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The relevance of place in understanding crime is a relatively new concept, having emerged in the 1980's, as social disorganization theories (Shaw&McKay, 1942) morphed into a consideration of situational crime prevention (Brantingham&Faust, 1976) and broken windows theory (Wilson&Kelling, 1982). Criminology had long focused upon individual actors as the unit of analysis (Meares, 1997), resulting in a neoclassical approach to criminality being incorporated into, especially, American crime policies. Broken windows theory drove controversial stop and frisk strategies, justified by the idea that aggressive responses to minor infractions impedes crime. "Place" focused on where to seek criminals. Suburban neighborhoods were not perceived as having broken windows; instead, police focused surveillance upon urban, non-white communities. Millions of people were sent to prison under "drug war" policies enacted by Reagan and fueled by the logic of broken windows. Eventually, other researchers elucidated a consideration of place as a unit of analysis. By 1995, studies that prioritized place emerged: Block and Block's (1995) study of crime as it associated with liquor stores and Pain (1995) theorizing how gender intersects with public spaces and considering how public and private spaces—asserting that even the designations of public and private-- are gendered. A decade later, Weisburd (2004) proposed that crime is "tightly coupled" to place and presents hot spots of activity. Whitman (2007) added a consideration of how geographies can be gendered with regards to fear. Indeed, women often report having many strategies for negotiating public spaces safely, and more consideration of how public and private spaces associate with risk from the perspective of gender emerged (Ceccato, 2016). This analysis engages reports from the Safecity.in crowdmapping platform to consider that intersection of public-private transitional spaces in terms of gender.