



**JORNADA SOBRE LA PREVENCIÓ
DE LES VIOLÈNCIES MASCLISTES
MITJANÇANT EL DISSENY AMBIENTAL**

24 DE MAIG



Pacto de Estado
contra la violencia de género



Generalitat de Catalunya
Departament d'Interior



**ICA Mission
Statement**

**“To create safer
environments and
improve the quality
of life through the
use of CPTED
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The International
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environments since
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The Role of CPTED in Preventing Violence Against Women

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24 May 2022



➤ **European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)**

- **Gender-based violence is a phenomenon rooted in gender inequality, mostly directed towards women and girls**
- **Human rights violation**
- **Violations of:**
 - Physical (assault, rape, homicide)
 - Sexual (rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment)
 - Psychological/moral integrity (mocking, criticism, harassment – symbolic sexual assault)



➤ **The UN Declaration of the Elimination of Violence Against Women**

“Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.”

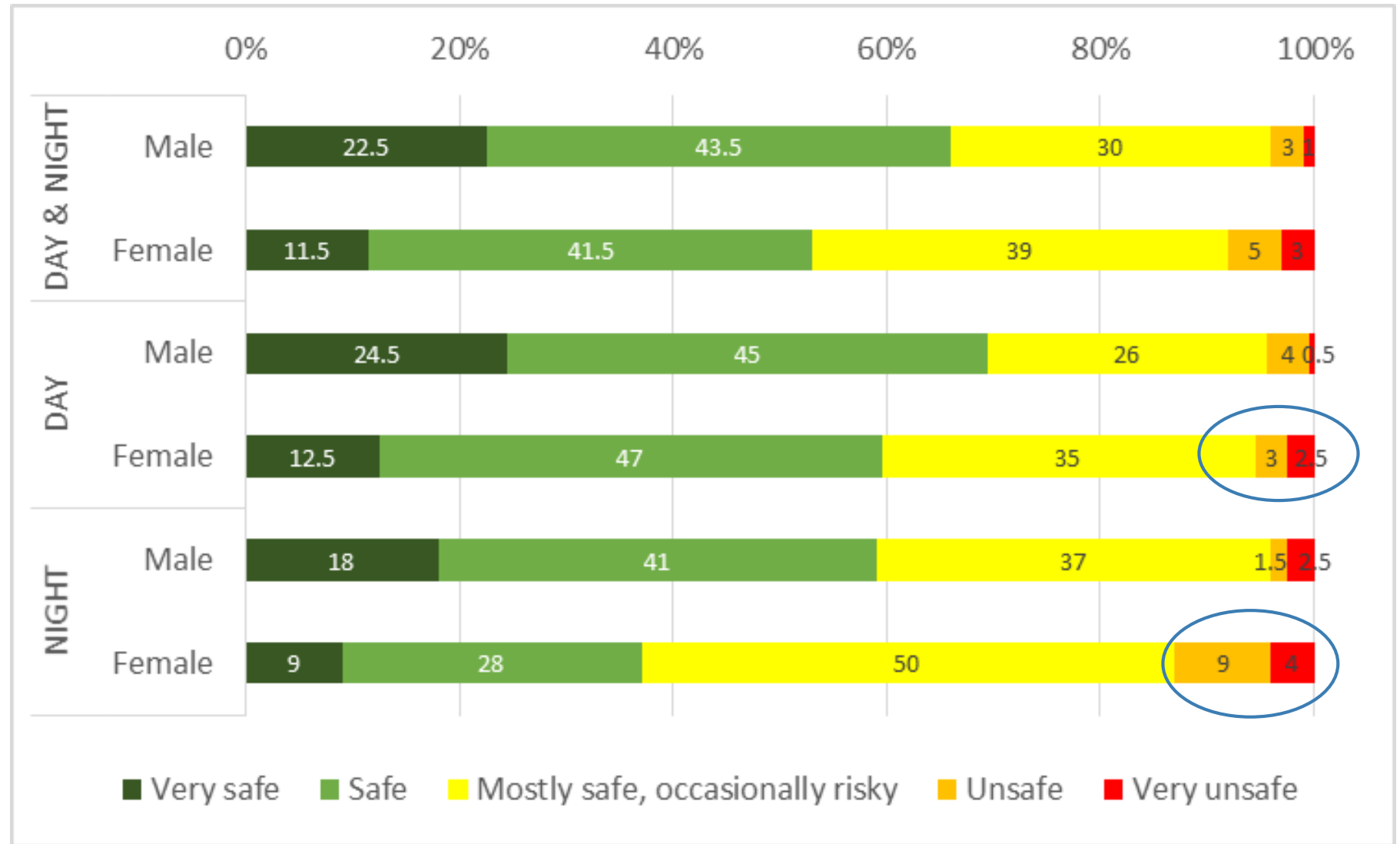


**Nearly 30% of non-partner physical and sexual violence occurs in the street, a square, car park, in a park or forest, on public transport, or other outdoor public place.
(EU Agency for Fundamental Human Rights, 2012)**



➤ **How women perceive public space differently from men**

The following three slides show some examples of how women's perception of safety differs from that of men, which warrants special attention to not only making spaces safer but also feeling safer for women.



(Mihinjac, Saskatoon, Canada, 2019)

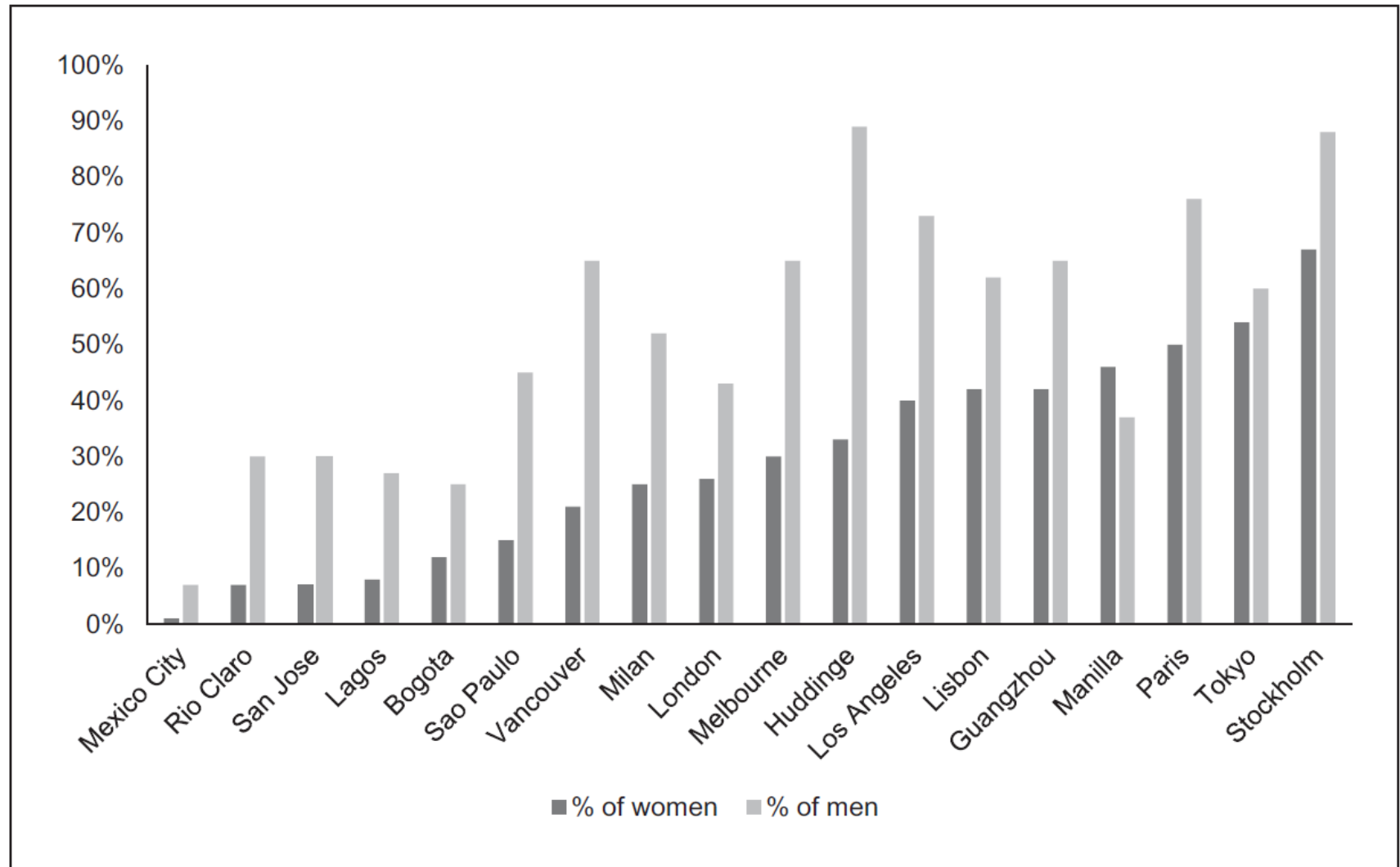


Figure 1. Percentage of students feeling “always” or “often” safe after dark on the bus in 18 cities, by gender.

Source. Authors.

Note. $N = 18$ cities, 13,323 university students.

(Ceccato & Loukaitou-Sideris, 2021)



In the city or area where you live, do you feel safe walking alone at night, or not?

Percentage "yes, feel safe" among women and men in each country

	Women	Men	Gap
New Zealand	50%	85%	-35
Algeria	32%	66%	-34
Malta	48%	82%	-34
Cyprus	57%	85%	-28
Italy	40%	68%	-28
Albania	54%	81%	-27
France	51%	78%	-27
Australia	51%	78%	-27
United States	62%	89%	-27
Finland	66%	92%	-26
Sweden	65%	91%	-26
Ireland	58%	83%	-25
Portugal	51%	76%	-25
Yemen	56%	80%	-24
Belgium	52%	76%	-24
Malaysia	34%	58%	-24
Japan	57%	81%	-24
Estonia	46%	69%	-23
Czech Republic	48%	71%	-23
Slovakia	48%	70%	-22
Netherlands	69%	91%	-22
Latvia	39%	60%	-21
Moldova	40%	61%	-21
Germany	67%	88%	-21
United Kingdom	62%	82%	-20
Taiwan	54%	74%	-20
Poland	50%	70%	-20

(Gallup poll, 2011)



➤ **How women respond to perceived unsafety in public space**

- **Women construct mental maps of parts of the urban area which they feel safe and those that should be avoided (Koskela & Pain, 2000)**
- **Women use a narrower range of locations; limit use to daylight hours (Centre for Cultural Risk Research, 1998)**
- **Women modify their behaviours: avoid being alone, steer clear of certain areas, avoid going out at certain times, don't walk home alone after dark etc.**

→ **Women are more sensitive to improvements in public space than men (Navarrete-Hernandez, Vetro, & Concha, 2021)**



➤ **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) – influential works for understanding violence against women**

- **The Death and Life of Great American Cities (Jacobs, 1961)**
 - “eyes on the street”
 - importance of mixed land use; urban villages
 - “the sidewalk ballet” – an active busy street
- **Toronto Safety Audit (METRAC, 1989)**
 - response to a series of rapes and a murder
 - research with action: measuring perceptions of safety



➤ **Addressing the issue of Violence Against Women**

Collect data



Analyse
data



Develop
responses



➤ **1. Collect data**

- **Any historic incident data (incidents & calls for service concerning violence against women as well as other incidents in public space that influence safety and perceptions)**
- **Other relevant information about risks and threats in the given environment**
- **Perception of safety data about physical & social environment (using a Safety Audit or a similar instrument, e.g. Perception Matters tool)**



Keeping Your Neighbourhood Safe

1. Can you tell what is at the other end of the path, tunnel, or walkway?
 yes no
2. Are there corners, alcoves, or bushes where someone could hide and wait for you? yes no
3. Other comments: _____

POSSIBLE ENTRAPMENT SITES

4. Are there small, confined areas where you would be hidden from view?
 between garbage bins unlocked equipment or utility shed
 alley or laneway recessed doorway construction site
 other: _____

ESCAPE ROUTES

5. How easy would it be for an offender to disappear?
 very easy quite easy not very easy
6. Is there more than one exit from the lane/street/walkway?
 yes no don't know
7. If yes, please describe: _____

NEARBY LAND USES

8. What is the surrounding or nearby land used for (check all that apply)?
 stores factories busy traffic riverbank offices
 residential houses & streets heavily treed/wooded areas
 parking lots restaurants park space don't know
 other: _____

9. Can you identify who owns or maintains nearby land? yes no
10. Impressions of nearby land use:
 very poor poor satisfactory good very good



➤ **2. Analyse data**

- **Analyse in conjunction with various sources of data that influence the occurrence of incidents and perceptions (that data may be selected on theoretical basis and a preliminary analysis of collected data)**
- **Possible sources of data:**
 - land use
 - location of bus stops & “whole journey approach”
 - micro- & macro-spatial context of the neighbourhood (i.e. the surrounding neighbourhood environment and immediate environment around critical locations)
 - crime incidents/calls for service



(Vansetti Miranda & van Nes, 2020)



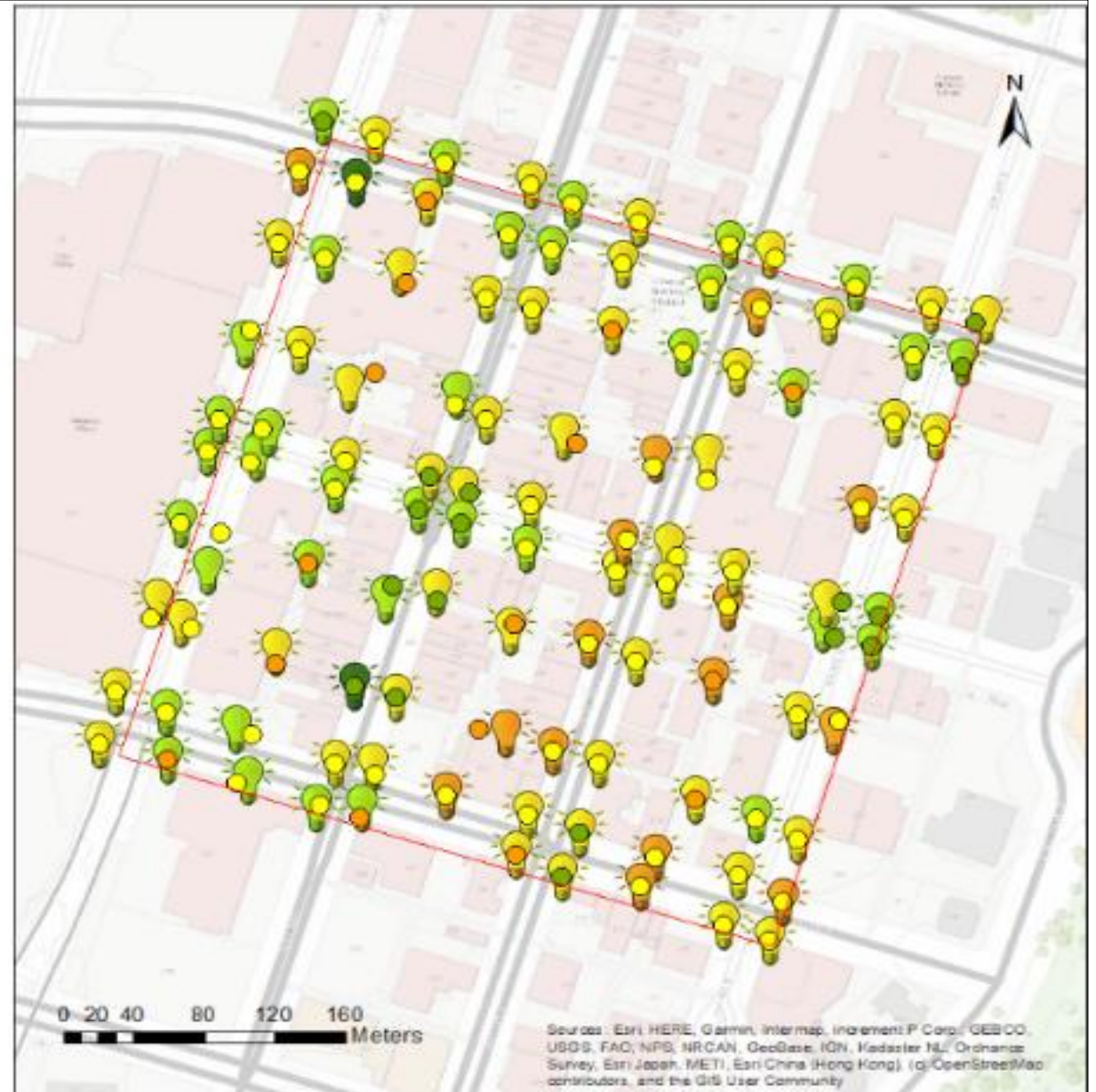


PERCEPTION OF SAFETY AT NIGHT IN RELATION TO PERCEIVED LEVELS OF LIGHTING BY CPTED TEAMS

- Safe (17)
- Mostly safe, occasionally risky (76)
- Unsafe (15)

PERCEPTION OF LIGHTING

- Very good (2)
- Good (37)
- Satisfactory (54)
- Poor (15)

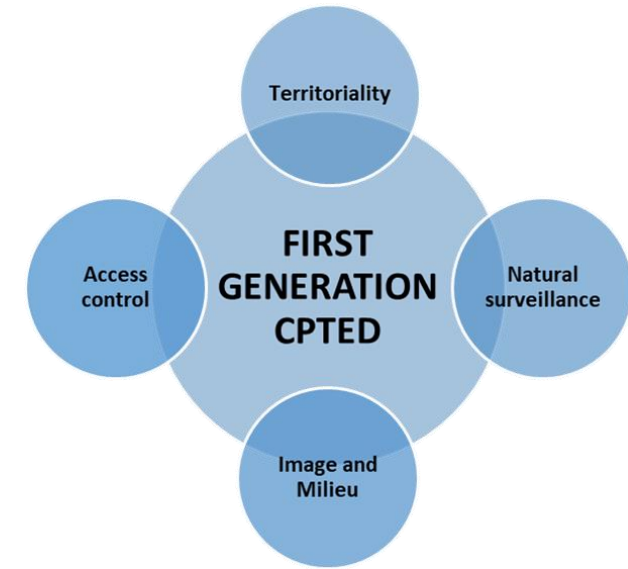


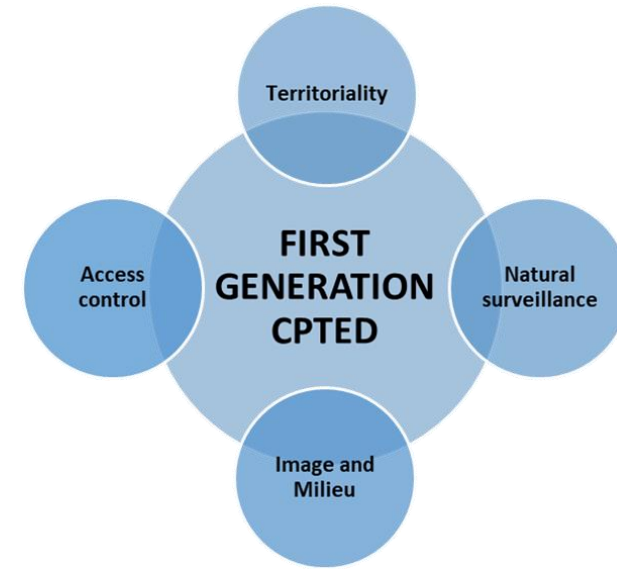
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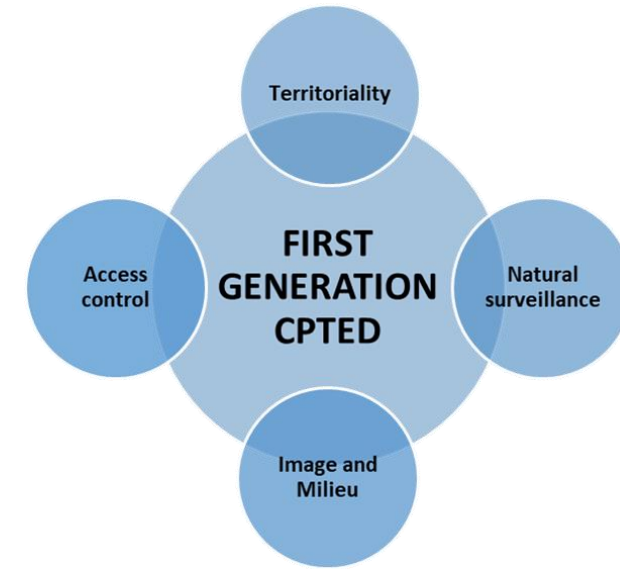


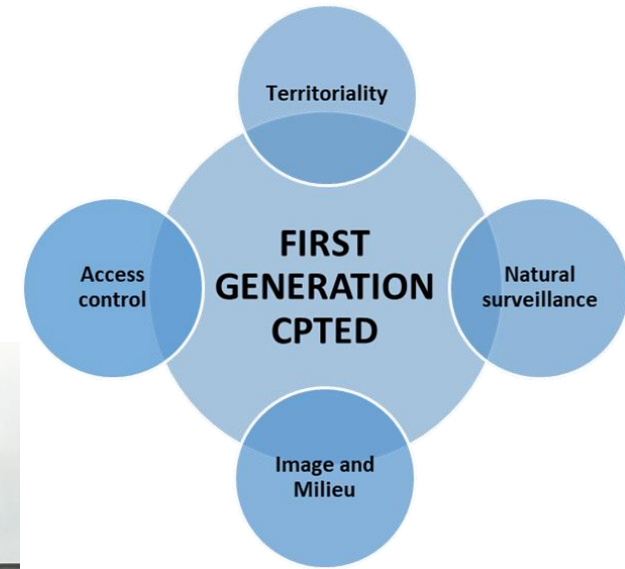
➤ **3. Develop responses**

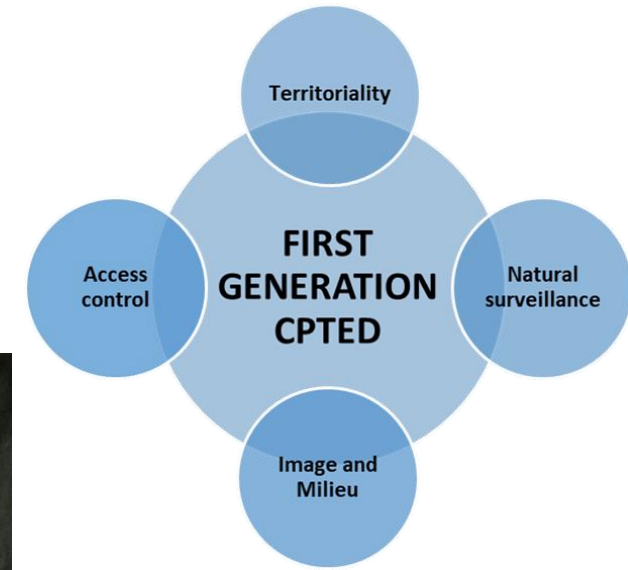
- **First Generation CPTED**
 - Situational approaches by modifying physical and natural environment
 - Most commonly focuses on small micro environments
 - Addresses criminal opportunity
- **Second Generation CPTED**
 - Addresses criminal motivation
 - Focuses on a neighbourhood (meso-level environments) by addressing social aspects in the environment
- **Third Generation CPTED (*under development*)**
 - Focuses on integrating safety and other aspects of liveability in the neighbourhood to address high level needs (economic, environmental, social and public health sustainability)

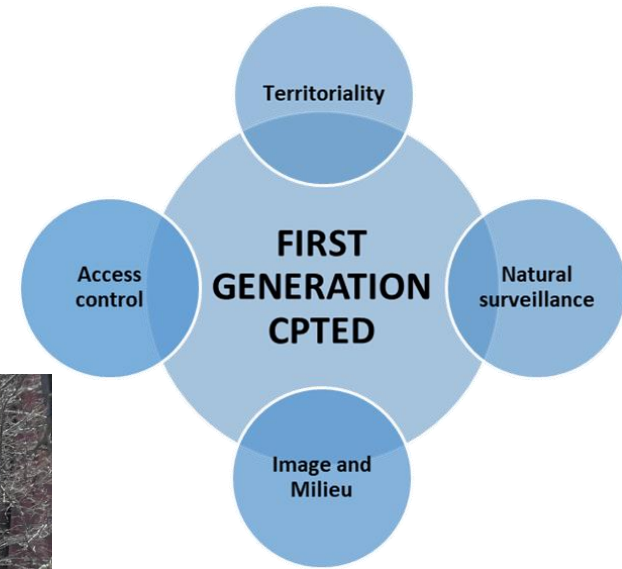


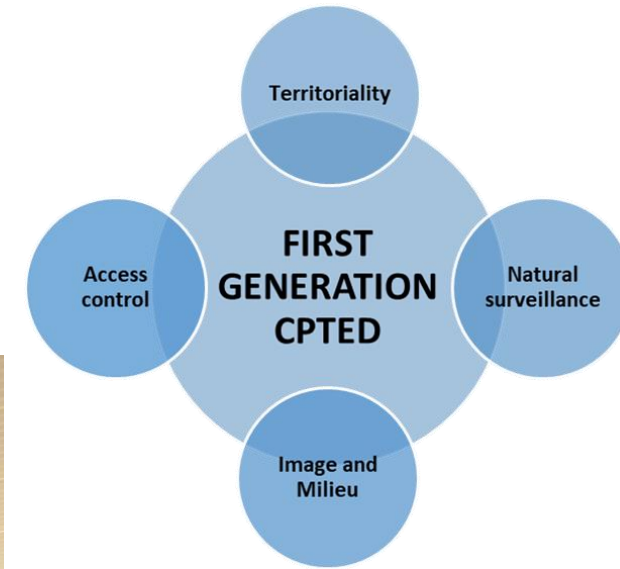


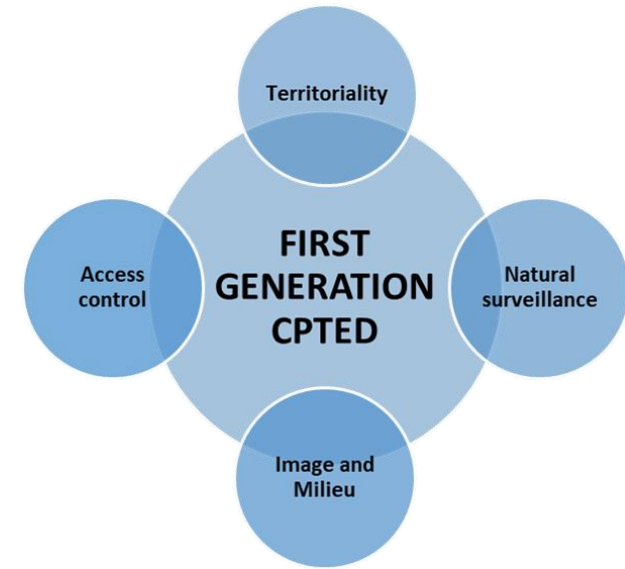


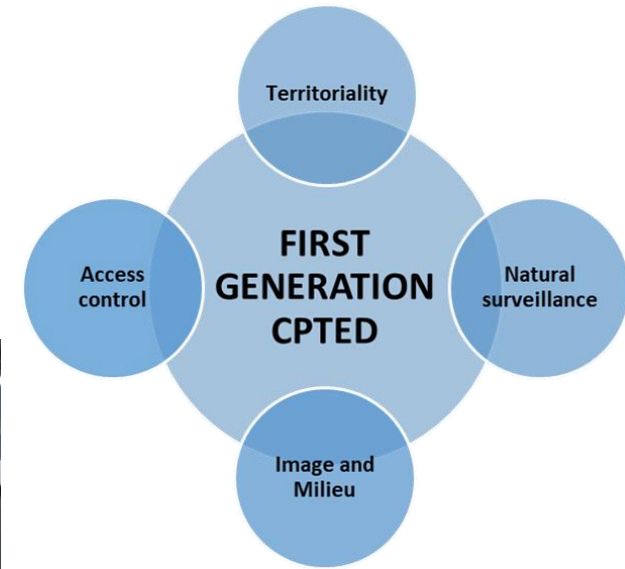


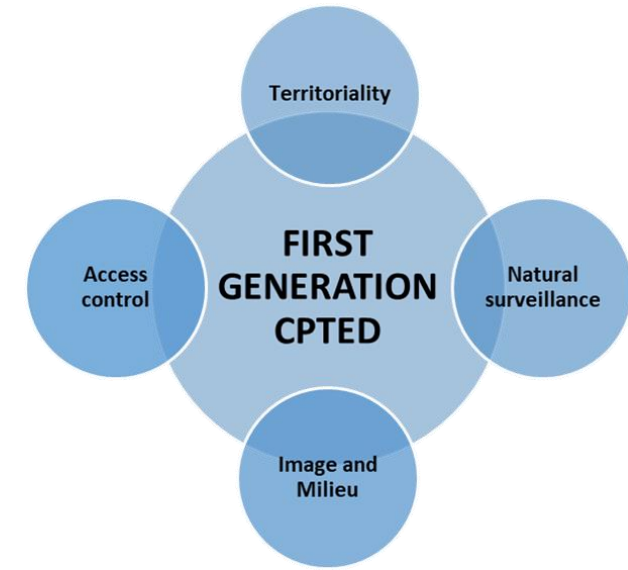










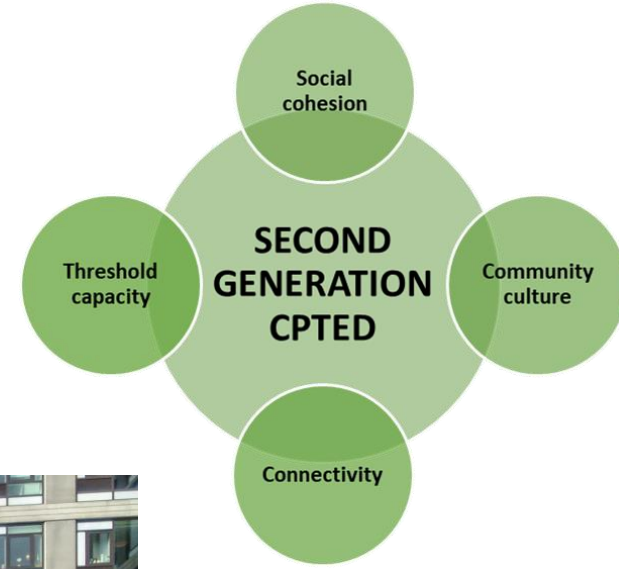


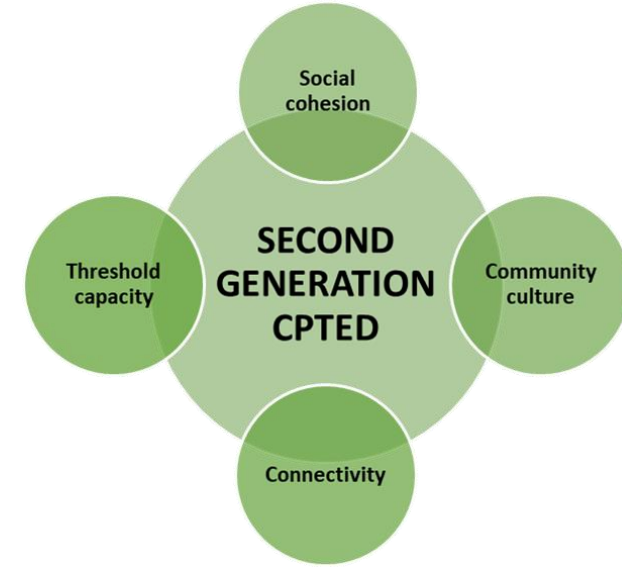


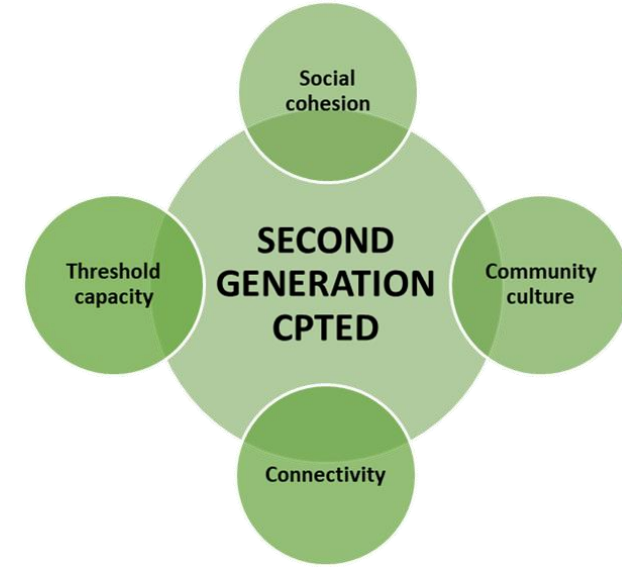
“The first thing to understand is that the public peace—the sidewalks and street peace—of cities is not kept primarily by the police, necessary as police are.

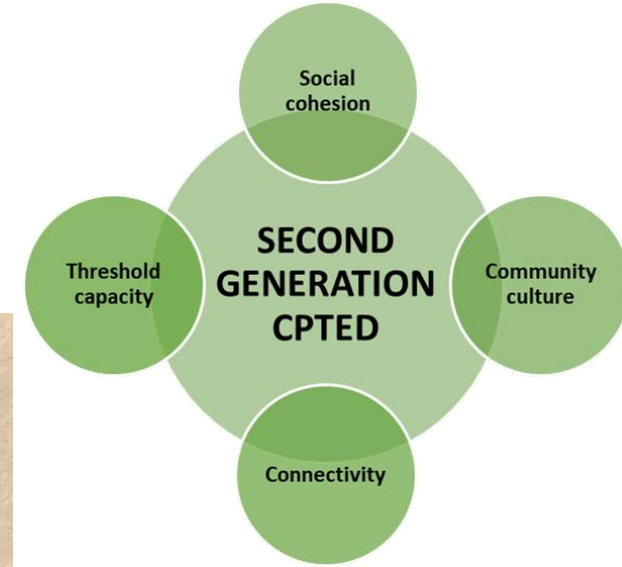
Horrifying public crimes can, and do, occur in well-lighted subway stations when no effective eyes are present. They virtually never occur in darkened theaters where many people and eyes are present. Street lights can be like that famous stone that falls in the desert where there are no ears to hear.”

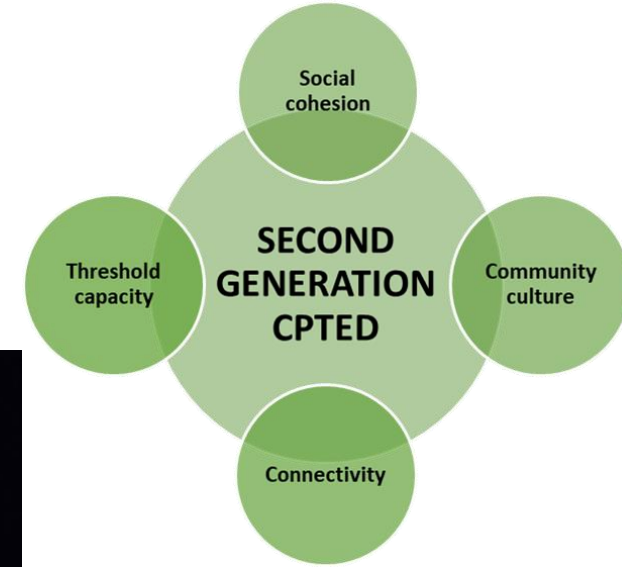
(Jacobs, 1961)

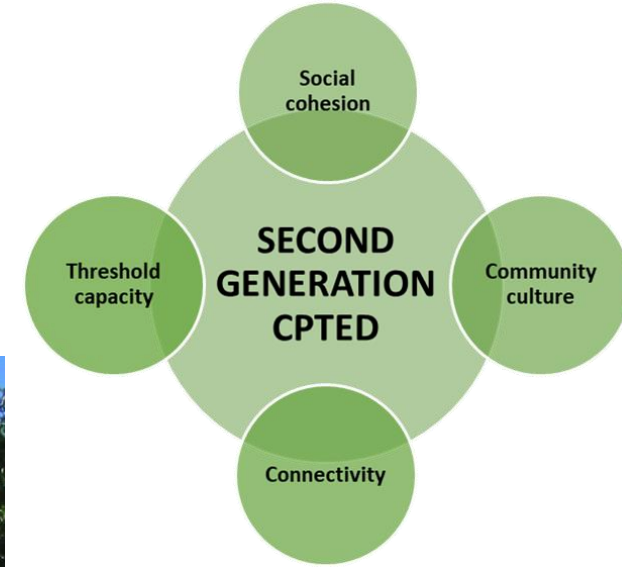


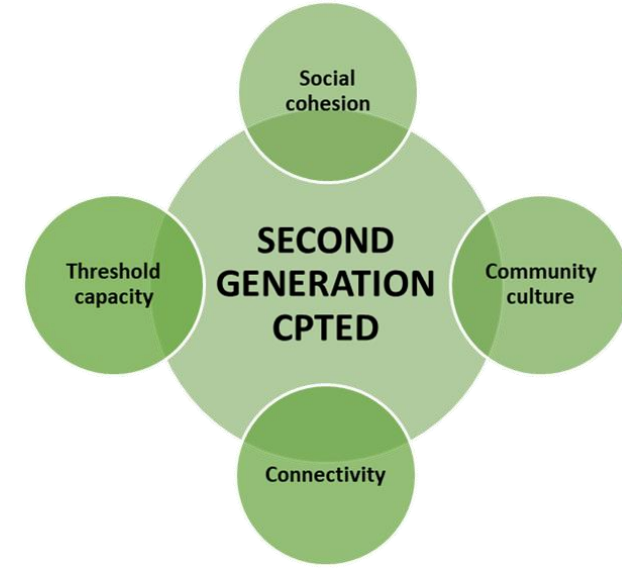


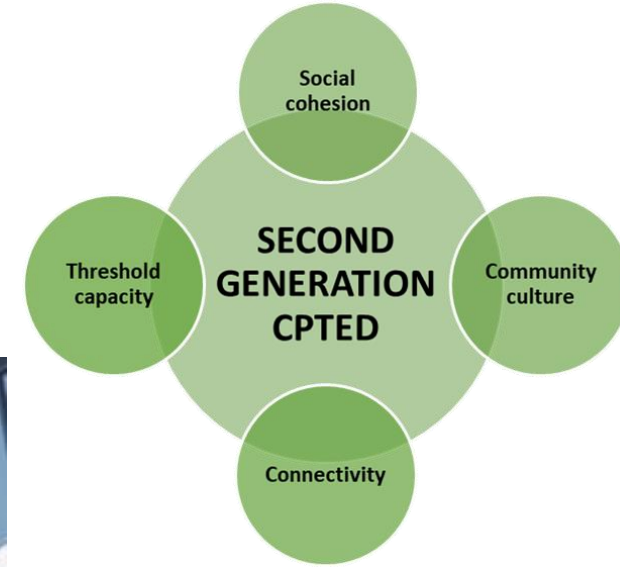














➤ **Final thoughts**

- **Women should be involved in the design and planning process of public spaces**
- **Develop CPTED guidelines and consider developing gender-specific CPTED guidelines that should be informative rather than descriptive**
- **Importance of CPTED training for safety professionals, including the police, to better understand the potential and limitations of CPTED**
- **Regulating urban space through physical design is insufficient; social considerations in the micro- and macro-environment also need special attention, especially neighbourhood conditions**



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Gracias!

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