CRIME AND FEAR IN PUBLIC PLACES
A CONFERENCE ON THE INDIVIDUAL’S RIGHT TO SAFE PUBLIC PLACES

17-18 October 2018, Stockholm, Sweden

Program & Abstracts

2018
CRIME AND FEAR IN PUBLIC PLACES
A CONFERENCE ON THE INDIVIDUAL’S RIGHT TO SAFE PUBLIC PLACES

17-18 October 2018

Lindstedtsvägen 5 or 17
KTH Campus
Stockholm, Sweden

Organized by

Sponsors
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Map of restaurants in KTH main campus
Conference overview
Wednesday, October 17th

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<td>THU03 Masculinities, fear and crime prevention</td>
<td>THU04 Crime, fear and situational crime prevention</td>
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<td>THU07 Transit safety (III)</td>
<td>THU08 Safety in the digital age</td>
<td>THU09 Safety on the move, design and lighting</td>
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Detailed program
Wednesday, October 17

Session: WE01
Opening ceremony
Day: Wednesday Time: 09:00-09:30 Room: D1

Safeplaces Network, KTH Royal Institute of Technological, Sweden, Vania Ceccato
KTH representative, KTH Royal Institute, Sweden
The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention – BRÅ, Sweden, Karin Svanberg

Session: WE02 – Opening plenary
The right to safe public places: Current trends & practices
Day: Wednesday Time: 09:30-11:00 Room: D1

A woman’s place: feminist work on women’s safety in public space—looking back to move forwards, Liz Kelly, London Metropolitan University, UK
The right amount of panic: how women manage being in public space, Fiona Vera-Gray, Durham University, UK
Safety as a human right: UN-Habitat, Safer Cities Programme, Juma Assiago, The Safer Cities Programme at UN-Habitat

Chair: Mahesh Nalla, Michigan State University, USA

Session: WE03 – Parallel session
Ageing, disability and safety
Day: Wednesday Time: 11:30–12:30 Room: D1

Accessibility and safety in public transport for older vulnerable travelers, Catherine Sundling, Birgitta Berglund, Mats Nilsson, Ragne Emardson and Leslie Pendrill

“How do you dare go out?” Perceptions of neighborhood security in later life in a disadvantaged neighborhood in Sweden, Vanessa Stjernborg
Time for a comeback: What is the role of public places in disability hate crime studies? Antonio Iudici and Riccardo Girolimetto
Crime and fear among elderly: the case of Hässelgården, Stockholm, Roya Bamzar and Vania Ceccato

Chair: Roya Bamzar, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden
Session: WE04 – Parallel session

**Parks, gender and safety**

Day: Wednesday  
Time: 11:30–12:30  
Room: D34

Strategic plan for perception of safety in public space, Malmö city,  
*Kajsa Körner and Max Hanander*

Security of urban park users: The case of Poznań, Poland, *Emilia Bogacka*

Brunnsparken – “no go zone” or green living room? Rejuvenation of Gothenburg’s first public park, *Niels de Bruin*

Is CPTED useful to guide the inventory of safety in parks? A case study in Stockholm, Sweden, *Asifa Iqbal and Vania Ceccato*

*Chair: Asifa Iqbal, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden*

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Session: WE05 – Parallel session

**Transit safety I: Los Angeles, Tokyo, Stockholm**

Day: Wednesday  
Time: 11:30–12:30  
Room: D35

Perceptions of transit safety among college students in Los Angeles: A survey at the university of California Los Angeles (UCLA), *Madeline Brozen, Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris and Miriam Pinski*

Transport safety and security in Tokyo, Japan, *Seiji Shibata*

Assault and sexual harassment in public transportation in Stockholm, Sweden, *Vania Ceccato, Catherine Sundling, Per Nässman and Linda Langefors*

*Chair: Reka Solymosi, University of Manchester, UK*
Session: WE06 – Parallel session

**Safety in practice**

Day: Wednesday  Time: 11:30–12:30  Room: D36

Analyzing safety in complex urban places, *Alexander Ståhle*

#SafeCity – why feminism in urbanism can be the key of our times to urban social sustainability, *Sissel Engblom*

Safety and the built environment: Designing out suicide and terror attacks, *Alazar Ejigu*

SafeGrowth: The TO-FOR-WITH-BY model of crime prevention and safety planning, *Mateja Mihinjac and Gregory Saville*

*Chair: Mateja Mihinjac, Research & Consulting in Criminology, Slovenia*

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**Lunch break, Light lunch**

Day: Wednesday  Time: 12:30–13:30  Room: D/LV5

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Session: WE07 – Plenary session 1

**Individual’s agency: Sexual crimes and example of supporting infrastructures**

Day: Wednesday  Time: 13:30–14:30  Room: D1

Ida Johansson: Beyond the portrait of a victim *'Efter Ida'*
*Karin Johansson and Johanna Aust, filmmaker, FlickFilm, Germany*

Embracing the raped: The routines of the Stockholm rape victim clinic, *Anna Möller, The Emergency Clinic for Rape Victims, Sweden*

*Chair: Jenny Westerstrand, The National Organization for Women’s Shelters, Sweden*
Session: WE08 – Plenary session 2  
**Women and violence from a global perspective**  
Day: Wednesday  Time: 15:00–16:00  Room: D1

Women’s safety when migrating: refugee camps from the perspective of UN Women’s program on Safe Cities, *Elisabeth Löfgren, UN Women National Committee, Sweden*

Empowering women and technology: The Safecity initiative, *Supreet Singh, The Safecity initiative, India*

*Chair: Madeline Brozen, UCLA Lewis Center for Regional Policy Studies, USA*

Session: WE09 – Plenary session 3  
**Women, violence and space**  
Day: Wednesday  Time: 16:30–17:30  Room: D1

Sexual violence against women: Lessons from the Stockholm rape study *Vania Ceccato, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden*

Between worlds: Violence indoors-outdoors and women’s shelter, *Jenny Westerstrand, The national organization for women’s shelters, Sweden*

*Chair: Carolyn Whitzman, The university of Melbourne, Australia*

KTH’s Centre for a Sustainable Built Environment - CHS organises a panel debate followed by a reception as part of the conference:  
**Unsettling Conversation: The politics of fear and safety – dealing with uncertainties in planning**  
Day: Wednesday  Time: 17:45–19:00  Room: D1

Panelists: *Annika Kanyama, Jonathan Metzger, Erik Stenberg & Vania Ceccato*

*Chair: Catharina Gabrielsson, Centre for a Sustainable Built Environment – CHS*

Opening reception – Welcome!  
Day: Wednesday  Time: 19:00–20:00  Room: D/LV5 (Ljusgården, D)
Thursday, October 18

Session: THU01–Parallel session

Transit safety II: Melbourne, London, Milan and São Paulo
Day: Thursday     Time: 09:30–10:30     Room: D1

Public transport safety of Melbourne tertiary students: Complex concerns in a ‘Knowledge City’, Carolyn Whitzman, Rewa Marathe, and Jason Thompson

Victimization and perceived safety among college students: Focus on women’s transit safety in London, UK, Reka Solymosi and Andrew Newton

Transit safety among college students: A case study in Milan, Italy, Serena Favarin

An assessment of victimization and perceived safety among college students: focus on women’s transit safety in São Paulo, Brazil, Paula Santoro, Marina Harkot and Letícia Lemos

Chair: Hugo d’Arbois de Jubainville, National Observatory Crime and Criminal Justice Responses (ONDRP), France

Session: THU02–Parallel session

People’s convergence and safety
Day: Thursday     Time: 09:30–10:30     Room: D34

A harm-reduction initiative at UK music festivals: A drinkaware pilot study, Laura Garius, Kirsty Teague and Andromachi Tseloni

Gendered mobility and violence in the São Paulo’s metro, Brazil, Gustavo Moreira and Vania Ceccato

The bystander effect and how it affects how women view the experience of an assault, Suzanne Lea, Elsa D’Silva and Jessica Singh

Mobility and safety through gender perspective: analysis of sexual harassment on public space in São Paulo, Mariana Corrêa and Haydee Svab

Chair: Mariana Corrêa, University of São Paulo, Brazil
Session: THU03 – Parallel sessions  
**Masculinities, fear and crime prevention**

Day: Thursday  
Time: 09:30–10:30  
Room: D35

Unsafe places in Prague: male students’ perception of public places, *Zuzana Kopecká, Jana Jíchová and Lucie Pospíšilová*

Masculinity, protection and the racialized politics of public spaces, *Mathias Ericson*

Crime prevention in public places, *Rachid Mounacifi*

*Chair: Michael Landzelius, URBSEC, University of Gothenburg, Sweden*

Session: THU04 – Parallel sessions  
**Crime, fear of crime and situational crime prevention**

Day: Thursday  
Time: 09:30–10:30  
Room: D36

The development in victimization and fear in socially disadvantaged areas in Swedish urban areas 2006-2017, *Maria Söderström and Sofie Ahlin*

Fear of crime and avoidance behaviors, *Bridget Costa and Vania Ceccato*

The green urban paradox: How to ensure safety in green spaces, *Vanja Stenius*

Walking safety audits with children - experiences and results, *Anna Degerfeldt*

*Chair: Bridget Costa, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden*

Session: THU05 – Plenary session 1  
**Violence and the (in)tangible city: buildings, movement and people**

Day: Thursday  
Time: 11:00–12:00  
Room: D1

Feminism, architecture and KTH research (short introduction), *Katja Grillner, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden*

Transit safety: looking back and forward, *Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris, University of California Los Angeles, USA*

Sexual harassment in public spaces in India: An analysis of perceptions of victims and self-reported offenders, *Mahesh Nalla, Michigan State University, USA*

*Chair: Katja Grillner, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden*
Session: THU06
**Safety, gender and urban planning**

Day: Thursday | Time: 13:00–14:00 | Room: D1

The effects of women in decision making process in urban planning: Case of Ulleråker, Pinar Akarcay

Fear and gender in public space: Artistic practices and proaction, Veronica Wiman

They grow self-esteem and security in The Million Programme, Emina Kovacic

*Chair: Pinar Akarcay, Uppsala University, Sweden*

Session: THU07
**Transit safety III: Paris, Rio Claro, Guangzhou, Mexico City**

Day: Thursday | Time: 13:00–14:00 | Room: D34

Feeling safe in public transport: Analysing students’ perceived safety in rail transit in Paris, France, Hugo d’Arbois de Jubainville and Camille Vanier

Transit Safety among college students. A case study in Rio Claro, São Paulo, Brazil, Farid Nourani, Silvio Govone and Sergio Antonello

Fear of crime and victimisation experiences against college students in public transit in Guangzhou, China: adopting a whole-journey approach, Huang Dengkai and Wang Guoguang

Perception of safety in the use of public transport in the East part of Mexico City, Roberto Abenoza and Javier Romero-Torres

*Chair: Roberto Abenoza, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden*
Session: THU08

Safety in the digital age: New technologies, new methodologies

Day: Thursday       Time: 13:00–14:00       Room: D35

Mapping open drug scenes: a descriptive analysis, definition and effects in communities, Mia-Maria Magnusson and Mathias Tellberg

Measuring fear of crime through app-based and sensing methodologies, Reka Solymosi, Inês Guedes, Laura Vozmediano and Nuno Teixeira

Digital technology for safer communities, Per Källgården

A new methodology for gender attentive design of public spaces, Jessie Heneghan and Joseph Mulligan

Chair: Gustavo Moreira, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden

Session: THU09

Safety on the move, design and lighting

Day: Thursday       Time: 13:00–14:00       Room: D36

Fear of crime in the mobile city, John Maynard

Fear of the dark: The influence of street lighting on fear of crime amongst women, Pia Struyf, Els Enhus, Tom Bauwens and Lucas Melgaço

Women’s perception of safety and lighting design in pedestrian environments, Fatemeh Dastgheib

One size doesn’t fit all. Students perception of safety measures on public transport, Andrew Newton

Chair: Andrew Newton, The University of Leicester, UK

Session: THU10 – Plenary session 2

Moving forward. What is needed to promote change?

Day: Thursday       Time: 14:30–16:00       Room: D1

Final debate: Research agenda and policy. Final comments.

- Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris, University of California Los Angeles, USA
- Supreet Singh, SafeCity Initiative, India
- Fiona Vera-Gray, Durham University, UK
- Juma Assiago, The Safer Cities Programme at UN-Habitat
- Mahesh Nalla, Michigan State University, USA
- Jenny Westerstrand, The National Organization for Women’s Shelters
- Hugo d’Arbois de Jubainville, Observatory of Crime and Criminal Justice, France

Chair: Fiona Vera-Gray and Vania Ceccato

Final comments: Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris, Carolyn Whitzman, Vania Ceccato
Abstracts
Parallel sessions
Wednesday, October 17

Session: WE03
Parallel session
Theme: Ageing, disability and safety

Speaker:  
Catherine Sundling (Södertörn University, Sweden)

Co-author(s):  
Birgitta Berglund, Mats Nilsson, Ragne Emardson and Leslie Pendrill

Presentation title:  
Accessibility and safety in public transport for older vulnerable travelers.

How accessible and safe is public transport as perceived by older, vulnerable travelers? A survey combined with an interview study in the county of Stockholm showed that a majority of older travelers (65-85 years) found public transport to be accessible and safe. However, the experience varied for different subgroups. Infrequent travelers found unsafety to be a major barrier, while this was not the case for the frequent travelers. Unsafety was a reason to stop traveling with public transport, leading to dependency on others. Results indicated that public transport should be designed to strengthen the feeling of being in control throughout the whole trip, provide more personal service to increase predictability in the travel chain, and lessen travel complexity. In the long run, unsafety and worry before traveling may initiate a downward spiral in which travelers’ mobility outside their home is decreased.

Speaker:  
Vanessa Stjernborg (The Swedish Knowledge Centre For Public Transport, Sweden)

Presentation title:  

This paper focuses on a segregated and socioeconomically “poor” neighborhood in the city of Malmö in Sweden. The neighborhood has attracted wide media coverage. One possible consequence of the media attention is increased stigmatization and reinforcement of perceived/imagined fear of the neighborhood. The paper draws on in-depth data from an ethnographic case study following a group of seniors in the neighborhood. Findings highlight that news media plays a substantial role in forming perceptions of the area. Mental maps and imagined geographies do negatively impact the everyday mobility of persons both inside and outside the area. Some older residents display both avoidance and protective behavior, which implies that their everyday life mobility is restricted because of their fear of crime. However, social participation and knowing people in the neighborhood seems to have a salutary effect on their fear of crime and a commendatory effect on their everyday life mobility.
Hate crime is a recent legislative device that aims to respond to the increasing manifestation of violence, harassment, criminal and discriminatory practices that target an increasing number of individuals on the basis of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity and disability. To explore this under-researched area and assess its theoretical as well as its practical implication into addressing crime and fear of crime in public places, we utilized the Scopus database to assess articles by searching for the main input keyword “Disability Hate Crime” and we analyzed around 80 documents. By reconceptualizing the disability hate crime framework using a socio-geographical gaze, our research concludes with guidelines and some suggestions for future research. We aimed to offer alternative ways to addressing crime and disability hate crime by promoting multi-agency working between the roles that habit specific contexts and the rules (physical and virtual) that constitute them, thereby filling a gap of safety.

Drawing upon environmental criminology principles and fear of crime literature, this article investigates the types of outdoor places where most crimes against the elderly happen as well as the types of places most feared by them. The study employs an analysis of secondary data, crime mapping, fieldwork, and interviews with residents in a senior housing area in Stockholm, Sweden. Results show that most crime victims were exposed to theft, and all incidents took place in the environment close to the senior housing. Elderly perceived safety follows a “distance decay” from the residence, the safest places being the areas immediately outside the entrance of the senior housing, while the least safe are the deserted areas close to the petrol station. Findings also show that for those who are fairly mobile, the fact that they avoid some places does not necessarily mean their mobility is restricted, as previously expected, but it makes them walk farther.
Session: WE04  
Parallel session  
Theme: Parks, gender and safety  

Speaker:  
Kajsa Körner and Max Hanander  
(Fastighets- och gatukontoret, Sweden)  

Presentation title:  
Strategic plan for perception of safety in public space, Malmö city.  

The Streets and Parks department, Malmö city, is developing a new strategic plan for addressing the perception of safety in public space. The department is responsible for planning, developing and managing outdoor public space in the city e.g. streets, parks, squares. In addition, ensuring citizens an equal access to activities such as commuting, biking, walking and recreation. Through the application of an analytical approach, where the perception of safety is addressed in terms of calculating risk in regard to individual conditions e.g. sex, age, ethnicity, socioeconomic aspects; situational aspects of space; everyday life activities, future actions will be redirected towards causes rather than symptoms of perceptions of safety. This work mode will be gradually implemented through an annual action plan.

Speaker:  
Emilia Bogacka (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)  

Presentation title:  
Security of urban park users: The case of Poznań, Poland.  

Detailed data on the people’s security can be collected in the urban parks and used to eliminate dangers resulting from improper urban space management and planning and therefore improve safety. The aim of this study is to determine the security of urban park users in Poznań, Poland. The conducted survey allowed to assess: 1) the sense of security in the park according to the time of the day, 2) the significance of selected environmental design elements and the selected groups of people presence in the park for security, and 3) the scale of the selected negative phenomena in the park.
**Speaker:** Niels de Bruin (White Arkitekter, Sweden)

**Presentation title:** Brunnsparken – “no go zone” or green living room? Rejuvenation of Gothenburg’s first public park.

Last summer the Gothenburg papers were overrun by reports of crime and public outrage of the state of Brunnsparken. Gangs and drug dealers caused the police to ask the city to take down trees and remove benches. As a result, the politicians gave parks and recreations 2 million dollars (us) to solve the problems. This talk will describe the process of reclaiming the first public park in the city. We can’t say that we succeeded, but you will learn more about our process and vision. Brunnsparken a green living room for the people of Gothenburg.

**Speaker:** Asifa Iqbal (KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

**Co-author(s):** Vania Ceccato

**Presentation title:** Is CPTED useful to guide the inventory of safety in parks? A case study in Stockholm, Sweden.

Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) has long been suggested as a guideline for improving safety in neighborhoods. Yet, little is known about the application of CPTED to urban parks. The aim of this study is to evaluate the adequacy of CPTED principles in guiding the inventory of safety conditions of an urban park. The study begins with a review of the development of CPTED ideas and then focuses on the inspection of a park with a relatively high level of crime in the city of Stockholm, the capital of Sweden. Site observations, parks inspection, crime mapping of police-recorded data, and interviews with selected users and municipal stakeholders underpin the methodology used in this study. Findings indicate that design and management of the park affect the park’s safety conditions—attributes that are easily identifiable when using CPTED as guidance. The article concludes with several general lessons from using CPTED principles to inventory safety in parks.
Session: WE05

Parallel session

Theme: Transit safety I: Los Angeles, Tokyo, Stockholm

Speaker: Madeline Brozen
(UCLA Lewis center for regional policy studies)

Co-author(s): Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris and Miriam Pinski


Transit ridership is declining in many U.S. cities and safety concerns, real and perceived, contribute to this trend. Sexual harassment and safety concerns often go unreported to transit operators rendering this issue quite invisible. After surveying student transit riders at the University of California, Los Angeles, we found that many riders experience transit to and from the bus, at the stop and on the vehicle. While this happens to men and women, women experience safety concerns at much more significant rates than men. Fear of victimization while waiting for the bus and unreliable or infrequent bus service appear to be two interrelated safety issues. To address these safety concerns on transit, we recommend that transit operators and municipal departments of transportation collaborate on improving bus stops and increasing transit frequency, particularly at night.

Speaker: Seiji Shibata (Sagami Women’s University, Japan)

Presentation title: Transport safety and security in Tokyo, Japan.

In this study, we conducted a survey of safety and security in using public transport on college students in Tokyo/Kanagawa area, Japan. Overall, most of our respondents (70% or more) reported they feel safe when using buses, trains, and subways in the daytime, though the rate of positive answers dropped for the usage of those transport at night. There was a tendency that more men tend to answer they feel safe than women, but that difference was very small, and the gender difference was not clear. As to the usage of trains/subways, the fears of victimization on trains/subways and sexual harassment were prominent for women. Also, many women reported that they had been groped on trains/subways.
Speakers:  
*Vania Ceccato and Linda Langefors*  
(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)  
Co-author(s):  
*Catherine Sundling and Per Nässman*  
Presentation title:  
**Assault and sexual harassment in public transportation in Stockholm, Sweden.**

Using a sample of 1,430 students in two universities in Stockholm metropolitan area, this study assesses levels and patterns of victimization of college students, with particular focus on assault and sexual harassment in public transportation and/or on the way to it. In this presentation, we report preliminary findings of the statistical analysis over responses from students of KTH Royal Institute of Technology collected in June 2018. Results show that although less than 7 per cent of all students in the sample were victims of crime in transit (such as thefts or robbery), nearly half of all students declared been sexually harassed in transit environments: more often in the metro than in buses and more often in the wagons than anywhere else in the system. The presentation finalizes discussing next steps in this research and the implication of these results for policy.

Session: WE06  
**Parallel session**  
Theme: Safety in practice

Speaker:  
*Alexander Ståhle* (Spacescape, Sweden)  
Presentation title:  
**Analyzing safety in complex urban places.**

Spacescape is an urban research and design studio based in Stockholm. The work encompasses the most complex urban spaces and projects in Scandinavia. The work often starts with a place analysis and then an analysis of a proposed design. Slussen has been one of the biggest projects yet where urban life and safety was studied. Spacescape has also worked continuously with Centralstationen and Stockholm CBD, analyzing pedestrian movement and safety. Spacescape’s analysis and design recommendations has had large effect on the development of these places in central Stockholm.

Speaker:  
*Sissel Engblom* (Link Arkitektur, Norway)  
Presentation title:  
**#SafeCity – why feminism in urbanism can be the key of our times to urban social sustainability.**

Cities stage societies greatest resources and conflicts, they divide us and unify us. These are our global arenas for innovation and community development. Yet in cities like Oslo, urban discussions are characterized by focus on pragmatic utilization, transportation and the form or height of iconic buildings. Urban LINK has studied methods and tools that draw your attention to a more urgent challenge; the need to make safer cities for the fundamental well-being of all urban inhabitants. In the aftermath of the terror bombing of the Government Headquarters in Oslo 2011 Urban LINK saw the need to move on from “security for some” to “safety for all” – to attune our urban cause to the challenges of equality, integration, inclusion thus contextual urban life.
It is very well established in research that the built environment plays crucial role in the individual and public safety and wellbeing both physically and mentally. Urban planning efforts to creating safe and secure places has been focused on generalized approaches in limiting common risks of crime and danger in public spaces and the transport system. This presentation looks at two safety projects WSP consulted on in recent years. In one project, WSP worked on developing ideas for preventing terror with heavy vehicles in urban environments. In another project, WSP was given the task of writing urban design guidelines for suicide prevention in Swedish municipalities. Both projects were groundbreaking in that much of the researching, context investigation and planning recommendation has to be done from scratch as little reference was available for use. How the projects were intended and handled and what the outcomes were would be briefly presented in the presentation.

Few crime prevention approaches recognize that security professionals should be partners rather than the driving force behind crime prevention solutions. SafeGrowth is one such approach where local groups are trained in SafeGrowth methodology to work together as cohesive teams with a purpose of addressing specific safety and livability issues with support of professionals and local organizations. The objective is to build capacity and skills of local groups leading to safety concerns being addressed with and by local communities rather than to and for them. San Romanoway housing development from Toronto, Canada and Hollygrove neighborhood in New Orleans are two examples where transfer of ownership over crime and safety concerns showed positive and sustained crime prevention outcomes and increased social cohesion.
Thursday, October 18

Session: THU01
Parallel session
Theme: Transit safety II: Melbourne, London and Stockholm

Speaker: Carolyn Whitzman (The University of Melbourne, Australia)
Co-author(s): Rewa Marathe, and Jason Thompson
Presentation title: Public transport safety of Melbourne tertiary students: complex concerns in a ‘knowledge city’.

Melbourne, which is projected to be the most populous city in Australia within the next decade, has an economy highly dependent on higher education. This ‘knowledge city’ strategy has led to one of the highest numbers of international students in the world. A survey of tertiary students’ safety on public transport, as part of a larger international project, attracted over 800 responses, 25% of which were from students of Asian origin. There was also a high proportion of responses from students who identified as LGBTQI+ (over 20%). Experiences of fear, crime and harassment were mediated by intersectional experiences of gender, race, and sexuality. In a governance and economic context where public transport is privately provided with loose state government steering, and where the Australian Human Rights Commission has recently concluded that violence and harassment against female tertiary students is endemic, whose responsibility is it to address crime, harassment and fear on public transport?

Speaker: Andrew Newton (The University of Leicester, UK)
Co-author(s): Reka Solymosi
Presentation title: Victimization and perceived safety among college students: Focus on women’s transit safety in London, UK.

This paper will present preliminary findings of responses to the survey in London, and also consider these in light of other large-scale travel surveys (not just students) in London to examine any potential London specific findings. Note as data collection is still ongoing findings here should be considered preliminary only.
Speaker: **Serena Favarin** (Università Cattolica Del Sacro Cuore, Italy)
Presentation title: **Transit safety among college students: A case study in Milan, Italy.**

1023 college students participated in our survey on transit safety in the city of Milan as part of the study “An international assessment of victimization and perceived safety among college students: focus on women’s transit safety”. The results show that 13% of the respondents were victims of sexual harassment or violence in a public transport and that 65% of them did not report the incident to the police. The main reasons for not reporting are related to the perceived seriousness of the crime, the mistrust of law enforcement and embarrassment. In 51% of the cases these incidents were witnessed by other people that mainly pretended not to see what was happening. This study presents and discusses the main findings of the survey in the city of Milan.

Speaker: **Paula Santoro** (FAU-The University of São Paulo)
Co-author(s): **Marina Harkot and Letícia Lemos**
Presentation title: **An assessment of victimization and perceived safety among college students in São Paulo, Brazil: Focus on women's transit safety.**

This paper presents the results of an international comparative study that investigate transit safety of university students, focusing on gender. Shows the outcomes of an online survey carried out between April-May 2018 of about 590 answers by students from different universities of São Paulo, Brazil. Preliminary results show that the biggest share of women that have been sexually harassed while in transit don’t report it, as well at point out the different nature of harassment according to the place it happens (e.g. inside vs. outside wagons). The agenda concerning possible solutions goes from pink-wagon to vigilance systems, passing through qualification of public spaces. The paper also considers São Paulo’s socio-spatial configuration, the organization of its urban mobility, aspects of fear culture, as well as the so-called "social markers of difference”, debating how gender, race and class distinctions are part of Brazilian colonial and enslaver heritage that expresses itself until present days through fear and insecurity.
Music festivals are a major source of income, with 3.9 million patrons attending UK-based festivals in 2016 (UK Music, 2017). However, festivals are public spaces associated with increased victimization, including sexual harassment and assault (White Ribbon Campaign, 2016). The 'Drinkaware Crew' is a harm-reduction initiative operating in many night-time economy venues across England and Wales. Working in pairs, the Drinkaware Crew are trained to promote patron-safety, reduce incidents of sexual harassment, and minimize alcohol-related harm. This paper evaluates the feasibility of transferring this scheme to a music festival context during a pilot study (at two UK-based music festivals in 2017). Quantitative and qualitative methods are used to establish fidelity to the service model, frequency/scope of service, and quality of implementation.

The objective of this study is to investigate the space-time patterns of mobility and violent victimization in São Paulo’s metro from a gender perspective. The methodology combines use of a geographical information system (GIS) and statistical analysis through negative binomial regression modeling and hypothesis testing. The results indicate that mobility and the level of victimization are gender-dependent: the victimization of men follows a uniform temporal and spatial pattern, while the victimization of women is strongly correlated with a specific metro station’s characteristic and the time of day. The article concludes with the suggestion that crime prevention initiatives need to be gendered-informed and sensitive to the particular spatial and temporal features of rapid-transit environments.
This paper used more than 11,000 cases of crowd mapped accounts of sexual assault or harassment reported anonymously by women throughout India. Specifically, we examined nearly 1,500 cases that were reported as having occurred in public transportation venues (in or while waiting for the transit). We explore the bystander effect—i.e., whether bystanders help or do not help. We look specifically at how women recount experiences, examining how they construct their self-assessment (e.g. guilt/shame v. empowerment) and how they frame of the experience of assault or harassment depending upon how bystanders reacted (helped or didn’t help). We examine the details of 19 elaborated accounts of when bystanders did not help and 14 of when bystanders did help.

The article presents an overview of sexual harassment in public spaces associated with mobility in the Brazilian context, focusing on the city of São Paulo. Analyses will be made from secondary sources such as approved national legislation on gender violence, as well as data and statistics on the public safety of women in their daily displacements. The study finalizes by exploring awareness campaigns, report mechanisms and the role of online platforms and social networks that receive reports and participate actively in the dissemination of information aiming at the safety of women.
The outcomes of current research on perception of safety indicate various factors influencing the perception. Our paper follows this research by focusing on male students’ perception of unsafe public spaces in Prague, Czechia. It responds to the predominant research aimed primarily at women whose fears are considered to be higher. We focus on the situations male students perceive as unsafe and we are interested mainly in the way how they describe these situations and related feelings. One of the outcomes of the analysis is that our research partners’ “fear” is manifested through a broad variety of feelings, emotions or impressions. This shows the complex nature of men’s perception of unsafe places and questions the research focusing on gender differences.

In the recent years Sweden have experienced conflicts around masculinity in public spaces that evolve around issues of racism, nationalism and a call-to-arms of white men as defenders of the welfare state. Examples of this is when firefighter are attacked in suburbs or when racist activists engage in “safety-walks”. In order to understand these occurrences, it is important to critically examine protection as a form of masculinity construction. To provide protection is a subtle and effective way of gaining agency while at the same time requiring that those who are positioned as in need of protection are passive, grateful and submissive. Masculinity constructions is then not only relevant to understanding violence and harassment in public places, but also the responses and suggested solutions. The paper is based on qualitative and ethnographic studies of how professionals working in public authorities, such as firefighters and security coordinators, describe these gendered processes.
Crime prevention has come to mean many different things to people. Programs and policies designed to prevent crime can include the police making an arrest as part of an operation to deal with gang problems, a court sanction to a secure correctional facility, or, in the extreme, a death penalty sentence. Both forms of crime prevention share a common goal of trying to prevent the occurrence of a future criminal act, but what further distinguishes crime prevention from crime control is that prevention takes place outside of the confines of the formal justice system. Prevention is considered the fourth pillar of crime reduction, alongside the institutions of police, courts, and corrections. This distinction draws attention to crime prevention as an alternative approach to these more traditional. Generally, preventing crime in public spaces need a deep study of the region, the crimes and the kind of people living around.
This study examines the relationship between avoidance behaviors and reported feelings of insecurity at different special scales in Stockholm, the capital of Sweden. Drawing upon assumptions from environmental criminology and situational crime prevention, and using data from a cross-sectional resident safety survey, hypothesis testing is performed using binary logistic regression models. The models investigate functional fear of crime and avoidance behaviors and reported feelings of insecurity at a range of spatial scales: in and around the residential building, in the greater residential area, and in the parish, while controlling for individual and areal covariates. Initial findings indicate that functional responses, especially collective actions, may be significantly associated with a lesser experience of fear of crime in areas close to home. By comparison, dysfunctional responses are more likely to be associated with the experience of fear of crime in both the greater neighborhood area and in areas close to home.

Green space is an essential element of livable cities, promoting physical, mental health and well-being while enabling residents to connect with nature within the built environment. Green spaces offer recreation, leisure, physical activities, and counteract the negative impact of urban development and pollution. Some forms of green space, notably parks, are also associated with crime and public disorder, complicating green development plans. Drawing on situational crime prevention theory and biophilia, this paper explores urban landscape design that ensures access to green space while reducing the risk of crime and disorder, especially in high crime areas that can potentially benefit the most (e.g., improved social cohesion, reduced crime and violence, reduced anxiety and stress, improved child development) from contact with nature.
Walking safety audits with children from two schools in Rinkeby was conducted in May 2018 by the city of Stockholm and the BID-inspired association for property owners in the Järva area, Fastighetsägare i Järva, to find out what children experience as unsafe in their physical environment, to correct it, as well as to explore if the children’s own perspectives of a safe environment differed so much from the adults’ perspective, as to introduce the walks with children as a standard routine in the area. We followed up on the walks with adults to make comparisons. The results show that as children often move and dwell in different places, at different times than adults, the comments and action points differed.

The subject of this research is local participation of women. The research focuses on effective participation of women and their effect on local decision-making processes in urban planning and final decision of municipality concerning to Ulleråker case (Uppsala). The research problematizes the definition, function, mechanisms and the effectiveness of participation mechanisms regarding women in urban planning. In this context important questions to analyze how this was carried out in Ulleråker are as following: i) How could women involve in decision making process in urban planning? ii) What kind of participation mechanisms and processes exist for women? iii) How is these mechanisms and processes evaluated by women? iv) What is the effectiveness of these mechanisms? v) What is their impact in urban planning? For the data collection, interview method was used in the study. In terms of epistemological approach, the research process is interpretive and explanatory over legal and administrative regulations within the scope of field study.
Speaker: Veronica Wiman (MAH, Sweden)
Presentation title: Fear and gender in public space: Artistic practices and proaction.

This presentation describes an ongoing and long-term interdisciplinary art project that I have been developing since 2003, called Fear and Gender in Public Space. The aim has been to build collaborations between diverse stakeholders such as activists, women’s organizations, rape crisis centers, police and city planning departments, in order to collectively explore how artistic practices could work proactive and help mobilize a healthy discourse around fear of rape and sexual violence in public space. So far realized through public interventions, performances, exhibitions, writing and building an archive. It’s a work in progress, this presentation is also part of the journey. The collected data/material is in the process of analysis. Here I open up for discussion about how to develop the project further.

Speaker: Emina Kovacic (Municipality of Karlshamn, Sweden)
Presentation title: They grow self-esteem and security in The Million Programme.

The "Growing together" is an urban gardening project within The Million Program neighborhood, a district called Fridhem in the city of Karlshamn. A few years ago, Fridhem was even defined by some unwanted parameters such as a feeling of insecurity, small-scale crime and lack of semi-private public places. The "Growing together" project started involving the tenants in a daily maintenance, cultural and sport activities and study groups, showing them how social sustainability and the well-being of people living in the area is an important matter and a crucial part of their business strategy. The project has an interdisciplinary approach, combining integration, security issues, urban gardening and public dialogue while striving for introduction of Fridhems’ children and women into growing vegetables and berries, and at the same time learning more about different cultures. Its main goal is to increase perceived security by creating a feeling of pride and ownership while overcoming cultural and age differences.
In Paris and the Ile-de-France, the majority of users feel unsafe in the transit environment. Rail public transport (e.g., metro, tramway, RER, train) is notably considered as the most anxiety-provoking means of transport in this region. Drawing from a sample of 735 students, this study describes how perceived safety in rail transit (in the transport itself and in stations) varies depending on individual characteristics, transport habits, and victimization (whole journey approach). Preliminary results suggest that perceived safety is associated with gender and victimization, but not with transport habits. Results also show that students who feel less safe are more likely to take precautions when traveling. Implications for improving students’ safety in public transit are eventually discussed.

This paper describes the results of a research carried out among students of São Paulo State University (UNESP), Rio Claro Campus, and analyzes the sense of security in their urban mobility, by gender, age and ethnic origin, focusing on the victimization of women. Of the 444 respondents with valid answers, 51% are female, 47.8% are male and 1.2% are of other gender, with a variety of ethnic backgrounds. This presentation illustrate examples of the intersectional analysis performed using different personal, socio-cultural and environmental characteristics of students in their trips from their residence to the university in the city of Rio Claro, São Paulo, Brazil.
Guangzhou, also knew as Canton, the third largest city and the busiest transport and trade center in China, owns the largest population of Chinese college students. As the city has been expanded to some extent, little is known about its transit safety, especially adopting a whole-journey approach and focusing on college students. The objective of this article is to discuss the perceived safety of college students and report their patterns of assault and sexual harassment in public transit environment. A survey was utilized to collect data about the victimization of college students during their whole journey of public transportation. Findings indicate that environmental factors affect the perception of safety of college students and this differs by genders, time patterns, modes of transportation. The article finalizes with a discussion about the challenges of reducing sexual crimes in transit environment in the Chinese context.

The indexes of insecurity in the central area of the Mexican Republic have increased in recent years, public passenger transport (PT) has not been the exception; both on the way to access the transport and in its facilities, users are victims of crimes. In this proposal, we report the levels of insecurity perceived by users in different modes of mass transportation (paratransit, BRT and metro) and individual transport (taxi, car, bicycle); the analysis is carried out from the dimensions of frequency of crimes suffered, prevention, type of violence suffered, the place where the crime occurred, the above taking into account the characteristics of the user and the trip. The information used comes from 383 interviews conducted in May 2018 to university students about their perceptions of security in the PT east of Mexico City.
Session: THU08

Parallel session
Theme: Safety in the digital age. New technologies, new methodologies

Speaker: *Mia-Maria Magnusson* (Stockholm Police authority and Malmö University, Sweden)
Co-author(s): *Mathias Tellberg*
Presentation title: **Mapping open drug scenes: a descriptive analysis, definition and effects in communities.**

By using different perspectives from both research and police practitioners this study builds knowledge on one of the most obvious, concrete problem for many communities in Stockholm and abroad, open drug scenes. A literature review together with survey responses from police departments and added data all contribute to the answers to where and with which consequences open drug scenes are placed in the Stockholm region.

Speaker: *Reka Solymosi* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)
Co-author(s): *Inês Guedes, Laura Vozmediano and Nuno Teixeira*
Presentation title: **Measuring fear of crime through app-based and sensing methodologies.**

Recent contributions on fear of crime research focus on framing it as a situational experience. To measure it in this way, innovations in technology for data collection have recently been applied. This paper tests the feasibility of synchronizing current app-based measures with sensing methodologies to link subjective evaluation of worry about crime with physiological reactions. A laboratory experiment was run where participants were equipped with eye tracker, heart rate monitor, and a galvanic skin response measure. Then, they were asked to navigate a maze and watch a video of a urban scenario after dark while reporting in a mobile app if they would feel worried about their personal safety in the depicted situation. We will present preliminary results from this work and discuss future directions.

Speaker: *Per Källgården* (United Eyes AB, Sweden)
Presentation title: **Digital technology for safer communities.**

The digital transformation is drastically changing how police and authority can work together with citizens. In this presentation you will get understanding of the concept of "local collaboration", its potential and how to build a constructive community using a digital platform. There will be practical cases from results where the app Safeland is used: Swedish Police combating theft in Stockholm Old Town; How residents work together when there is an increased risk of attacks (robbery and rape); Metropolitan Police preventing Anti-Social Behavior together with residents in Hackney.
Speakers: **Jessie Heneghan and Joseph Mulligan**  
(Kounkuey Design Initiative, USA)

Presentation title: **A new methodology for gender attentive design of public spaces.**

We will present the results to date of an extremely innovative program of research, community engagement, and applied design to develop and test a methodology for gender-attentive design of public spaces in the informal settlements of La Favorita in Mendoza, Argentina and Sector Noroeste in Santa Fe, Argentina in partnership with the World Bank’s State and Peacebuilding Fund and the Argentine National Government’s Secretary of Urban Infrastructure of the Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing.

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Session: THU09  
**Parallel session**  
Theme: Safety on the move, design and lighting

Speaker: **John Maynard**  
(John Maynard Consulting, Australia)

Presentation title: **Fear of crime in the mobile city.**

The demands placed on people living and working together in larger concentrations will ensure that our cities will be under increasing pressure to move greater numbers of people more efficiently and more rapidly. Yet for too long passenger interchanges have been identified by many people as cold, dangerous, dirty and unfriendly places. The potential for stations and stops to be key civic nodes within the network of urban public space in Australian cities is arguably greatly underdeveloped and there is much work to do in order to match the quality of public transport planning practices and networks exemplified by many European nations. The presentation will illustrate some of the design challenges primarily in Australia’s largest city, Sydney which can influence commuter perceptions of crime and safety and will explore options for the activation of stops and stations by reframing station design quality beyond solely a transportation function toward a public place-making opportunity for well-connected multi-use destinations.
In many countries, governments are reducing lighting at public places for economic and environmental reasons. In some places, street lights are dimmed, and in other places, the lights are even switched off between certain hours of the night. However, it is often assumed that a lack of illumination at public spaces increases feelings of insecurity by citizens, particularly amongst women. The political conflict that exists between the objective effect of street lighting on the emission of CO2 and the more subjective fear of crime of citizens deserves proper attention. In order to assess the imbalance between the two political aims, a literature review was conducted on the impact of the reduction of street lighting on fear of crime, especially in what concerns women.

Women’s perception of safety in pedestrian environments plays an important role in their movement in urban environments. Lighting is an important factor that affects pedestrians’ judgment of safety after dark. In this study, an investigation has been done to identify the needed characteristics of lighting in pedestrian environments to increase women’s perception of safety. The relationship between lighting and perception of safety is a complex issue and increase in lighting does not necessarily increase perception of safety. Previous studies reported visibility as the main factor that mediates the effect of light on perception of safety. Based on literature review, a tool has been developed to have a more specific examination of the existing theory regarding visibility. Besides, the women’s safety audit (WSA) diagnostic tool is used as a qualitative data collection tool. The result of this paper suggests a developed method for lighting design in pedestrian environments to increase pedestrians’ perception of safety and enhance mobility in city for women.
Speaker: Andrew Newton (The University of Leicester, UK)
Presentation title: One size doesn't fit all. Students perception of safety measures on public transport.

The online questionnaire is a pilot study of students. Its aim was to examine perception of risk when students travel by public transport, and the possible effectiveness of a number of security measures. A sample size of 119 respondents (86 female) was achieved. Preliminary findings revealed that: as expected fear of crime, on all stages of the public transport journey was significantly higher for females. A number of crime prevention interventions were perceived by females to be more effective in reducing fear, including: increasing lighting and visibility; the use of CCTV; and, the use of real time journey information. By contrast increased presence of police officers was the only safety measure that had a greater impact on males than females for reducing fear. Those who never use public transport were found to have higher levels of fear than those who use public transport regularly. Possible implications of the study will be discussed in terms of policy recommendations.
Keynote speakers
**Liz Kelly**, Professor of Sexualized Violence at London Metropolitan University, UK

Liz Kelly is Professor of Sexualized Violence at London Metropolitan University, where she is also Director of the Child and Woman Abuse Studies Unit (CWASU). She has been active in the field of violence against women and children for almost 30 years. She is the author of Surviving Sexual Violence (1988), which established the concept of a 'continuum of violence' and over 70 book chapters and journal articles. As special advisors to the British Council CWASU undertakes considerable international work (in Africa, Asia, Europe and South America), providing consultancy and training on research and policy.

**Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris**, Professor of Urban Planning, UCLA, USA

Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris is Associate Provost for Academic Planning at UCLA, Associate Dean of the UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs, and Professor of Urban Planning. Her area of specialization is urban design and spatial planning. She holds degrees in architecture and urban planning and has published extensively on issues of transit safety and security, women’s travel, transit-oriented development, inner-city revitalization, gentrification and displacement. She has served as a consultant to the Transportation Research Board, Southern California Association of Governments, Project for Public Spaces, Los Angeles Neighborhood Initiative, Mineta Transportation Institute, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the Greek government, and many municipal governments on issues of transportation and urban design. She has published more than 100 articles and five books: Urban Design Downtown: Poetics and Politics of Form (1998); Jobs and Economic Development in Minority Communities (2006); Sidewalks: Conflict and Negotiation over Public Space (2009); Companion to Urban Design (2011); and The Informal American City (2014).

**Juma Assiago**, the Global Coordinator of the Safer Cities Programme at UN-Habitat

Juma Assiago, an Urbanist and Social Scientist, is the Global Coordinator of the Safer Cities Programme at UN-Habitat. He holds a Master’s of Science degree in Sustainable Urban
Development (Oxford University, United Kingdom). He has accumulated 18-year international working experience providing technical support to both national and local governments on the development and implementation of city crime prevention and urban safety strategies.

**Jenny Westerstrand**, president of the National Organization for Women’s Shelters and Young Women’s Shelters, Roks, Sweden

Jenny holds a Master of Law and is Doctor of Law, Public International Law, from Uppsala University. Jenny was affiliated to the Department of Law, Department of Sociology and to Feminist Studies in Social Sciences at Uppsala University as a researcher. She was the coordinator of the first national prevalence study on violence against women in Sweden, Captured Queen. The study represented a shift in methodology and analysis, using research on violence against women as a tool when designing the study and analyzing the results. The results caused a major stir in media but is now regarded a pioneer work. Jenny have also been conducting research on sexual violence and honor related violence and sexual violence against young women.

**Supreet K Singh**, representative of SafeCity Initiative, India

A writer, film director and a gender activist, Supreet has transitioned from 15 years of corporate experience to an award-winning filmmaker & running an NGO. A partner at Red Dot Foundation, Safecity, she overlooks the functioning of the organization and specifically handles the operations, marketing as well as creating campaigns to engage women and men in solutions and designing partnerships globally. She is a certified personal counsellor and conducts workshops on sexual violence with children, communities and corporates. A Vital Voices WWLead fellow, she was recently awarded the Social Innovator Leadership award by Biz Divas. She is also the recipient of Gold Stevie Award for Female Executive of the Year - Government or Non-Profit -10 or Less Employees in 2016.
Fiona Vera-Gray, Research Fellow based at Durham Law School, UK

Fiona Vera-Gray is a Research Fellow based at Durham Law School. She researches violence against women and is an expert in public sexual harassment, acting as a special advisor to Westminster government during their recent inquiry and having published widely in the area. Her book *The Right Amount of Panic: How women trade freedom for safety* draws on original research from the UK to explore the habitual strategies women and girls employ to maintain a sense of safety in public spaces.


Katja Grillner currently serves as Dean of Faculty at KTH (2015-). Grillner is the director of Architecture in Effect, a national initiative for a strong research environment and co-founded the feminist architecture teaching and research group FATALE.

Ida Johansson: Beyond the portrait of a victim
By Karin Johansson and Johanna Aust

"Ida Johansson: Beyond the portrait of a victim"

A teaser of the film “EFTER IDA / LIFE AFTER IDA” will be shown the 17th October 2018 with comments by Ida’s mother Karin Johansson and Johanna Aust, filmmaker (FlickFilm, Germany).
Anna Möller, director of the Rape Victim Clinic at Stockholm South Hospital, Sweden

Anna Möller is a gynecologist and medical director of the Rape Victim Clinic at Stockholm South Hospital. Department of Clinical Science and Education, Obstetrics and Gynecology at Karolinska Institutet. Her research interests include intimate partner violence, posttraumatic stress disorder, and stress-related steroid hormones in rape victims.

Elisabeth Löfgren, Vice-Chairman of The National Committee for UN Women, Sweden.

Vice-Chairman of The Swedish national Committee for UN-Women. The organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. She has worked for Amnesty International for 25 years. For several years, campaign manager, including a campaign on women’s rights, with special focus on violence against women in armed conflicts and the campaign "Stop violence against women".

Mahesh K. Nalla, Professor, School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, USA.

Mahesh Nalla is a professor in the School of Criminal Justice, at Michigan State University, USA. His primary research interests are in emerging and transitional democracies on two broad areas: Gendered victimization and public health & Governance, legitimacy, and social regulation. Prof. Nalla serves as Editor-in-Chief of the International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice, which is the official journal of the International Division of the American Society of Criminology (ASC). He has coordinated and led a global project firearm related violence prevention programs for the United Nations.
Vania Ceccato professor at KTH and national coordinator of SafePlaces network

Vania Ceccato is at the Department of Urban Planning & Environment, School of Architecture and the Built Environment, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden. Her research is on the situational conditions of crime and crime prevention in urban and rural environments. Gendered safety and the intersectionality of victimization are essential components in most of her research in both Sweden and Brazil. She is the editor of a double-special issue on Women’s transit safety in 2017 and coordinator of the global study on Transit safety among college students together with Prof Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris, UCLA, USA (see the conference program).
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Organization committee
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SafePlaces Network

SafePlaces is an interdisciplinary network that links local needs for knowledge in situational crime prevention to a national and international network of experts and institutions. The network has its basis at KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm, Sweden and, with support from the National Council of Crime Prevention (BRÅ), creates a number of initiatives devoted to improvement of local knowledge and information sharing about the conditions in which crime occur and the best ways to prevent it.