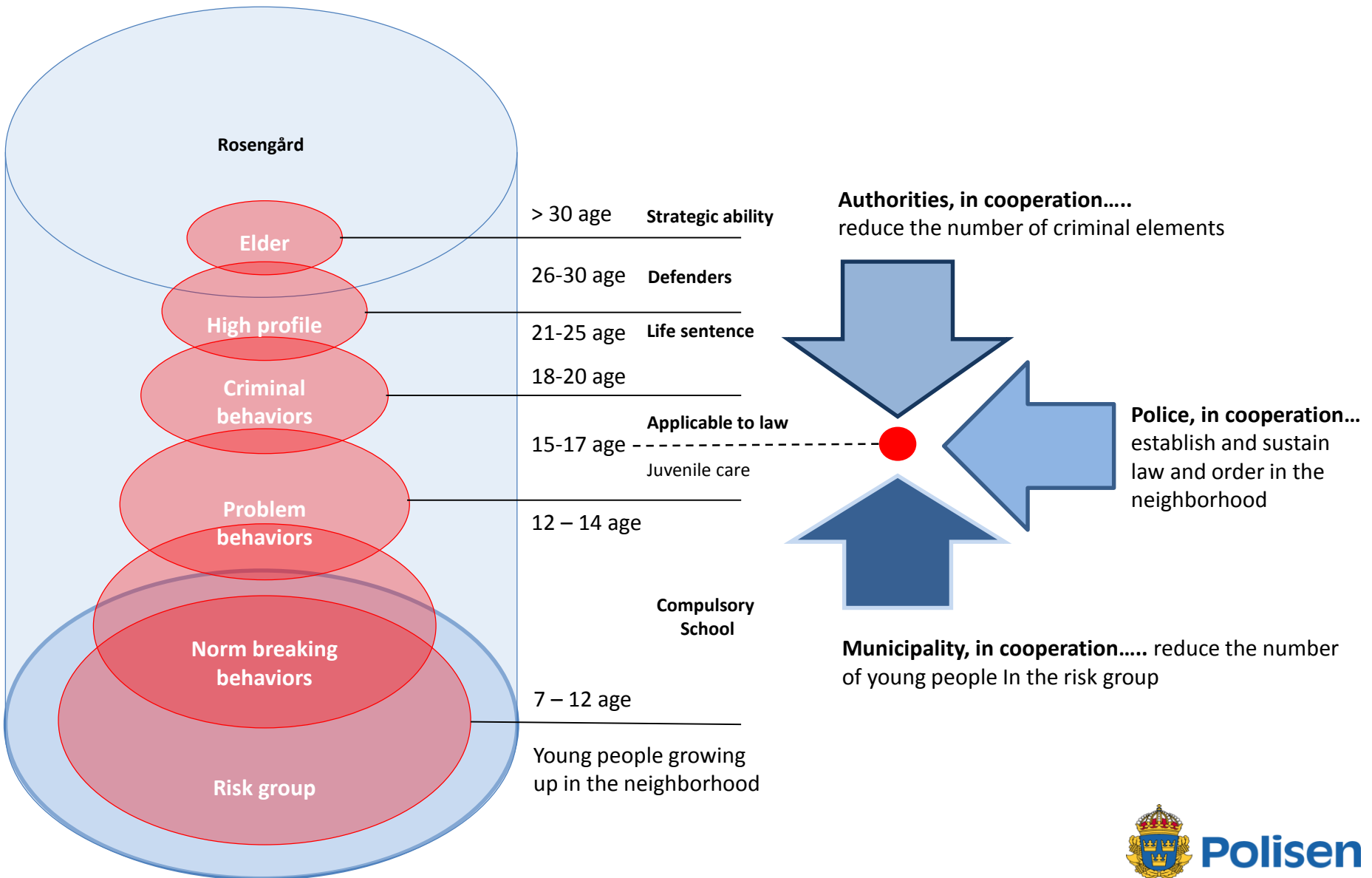
Grad av utsatthet	Särskilt utsatt
Utvecklingstrend i området	→
Polisiära initiativ/åtgärder	↑



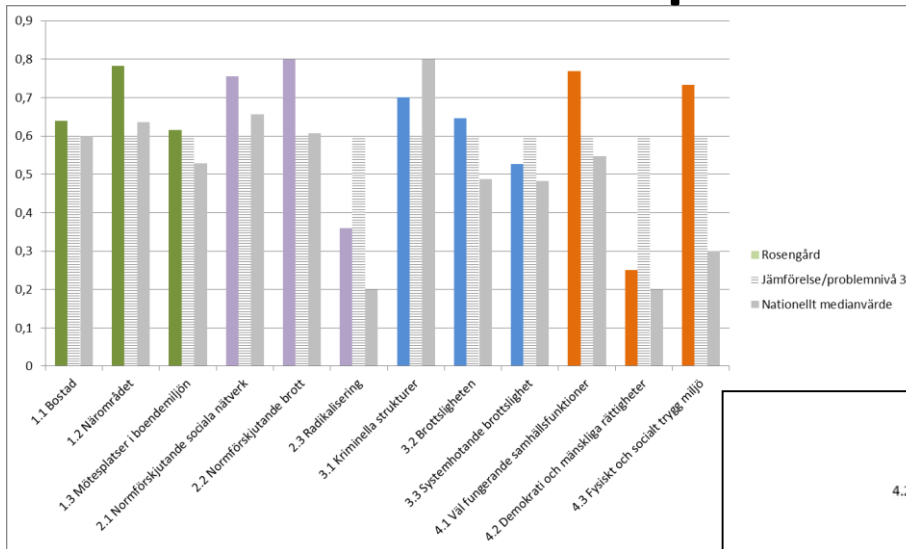
The local problem and numbers in Rosengård



Strategic cooperative needs, abilities and responsibility

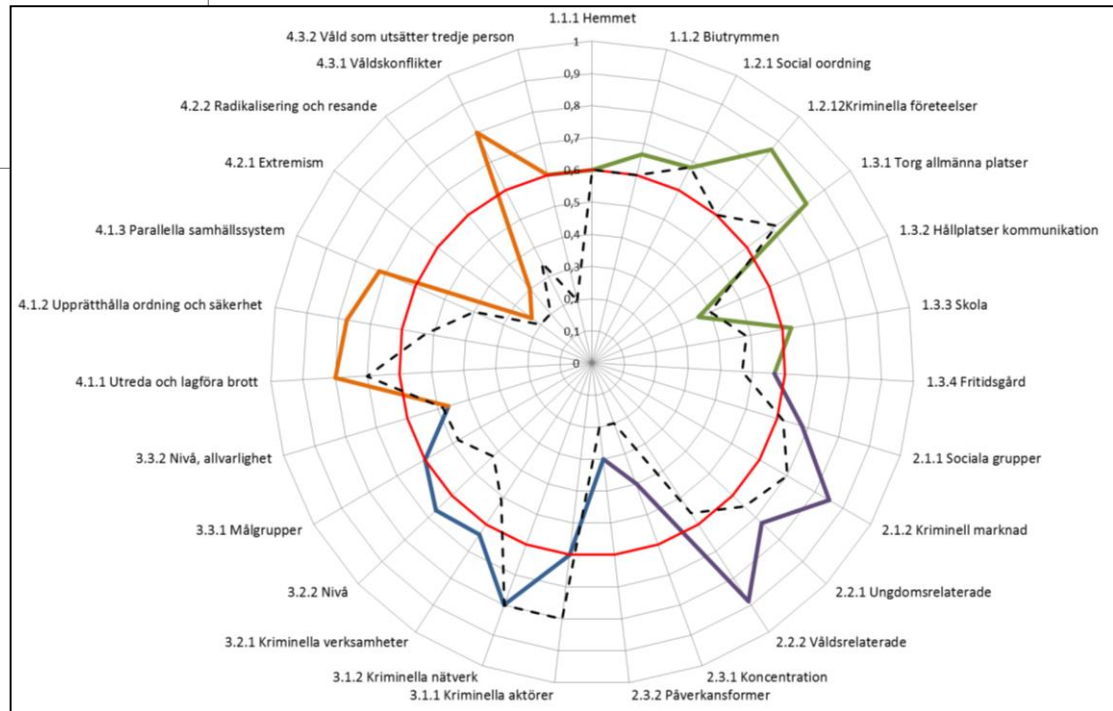


Visual diagnostic problem reports of risk impact in Rosengård

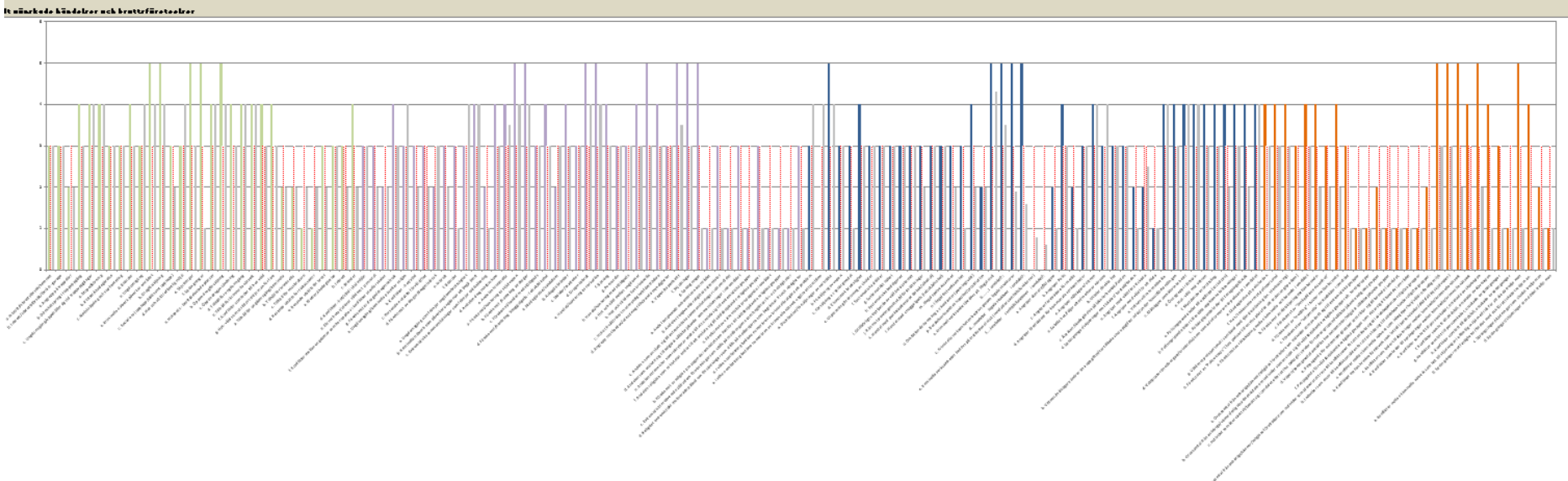


Impact in risk areas

Impact of risk factors



What causes the impact of risks (problems)in Rosengård?



To think about!

- There is a close relationship between impact of social risks in neighborhoods and social organization of criminal structures, as well as radicalization.
- Sustainable development in socially disadvantaged neighborhoods takes time, and can only be achieved through cooperation between local stakeholders and governmental institutions towards shared goals.
- Cooperation is enhanced by a shared view of the problem among stakeholder and institutions, before discussing responsibilities and actions.
- In social disadvantaged neighborhoods, actions has to aim at both causes and effects to handle the problem

Questions?

Thank you for your attention!

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Expected results from the concept

The methodology is generic and can be adapted and combined with other initiatives.

Short term:

- Increased ability to monitor nation wide development of disadvantaged areas
- Increased capacity to structure and prioritize institutional- and cooperative actions to prevent development of disadvantaged areas, organized crime and radicalization.
- Increased capacity to manage resources and cooperative activities nation wide to prevent social risks, organized crime and radicalization in the community.

Long term

- Increased capacity to follow up and evaluate activities, results and effects nation wide
- Increased capacity to set up programs towards sustainable development goals with counterparts
- Increased capacity to reduce impact of organized crime in the community and risks of terror acts from radicalization

