Police work in socially disadvantaged areas in Sweden.
Impact of drugs on urban crime
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!”
“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.

Swedish Police
National Operational Departement

(Prof. Per-Olaf Hallin, 2015)
Social organisation of criminal structures

Social risks/time

Risk group

Norm breaking behaviors

Problem behaviors

Criminal behaviors

High profile

Older

Social risk factors

Generations:
- Generation I
- Generation II
- Generation III
- Generation IV
- Next generation

Social organization of criminal network structures

Criminalizing process:
- Social learning – Elder/young
- Establishment of norms
- Distribution of norms

Young people growing up in the neighborhood

Displacement of social order

Finance strong - Exit

Finance weak - Entry

Deepening social problems

Alternate governance
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.

Frustration GAP of citizens needs:
- Individual and strategies
- Opens up for alternate governance
- Local solutions

Perceived social disorder
Presence of social related negative events behaviors or conditions
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 cannot sustain law and order.
Connection between national distribution and the local drug market in social disadvantaged neighborhoods in Sweden.

- National distribution chain
  - Drug flow
    - Receiver
    - Distribution networks
    - Local drug vendors
      - Drug users
  - Money flow

Geographical level:
- National level
- Regional level
- District level

The local drug market:
- Older
- High profile
- Criminal behaviors
- Problem behaviors
- Norm breaking behaviors
- Risk group

Socioeconomically disadvantaged neighborhood

"Hot-spot"
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 stakeholders 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”.

Swedish Police
National Operational Departement
Methodical approach in practice!

### Methodology

#### Identified neighborhoods/problems

- **Social oönskade händelser och brottsföreteelser** i boendemiljön som motverkar social utveckling i området

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV Sociala risker manifesteras</th>
<th>Omfattning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Socialt oönskade händelser och brottsföreteelser i boendemiljön som motverkar social utveckling i området</td>
<td>1=Inget problem; 2=Litet problem; 3=Problem; 4=Stort problem; 5=Mycket stort problem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Hemmet**
- **Inbrott/inbrottsförsök/hemmet**
- **Inbrott/inbrottsförsök/förråd - garage**

- **Angrepp på trappdörr**
- **Oönskat spring i trappuppgång**
- **Ungdomsgäng/uppehåller sig vid trappuppgångar**

- **Mopedkörning**
- **Klotter/skadegörelse**
- **Nedskräpning och sophantering**
- **Bränder**
- **Ungdomsgäng**

- **Kriminella nätverk påverkar området**
- **Drogförsäljning**
- **Social oro (upplopp/våld)**
- **Hot och våld i offentlig miljö**
- **Skjutningar**

- **Hotspots - brottsbelastade platser**
- **Öppen drogförsäljning**
- **Öppen droganvändning**
- **Tillhåll för ungdomsgäng**
- **Tillhåll för kriminella nätverk**
- **Konflikter som leder till hot-våld**
- **Hot-våld som utsätter tredje man för fara**

- **Tillhåll för ungdomsgäng/kriminella**
- **Tillhåll för kriminella**
- **Tillhåll för missbrukare**
- **Resande utsätts för trakasserier**
- **Resande utsätts för brott**

### Structural cooperative needs

**Crime prevention**

**Local diagnostic problem reports**

**Situational**

**Social**
# Implementation of research to achieve sustainable development

## Researched theoretical framework - community social development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Society objectives</th>
<th>Sustainable social development</th>
<th>Social Effect chain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valuable and worth protecting</td>
<td>Social capital</td>
<td>Trust and safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fundamental human abilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives chain</th>
<th>Social risk and threat management</th>
<th>Sustainable social development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valuable and worth protecting</td>
<td>Logical frame work</td>
<td>Community policing - cooperating, acting and preventing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Level I Impact/overall society objectives

1. Safe homes
2. Safe nighbourhood
3. Safe social meetingpoints in the neighbourhood

## Level II Outcome/institutional cooperative objectives

1. Community safety
2. Preventing norms that facilitates problem behaviours
3. Preventing organized crime in the community

## Level III Cooperative/results

Co-operative community social risk and threat management

## Level IV Input/Output

Specific Social risks (causes) - preventive activities

## Pre-conditions for sustainable social development

Police focus preventing social risks and criminal effects

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Community Social development/impact of social disadvantage factors

**Swedish Police**

National Operational Departement
Diagnostic questionnaires
- ”Research intelligence led community policing”

Based on the theoretical framework, four templates have been developed to gather and structure local information within the process of Intelligence led policing.

These templates act as the foundation to a uniform methodology that is being implemented to support police work in the community.

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 environment safety and security - Impact of social risks and threats (pt I)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valuable and work protective areas</th>
<th>Risk factors</th>
<th>Social related disorder, behaviours and criminal elements that affects social development in the community.</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1 Neighbourhood safety and security</td>
<td>1.1.1 House and part owned</td>
<td>a. Burglary/burglary attempt - home x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Burglary, burglary attempt - garage/storage room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Bi-area</td>
<td></td>
<td>a. Repeted wrecks on entrance doors to appartementbuildnings</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Unwelcome traffic in stairwells in appartementet buildings</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Juvenile gangs residing close to enitate to appartement buildings</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Meeting points in the neighbour</td>
<td></td>
<td>a. Unwelcome/recess driving with motorbikes</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Grafiti/vandalism</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Precence garbage and trashes</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d. Arsons</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e. Precen of juvenil gangs</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1 Social disorder</td>
<td></td>
<td>a. Precense of criminal networks</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Drug trafficking</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Riots, caused by social stress</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d. Thearts and violence in public</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e. Shootings</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>f. Explosions</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2 Kriminell marknad</td>
<td></td>
<td>a. Precense of &quot;hot-spots&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Precense of open drug scene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Public use of drugs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d. Haunt for juvenile gangs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Norms that facilitate problem behaviours

### 3. Organized crime

### 4. Effects
The “dashboard tool” to visualize the diagnostic report - showing different levels of impact in a neighborhood.
Rosengård (particularly disadvantaged area)
The local problem and numbers in Rosengård

- **Approx. 3 criminal networks (ca 200)**
- **Approx. 8 high profile (550)**
- **> 100 developed criminal behaviors (ca 5 000)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>År</th>
<th>Totalbefolkning</th>
<th>Riskgrupp/år</th>
<th>Tillväxt i riskgrupp/år</th>
<th>Riskgrupp - totalbefolkning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>12768</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>4,3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>12555</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>3,3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>12559</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>2,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>12423</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>1,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>12347</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0,8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Risk group nationwide:** 2015: 2 205/(5 years) 11 683
Strategic cooperative needs, abilities and responsibility

- **Risk group**
  - 7 – 12 age: Young people growing up in the neighborhood

- **Norm breaking behaviors**
  - 7 – 12 age: Young people growing up in the neighborhood

- **Problem behaviors**
  - 12 – 14 age
  - 15-17 age: Applicable to law (Juvenile care)

- **Criminal behaviors**
  - 18-20 age
  - 21-25 age: Life sentence
  - 26-30 age: Defenders

- **High profile**
  - 15-17 age: Applicable to law

- **Elder**
  - > 30 age: Strategic ability

**Authorities, in cooperation**
- Reduce the number of criminal elements

**Police, in cooperation**
- Establish and sustain law and order in the neighborhood

**Municipality, in cooperation**
- Reduce the number of young people in the risk group
Visual diagnostic problem reports of risk impact in Rosengård

Impact in risk areas

Impact of risk factors

Swedish Police
National Operational Departement
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