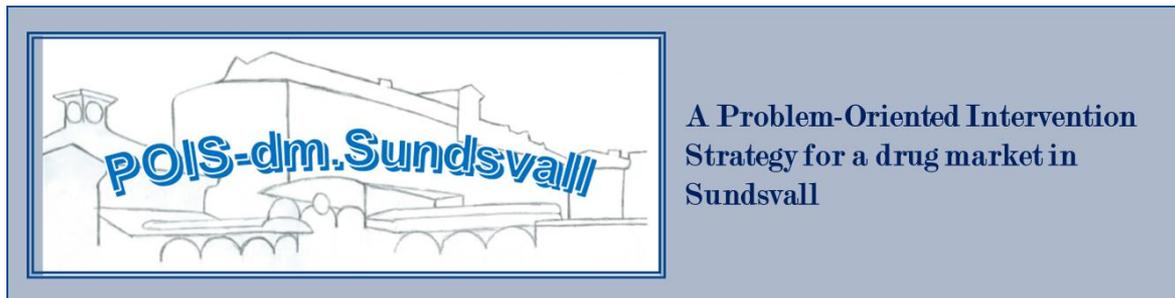




A problem-oriented approach to a drug market in Sundsvall



Stockholm Criminology Symposium, June 2018

Teresa Silva, PhD





Aktuellt

Service

Utsatt för brott

Lagar och regler

Om polisen

Medborgarlöften

Kontakt

[Press](#)

Du är här: / Medborgarlöften

Medborgarlöften

Ta fram medborgarlöften

Medborgarlöften i Sundsvalls kommun

Lokalpolisområde Medelpad och Sundsvalls kommun lovar att gemensamt arbeta för att öka tryggheten och minska brottsligheten genom följande:

För att göra centrala Sundsvall till en tryggare plats lovar Polismyndigheten och Lokalpolisområde Medelpad att vara delaktiga i att bygga upp ett trygghetscentrum tillsammans med Sundsvall kommun samt att med utpekad polispersonal aktivt arbeta i centrum för att motverka ordningsstörning och narkotikabrott.



Sök polisstation



112 vid larm

114 14 övriga ärenden

Polisens service

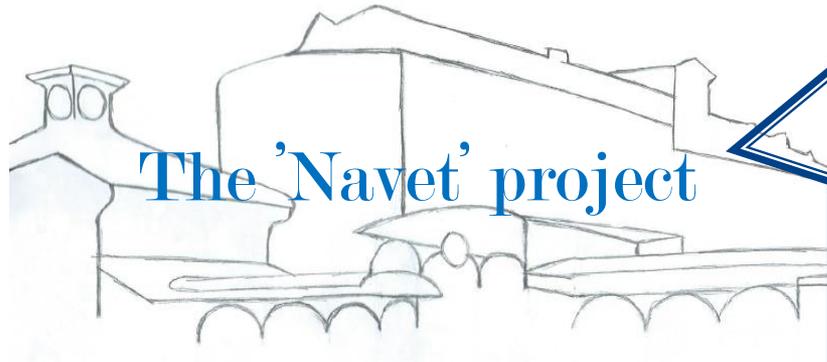
- [Polisanmälan](#)
- [Sök pass](#)
- [Sök tillstånd](#)



Navet [hub] in Sudsvall





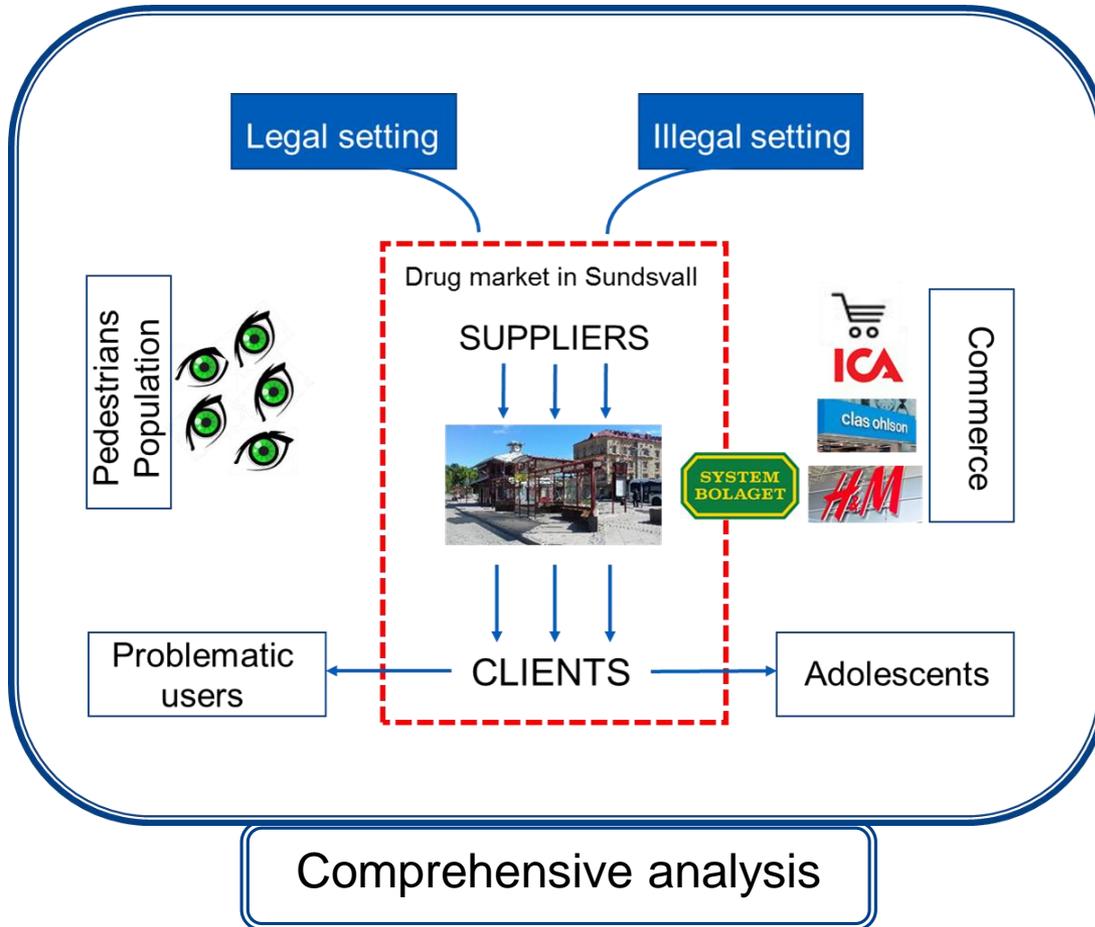


The 'Navet' project



The **5Is framework**: a practical tool for transfer and sharing of crime prevention and community safety knowledge

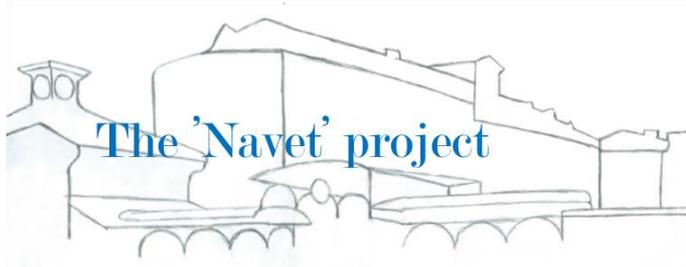
January 2008
Prof. Paul Ekblom



Retail markets of illicit drugs operate similarly to legal markets (Wood et al., 2004)

Police crackdown operations have limited effect (Best, Strang, Beswick, & Gossop, 2001; Dovey, Fitzgerald, & Choi, 2001; Maher & Dixon, 1999; Mazerolle, Price, & Roehl, 2000)

Tough police intervention may change quality of drugs and increase motivation for drug use (Galenianos, Pacula, & Persico, 2012)



Type and sources of data

QUANTITATIVE

1- Registers and datasets

- * Reported crime (police + NFC)
- * Confiscations/ seizures (Customs)
- * Death registers
- * Medical prescribed drugs
- * Media dataset
- * Commerce indicators

2- Surveys

- * General population (random)
- * Schools (census)

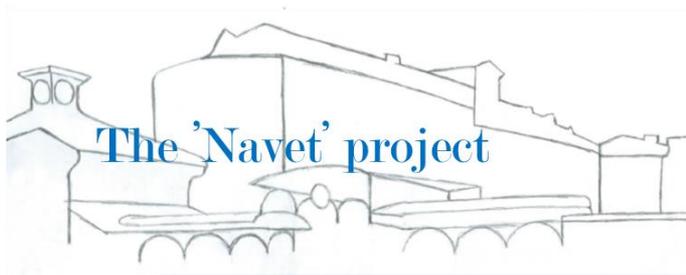
QUALITATIVE

3- Ethnographic observation

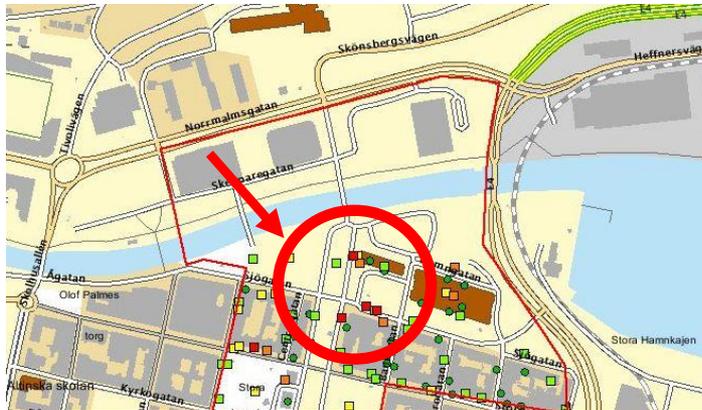
4- Focus group/ Individual interviews

- * Key informants
- * High-risk drug users
- * Users in OST
- * Ex-cons
- * Parents
- * Commerce leaders
- * Commerce employees

ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

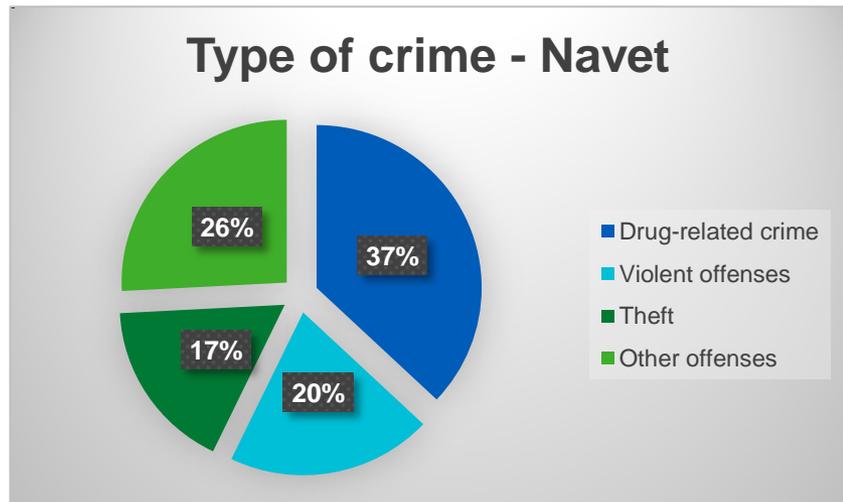


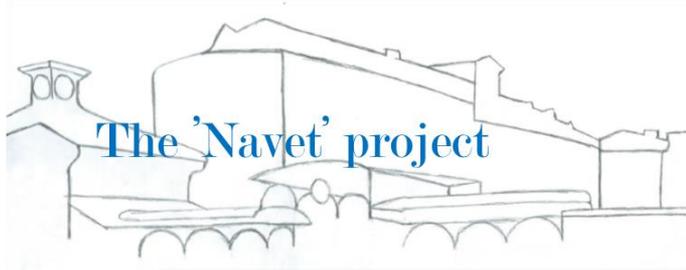
Results: Police data



2016 – TOTAL CRIME

- * City and close neighbourhoods, $N = 4373$
- * Inner city, $N = 580$ (13.3%)
- * Navet, $N = 159$ (3.6 %, 27.4%)





Results: Interviews with high-risk users (N = 10)

- Age: 21-42 years
- Length of use: 5 – 25 years
- Unemployed
- Homeless
- Social isolated

Navet is associated to the supply of drugs...

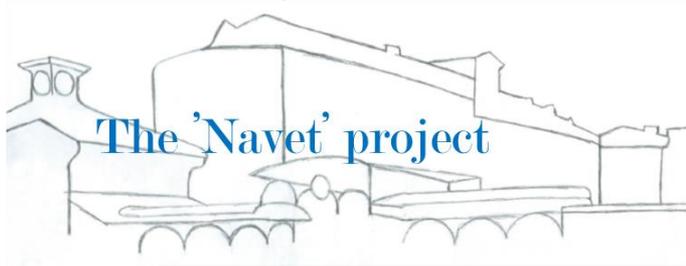
Subject 1: "I do not want to be on the hub [Navet], but you'll get it all [types of drugs]. Unfortunately, it seems so. It's terrible, really, if you think it's so open [easy access]"

... and alcohol

Subject 3: "I [...] wait [until] 10 o'clock to go to Systembolaget [liquor store] and [...] buy some beer to get rid of the worst"

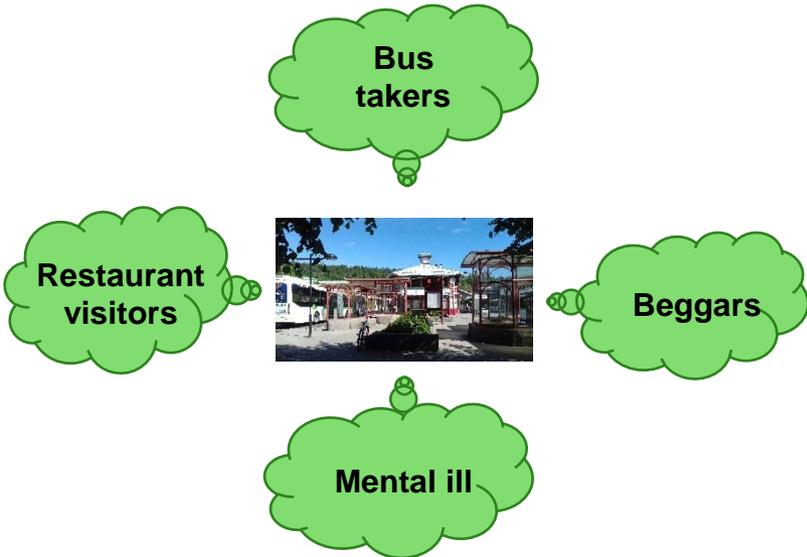
Navet is not a place to spend time or to sleep at nights

Subject 7: "Now I am sleeping on SJ [train station], like a vagrant, but not so... But that-yes"

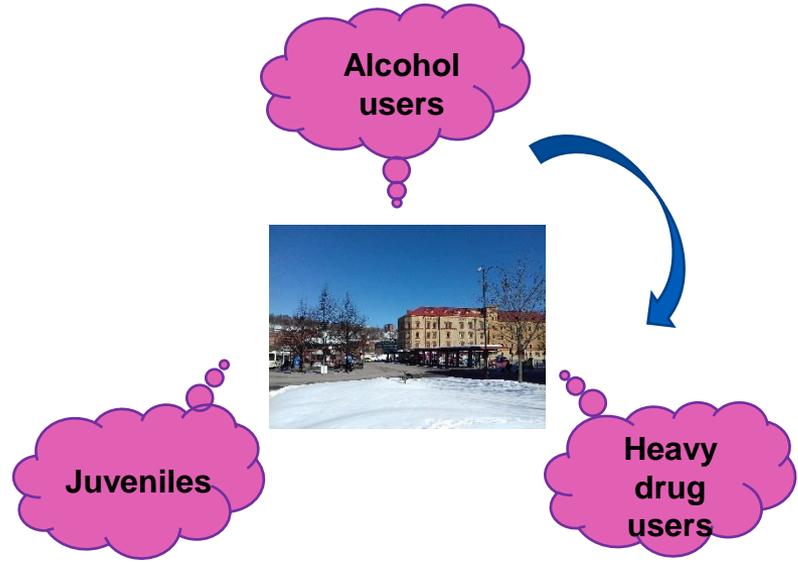


Results: Ethnographic observation

Individuals who seem have no role on the drug trade

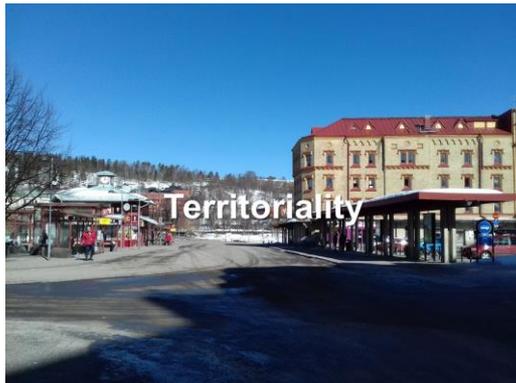
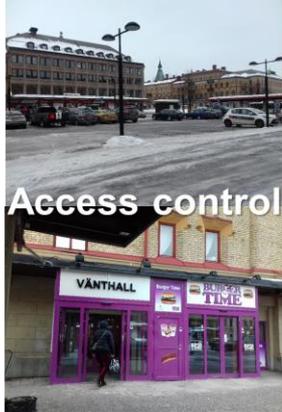


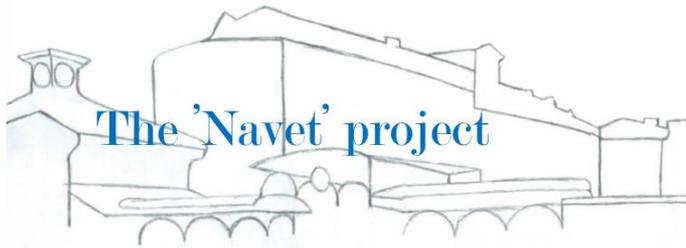
Individuals who seem have a role on the drug trade





Results: Environmental design analysis





INTERVENTION



Mittuniversitetet
MID SWEDEN UNIVERSITY

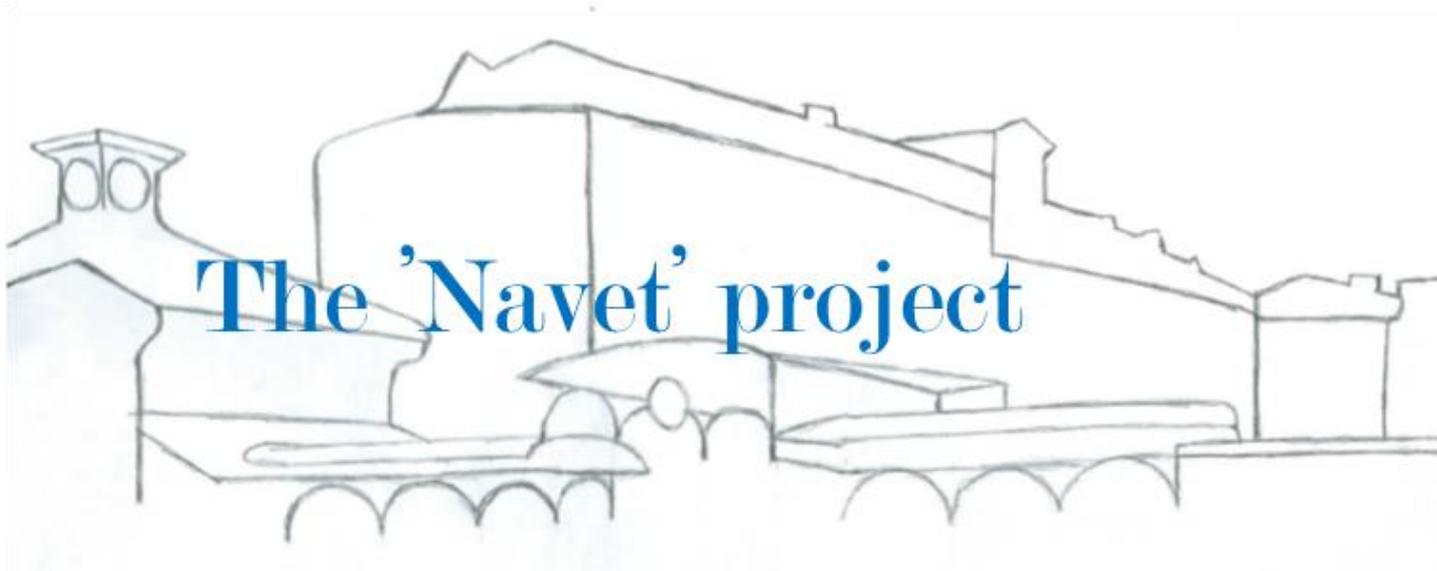
Aim → Method → Principles

Risks





Mittuniversitetet
MID SWEDEN UNIVERSITY



teresa.silva@miun.se