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**Presentation title:** Perceptions of (in)security among residents and non-residents attending to the Historic Center of Porto (Portugal)

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Historic Center of Porto (HCP) is an urban located in the North of Portugal, belonging to the downtown area of Porto – the second largest Portuguese city. Nowadays HCP is strongly attended by tourists because it was classified by UNESCO as “World Heritage” and recently (e.g., 2017) Porto was awarded as the “Best European Destination”. HCP is not only a residential zone, but also a very overcrowded area attended by workers, students, and tourists, throughout day and night. According to the latest Census (INE, 2011), HCP presents some characteristics that may become the area vulnerable to insecurity and crime, such as a significant value of dropout of school, a high percentage of buildings highly degradation, a high percentage of unemployment and a high aging index.

Considering these potential vulnerabilities and premises of situational opportunity theories of crime (see Wilcox & Cullen, 2018 for a review), this study aimed to compare perceptions about (in)security in residents and non-residents (including students and workers) attending HCP.

Participants were 478 individuals, aged between 18 and 96, mainly females (58.9%). Data were collected using the “Diagnosis of Local Security Diagnosis”, a measure comprised by 61 questions, organized into five sections: i) sociodemographic information; ii) perception of (in)security; iii) victimisation; iv) social control; and v) community participation. Our findings suggested that residents presented higher perceptions of insecurity than non-residents, as well as they perceived more than criminality in the area was increasing. When asked about crimes most prevalent at HCP generally there were no differences on perceptions on residents and non-residents, with a couple of exceptions (e.g., residence burglary, commercial property burglary, public property damage, and road traffic crime. Implications will be discussed.