"Research intelligence led community policing"
- a swedish concept to manage and prevent the impact of social risks, organized crime and radicalization in the community.
During the last decade, the development in the Swedish society showed a common phenomenon in some cities. The phenomenon included some specific characteristics:

- an increase of gang-related, conflict, violence and murders in some neighbourhoods.
- repeated riots occurred and the citizens in the neighbourhood turned against the police.
- victims of crime in the neighbourhood where less motivated to report and cooperate in investigations.
The neighbourhoods where the phenomenon occurred were generally linked to a political housing reform in Sweden. The housing reform was carried out between 1965-1975 and involved the construction of a 100,000 apartments per year, within a ten year period.
The common link between the neighbourhoods where the phenomenon had occurred, was socio economical disadvantages in terms of:

- Higher rate of unemployment among citizens in the neighbourhood
- Higher rate of citizens dependent of social welfare in the neighbourhood
- Higher rate of young people stopped education after secondary school, due incomplete grades, in the neighbourhood
The conclusion

• Citizens affected by socio economic disadvantages have less capacity to develop their human abilities. Consequently, neighbourhoods affected by socio economic disadvantages have less capacity to handle social problems (social risks). Prof. Per-Olof Hallin, 2015

• The institutions have not been able to fulfil their tasks in these neighbourhoods. Consequently, the impressions by the citizens where that the society has abandoned them.

• The lack of trust and capacity to handle social problems in the neighbourhood has led to a displacement of norms, initially among juveniles which facilitated development of criminal behaviours, criminal markets and criminal structures.

(Prof. Robert Putnam, 1993)

Lack of trust

Social risks

Network

Organization

Social capital

Norms

Collective efficacy

Displacement of norms
Problem behaviours
Juvenile crime
Juvenile gangs
Criminal market
Criminal network
Criminal conflicts

Swedish Police
National Operational Departement

(Prof. Per-Olof Hallin, 2015)
The development process

The process that has taken place can be seen as a cultivation of social problems. The problems have prevented a social development among the citizens the neighbourhoods.

When the process repeats itself over time, crime and presence of criminal structures increase and the trusts for the institutions and feeling of safety decrease.

The citizens feels abandoned and alienated from society which creates a sense of legal vacuum. The legal vacuum creates a platform for alternate "governance" by parallel informal structures who can provide conditional justice, protection and safety.
The status in Sweden

There are 53 disadvantaged areas in Sweden where the police have difficulties to full fill their tasks. Of those areas, 15 are defined as particularly disadvantaged, 6 are at risk to become particularly disadvantaged.

A particulary disadvantaged area includes:

• Potential threats against the citizens from criminal networks-, structures
• Presence of systematically threats and violence against witnesses and victims who reports crime
• Presence of alternate governance
• Presence of extremism that affect citizens
• Presence of radicalization
• High concentrations of criminal elements and the overall effect is that the Police can hardly fullfill their task.

It has also been concluded, that there is a close link between disadvantaged areas and two other phenomenon's:
- radicalization
- and foreign fighters (grey marked zones in the map)
Researched theoretical framework – social risks

**Society objectives**
- Valuable and worth protecting

**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

**Social Effect chain**

**Objectives chain**
- Valuable and worth protecting

**Level I**
- Impact/overall society objectives
  - 3. Preventing organized crime in the community
  - 2. Preventing norms that facilitates problem behaviours

**Level II**
- Outcome/institutional cooperative objectives
  - 3.1 Criminal structures
  - 3.2 Criminal businesses
  - 3.3 Criminal threats against governmental structures
  - 1.1 Safe homes
  - 1.2 Safe neighbourhoods
  - 1.3 Safe social meeting points in the neighbourhood
  - 2.1 Displacement of norms through social networks in the community.
  - 2.2 Displacement of norms through crimes in the community.
  - 2.3 Displacement of norms through radicalising factors in the community.

**Level III**
- Cooperative/results

**Level IV**
- Input/Output

**Pre-conditions for sustainable social development**

**Police focus to prevent social risks and criminal effects**

**Causal relationship**

**Researched conceptual theoretical framework – detecting and assessing intelligence led**

**Researched theoretical framework - community social development**

**Social risk and threat management**

**Logical framework**

**Sustainable social development**
- Social capital
- Fundamental human abilities

**Trust and safety**

**Community policing - cooperating, acting and preventing**

**Swedish Police**

**National Operational Department**
Way forward

Implementation of a national intelligence led process, based on the theoretical framework of social risks, to detect and identify geographical areas with the support of statistics and specific police community reports that indicates:

- where the phenomenon has been established
- where there is a risk of the phenomenon to occur

Additionally:
- To monitor geographical development of disadvantaged areas
- To follow up and evaluate progress in police work to reduce the numbers om disadvantaged areas.
- To identify most frequent problems in these areas
- To identify needs of methodology related to problems
- To identify needs of training related to problems
- To locally follow up activities, results and effects
Implementation of uniform methodology to support community police work

Based on the theoretical framework, templates have been developed to gather information locally in the national intelligence process.

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 environmental safety and security - Impact of social risks and threats (pt I) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 |
| | | a. Burglary/burglary attempt - home | x |
| | | b. Burglary, burglary attempt - garage/storage room | x |
| 1.1 Real estate | a. Repeted wreckings on entrance doors to apartment buildings | x |
| | b. Unwelcome traffic in stairwells in apartment buildings | x |
| | c. Juvenile gangs residing close to entrance to apartment buildings | x |
| | a. Unwelcome/reckless driving with motorbikes |  | 
| | b. Grafiti/vandalism | x |
| | c. Preccence garbage and trashes | x |
| 1.2 Neighbourhood | d. Arsons | x |
| 1.2.1 Social disorder | e. Precence of juvenil gangs | x |
| | a. Precence 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 |
| 1.2.2 Criminals and felons | a. Precense of "hot-spots" | x |
| | c. Precense of open drug scene | x |
| | d. Haunt for juvenile gangs | x |
| | c. Public use of drugs | x |

2. Norms that facilitate problem behaviours

3. Organized crime

Swedish Police
National Operational Department
Expected results from the concept
- "Research intelligence led community policing"

Short term:
- Increased ability to monitor nation wide development of disadvantaged areas
- Increased capacity to prioritize police resources to prevent development of disadvantaged areas, organized crime and radicalization.
- Increased capacity to manage police resources and 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 joint goals with counterparts to handle social risks, organized crime and radicalization in the community
- Increased capacity to reduce: the impact of organized crime in the community and risks of terror acts from radicalization.
Questions?

Thank you for your attention!

kim.nilvall@polisen.se