

*Workshop- « Social media and local
police in Europe:
cities in touch with citizens for safety and
trust »*

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European Forum for Urban Security (Efus)

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Emilia Romagna Region

Plan

European
Forum *for*
Urban
Security



What is Efus?



Social Media: New channels of citizen participation in Urban Security policies



Medi@4sec Project. Understanding Social Media in Public Security

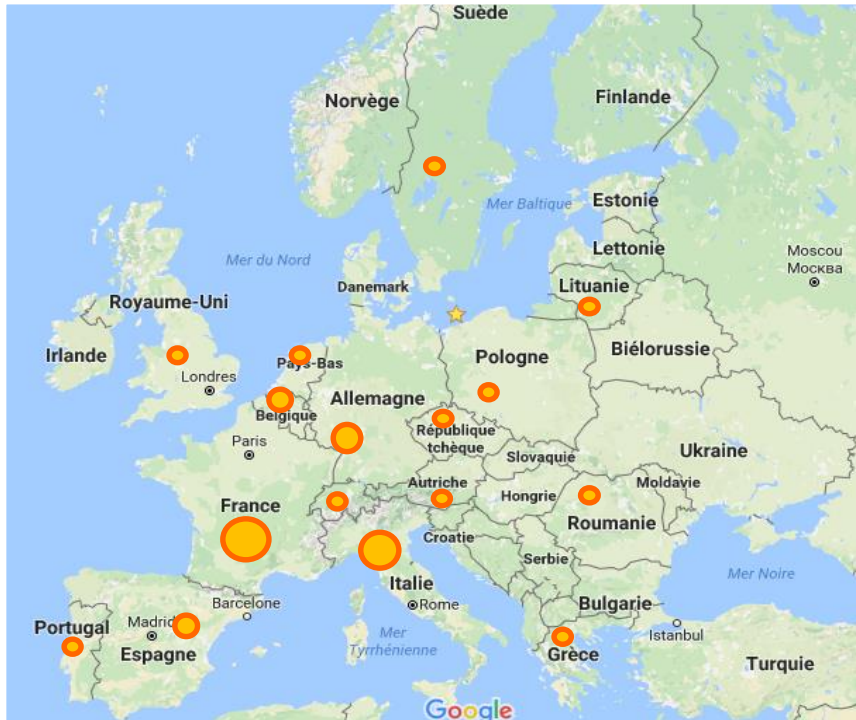


Agenda





An association of European local & regional authorities

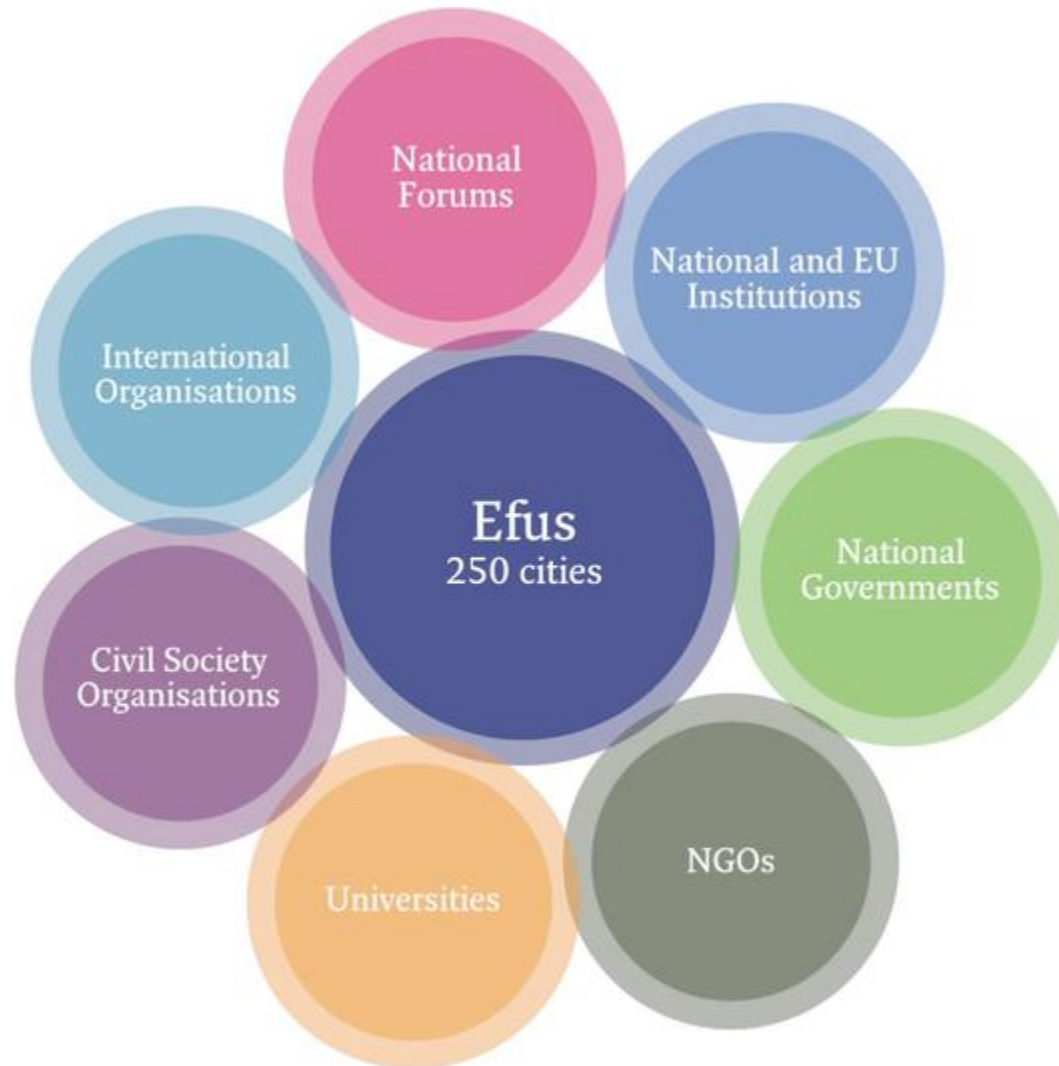


- Founded 30 years ago
- A common observation: **Cities represent citizens better than any other level of government**
- 250 European local authorities in 16 countries are members of Efus
- Advocate a balanced view of security: *Prevention – Social cohesion – Sanction*

Our mission



The Efus network



Themes



Tools and methods
Convincing evidence and evaluation
Training
Coproduction of policies
Crisis management
Preventative methods

Institutional response
Justice
Police
Mediation
School

Public-specific

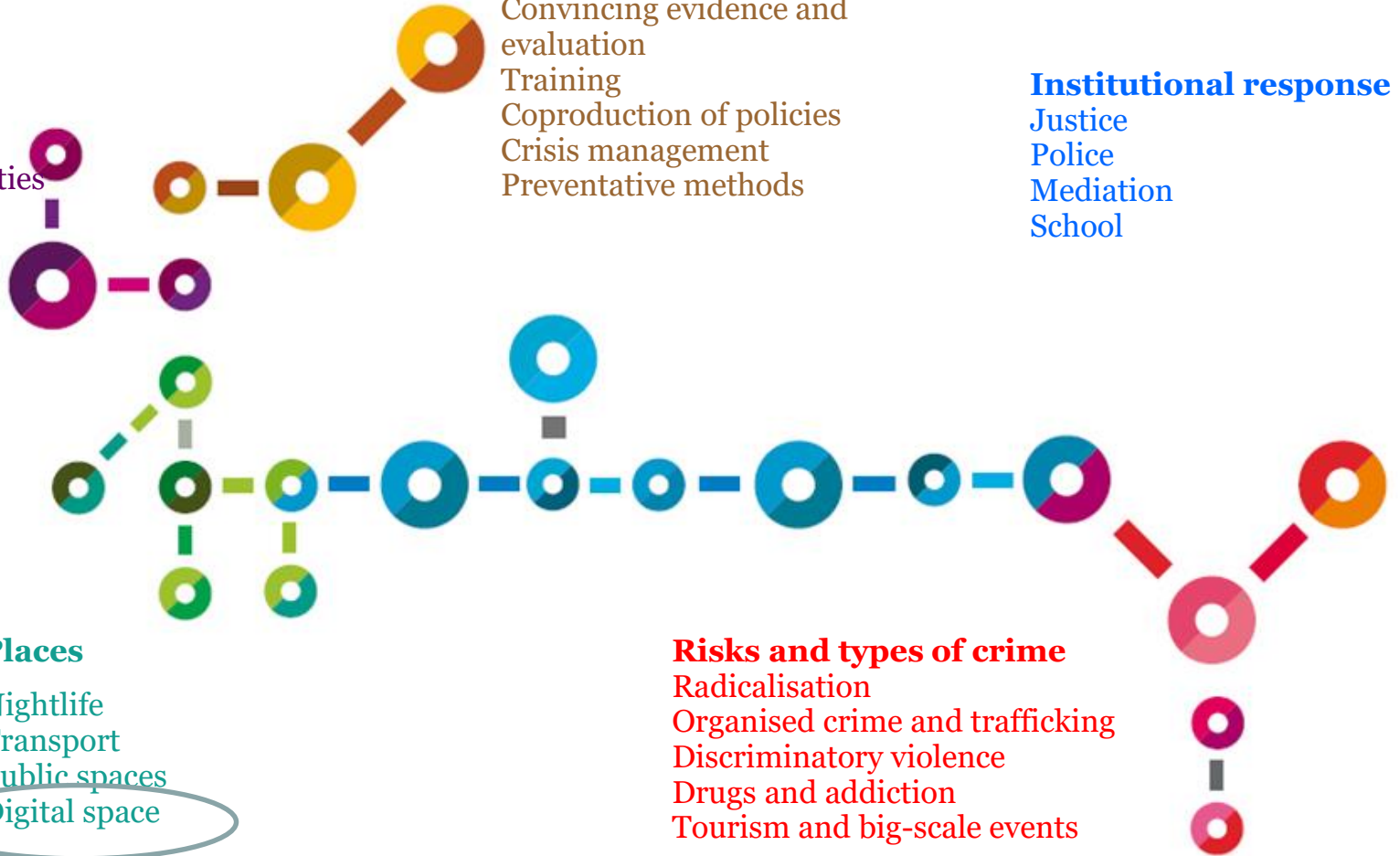
Migrants and minorities
Women
Youth
Seniors
Victims

Places

Nightlife
Transport
Public spaces
Digital space

Risks and types of crime

Radicalisation
Organised crime and trafficking
Discriminatory violence
Drugs and addiction
Tourism and big-scale events





Medi@4sec Project
understanding the opportunities,
challenges and ethical considerations
of social media use for public
security.

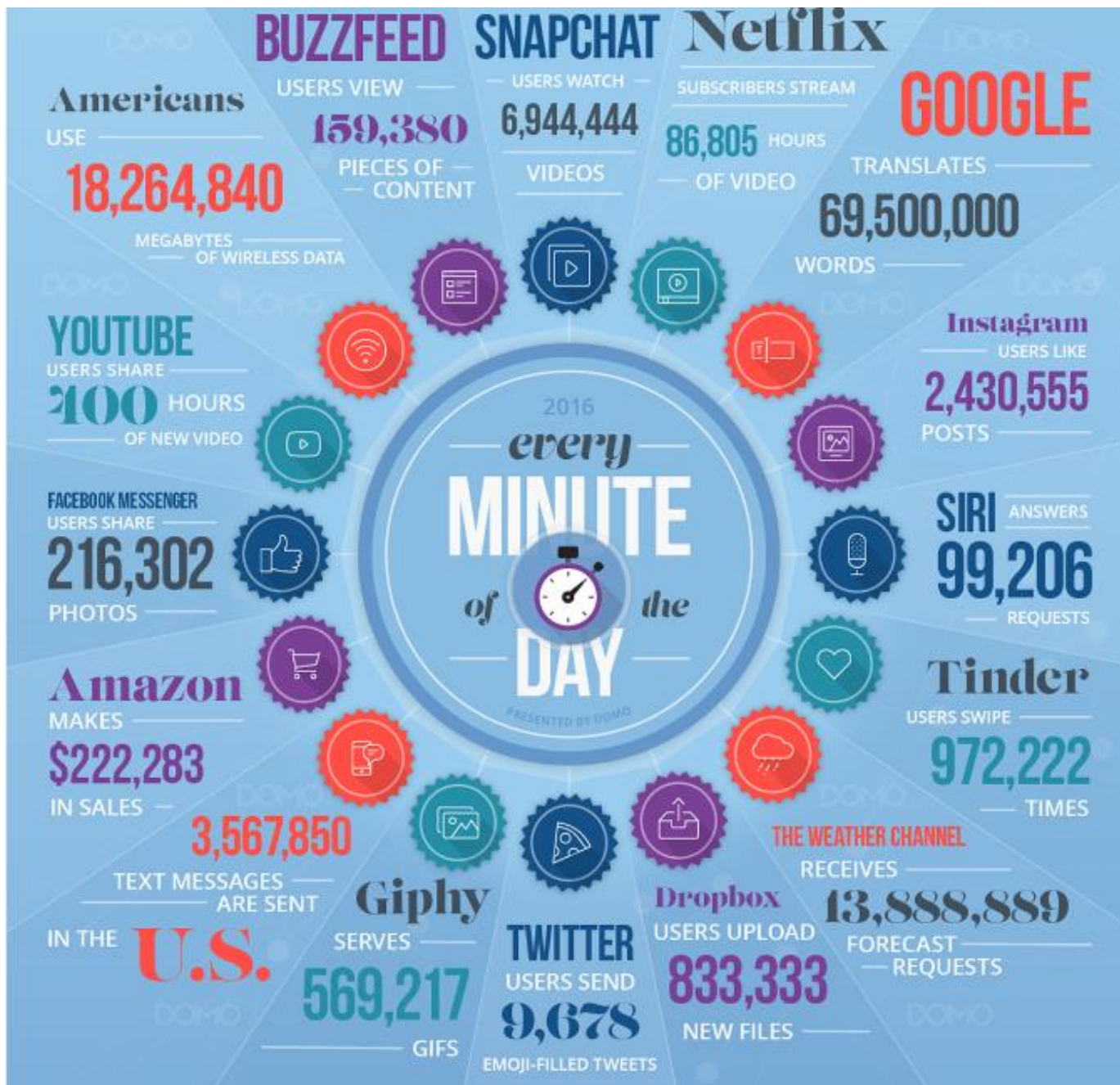


Social Media: New opportunities and channels for public security management



- 3.81 billion internet users, or 51% of the population (April 2017)
- 2.91 billion registered on social networks, or 39% of the population
- 2 billion active Facebook users
- 69% of internet user penetration rate in Italy (2018)

Data: 2016 CREDOC Study



Source: DOMO, Data never sleeps 4.0



Projet Medi@4sec

Objectives :

- *Enhance understanding the opportunities, challenges and ethical considerations of social media use for public security*
- *To feed, support and influence changes in policy-making and policy implementation in public security by providing an evidence-base and roadmap.*

Social Networks & Public Security:

- *The good: brings together individuals, businesses and governments who use social media to solve problems, fight crime, reduce fear of crime and increase security and quality of life.*
- *The ugly: brings about a rise in cybercrime and terrorism, with the emergence of new phenomena through the use of social media.*
- *The bad: refers to the grey areas where trolling, online harassment, threats or live sharing of tactical security operations are issues that need to be addressed in incidents.*



Projet Medi@4sec





De quoi parle-t-on ?

Social media is defined as "a group of Web 2.0-based applications that enable the creation and exchange of user-generated content"

(Kaplan & Haenlein 2010: 61)



Big data

Messenger services (e.g. Whatsapp)

Cryptomarkets

Email

Facebook

Instagram

Forums

Video-sharing (Youtube)

Hyves

Websites

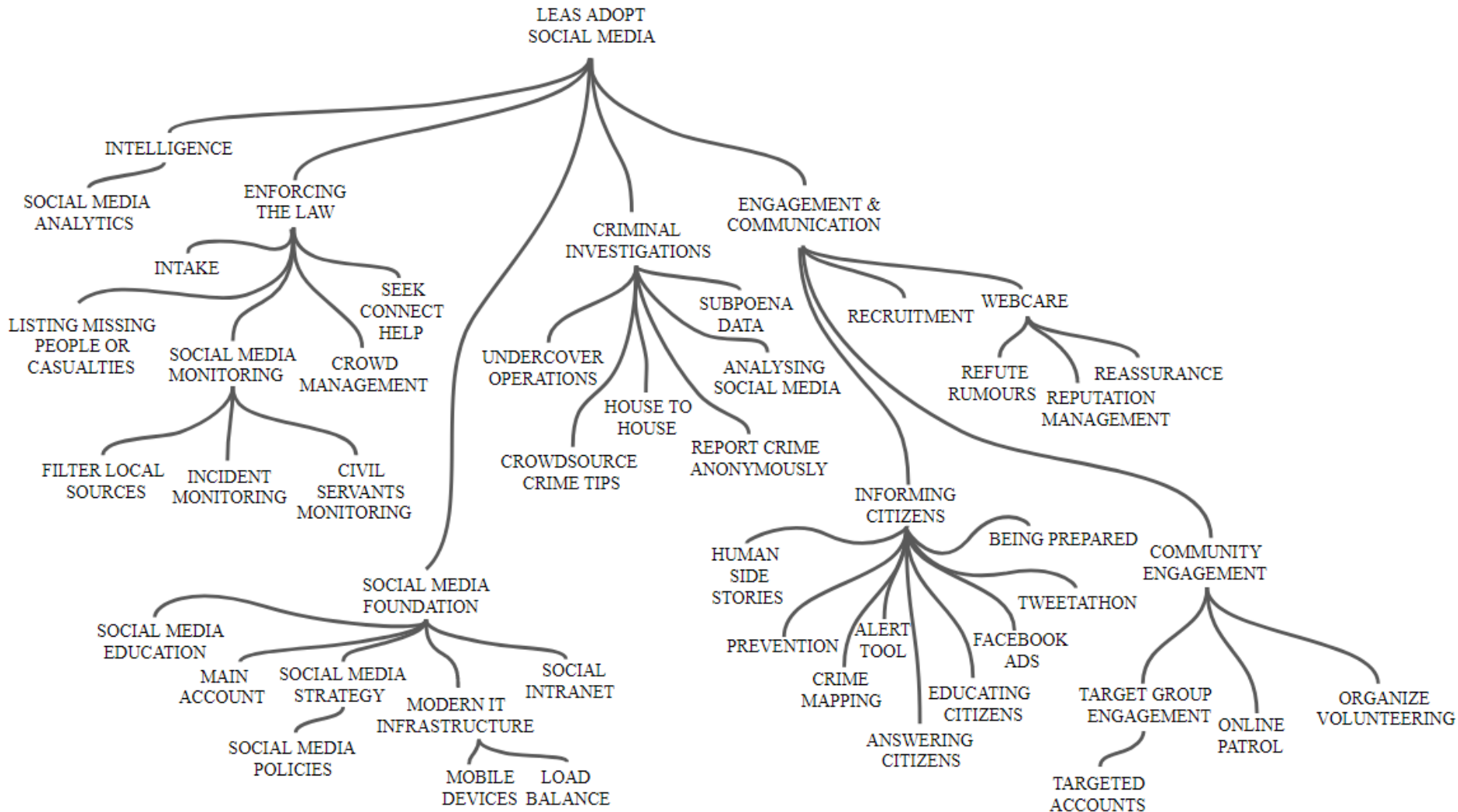
Twitter

Tumblr

Weblogs

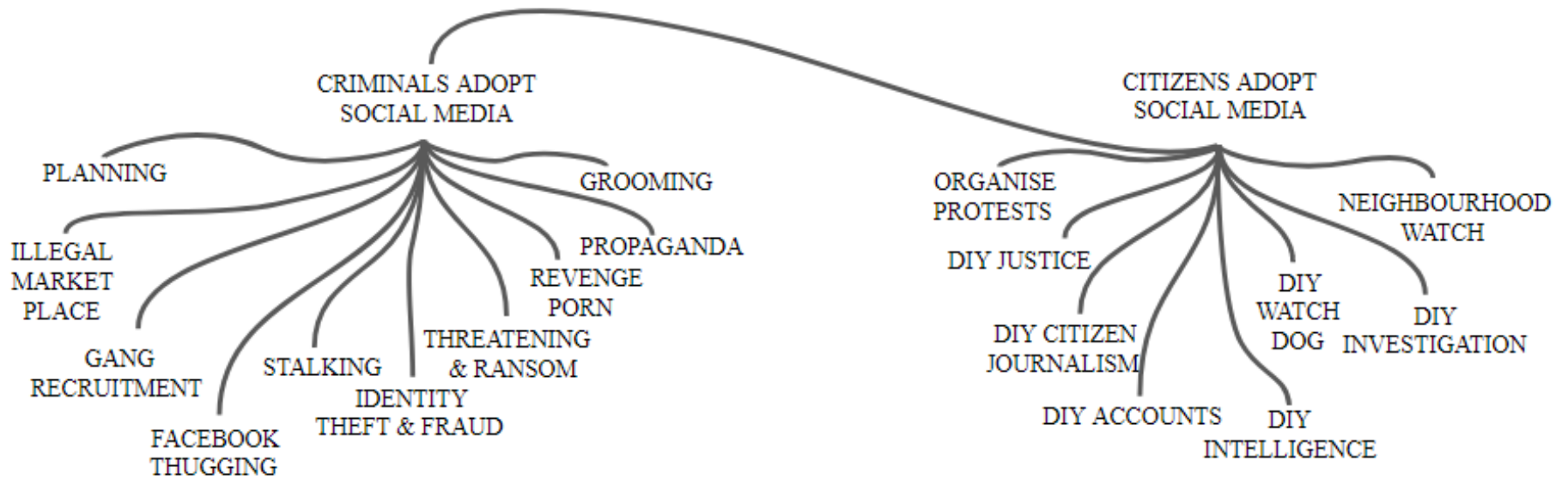
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Uses of social networks in the field of Urban Security





Uses of social networks in the field of Urban Security





Medi@4sec Project



Riots and mass gatherings



Trolling



DIY Policing



Everyday Security



The dark web



DIY policing

Citizens can use social media to:

- *organise demonstrations or rallies.*
- *organise their own surveillance, using social media, for example WhatsApp groups or other dedicated applications.*
- *use public sources to investigate and gather (publicly) available information.*
- *to monitor and share the actions of the police.*



Riots and mass gatherings



The use of SM in the domain of public security and policing:

- *Data gathering (crowdsourcing) - information intelligence*
- *Creating content to communicate a safe event/protest/summit*
- *As organising tool*
- *Wide communication in case of crisis*

Everyday Security



*Communication &
engagement*



*Surveillance/
Intelligence/
Monitoring*



*Criminal
Investigation*

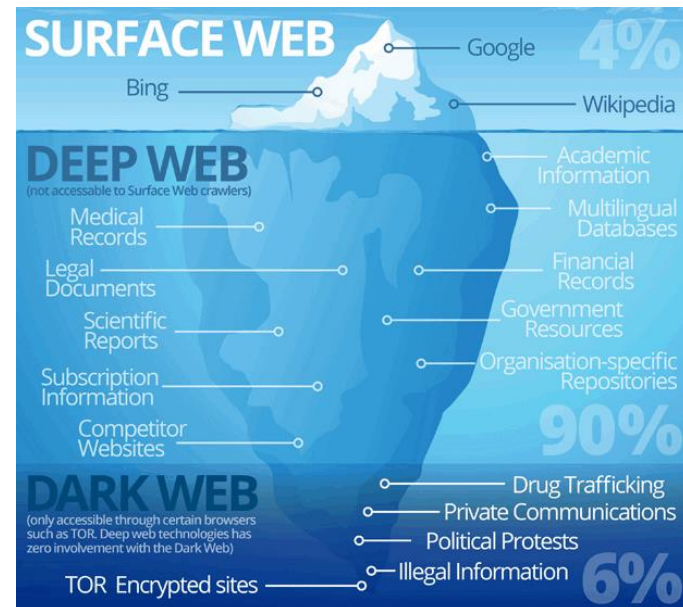


*Preventing and
predicting crime*



Dark Web

It is used for several legitimate purposes, such as to perform marketing tracking, to circumvent censorship and to conduct research on topics that might be sensitive in certain countries. At the same time, the Dark Web facilitates “high tech” and organised crime.



Trolling



It takes multiple forms: cyberbullying, cyberhate, cyberstalking, cyberharassment, revenge porn, sextortion, flaming and naming and shaming...



Communication & engagement

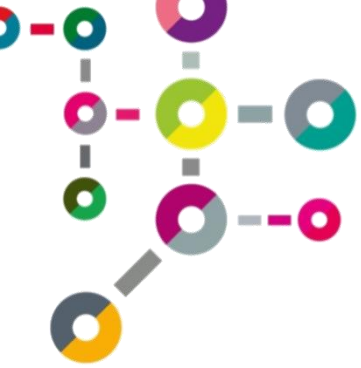


Image Source: Twitter/Polizei München



Social media provide new opportunities for security actors to transform their communication and engagement with public, make it more immediate, more interactive and more informal.



Communication & engagement

Social media has served to increase accessibility of policing services for community members

Social media offer a great opportunity to reach target groups who traditionally are hard to reach, e.g. youngsters, ethnic minorities

Increased social media communication, leads to increased transparency and increases perceived police legitimacy

Through the use of social media Police reputation can be affected positively by giving the community more insights in the complex role of policing

Interaction between police and citizens improve citizens' perception of security.

Through social media, Police can dispel rumours and fake news.

The popularity of social media provides new opportunities for data collection.



Communication & engagement

The risks of risk aversion with respect to social media use for communication and engagement



*Banning the use of social media
By security providers*



*Might be a missed opportunity to engage.
Risk-averse policies of social media
silence are both unsustainable and a
threat to police legitimacy.*



Turkish protests in Rotterdam after minister's expulsion (2017)



Some recommendations

LEAs and other local authorities should engage in pro-active communication and engagement with the public on social media even in light of the risks such communication poses

Officers should receive training on the proper use of social media, because they are always seen to be representing their organisation, even when they have a disclaimer in their profile, and should act accordingly.

Improve (clear) communication with citizens (this can help LEAs too) by tackling fake news and responding to posts and questions in a timely manner, thus improving trust in LEAs.



Where do cities fit in and what is their potential?

➤ **Social Media as a source of information and as a tool of communication/participation:**

- Cities are becoming "smart"/ Cities & big data – open data (digital recovery report)
- Prevent and fight against crime (audits, predictive policing)
- Ethical issues: privacy, respect individual liberties and human rights
- to facilitate citizen participation and contribution in security issues

➤ **Digital space: a new public space**

- Consequences of open data and social networks for crime (new crimes and existing crimes)
- Protect citizens from the dangers that exist in the digital world
- Role of prevention in the use of social networks (young people)

➤ **Coproducing security in digital space:**

- Private sector become a vital actor (industry & social media companies)
- Involve Schools and parents are needed

Workshop



Simultaneous workshops (registered only – max 45 people, from local polices or security staff from municipalities): the proposal is to organize 3 simultaneous workshops focused on 3 topics, managed by one of our staff and one officer from our local polices, as a field expert and in order to facilitate the peer-discussion

Topics:

WS 1: Cyberbullying and web crime (Staff RER and Deborah Veluti, from Parma PL)

WS 2: How to use social media to promote engagement and improve the relations with citizens (Staff RER and Pier Paolo Marullo, from Riccione PL)

WS 3: How to use social media to keep an eye on what happens on cities, with a prevention approach (Staff RER and Alessandro Scarpellini, from Rubicone PL)

Thank you for
your attention

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