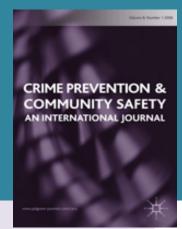


Call for Papers – SPECIAL ISSUE Women's victimisation and safety in transit environments

<u>Crime Prevention and Community Safety</u>



Why a special issue devoted to safety of women in transit environments?

Victimisation and perceived safety in transit environments are gendered. Although men are more often crime victims on public transportation than are women (e.g. Morgan and Smith, 2006), women declare more often being fearful than men (e.g. Loukaitou-Sideris, 2008, Ceccato, 2013, Madan and Nalla, 2016). Differences between male and female victimization are important to be regarded as they may help crime prevention specialists determine the types of measures that are most appropriate for preventing particular crimes to particular users' groups (Smith, 2008). Apart from concerns of victimisation and perceived safety, there are other important reasons to look at women passengers. They constitute millions of passengers all around the world. Research has found that in large cities, especially those in the Global South, a significant percentage of women are "transit captive", that is, they are highly dependent on public transportation. Yet, women are far from being a homogenous group. This special issue regards the *intersectionality* of women's safety (economic, ethnic, sexual identity, physical and psychological ability) as a fundamental dimension to be considered in transportation and safety provision.

This special issue shall be characterised by high quality applied research that relies on environmental criminology theories and principles of situational crime prevention but it is open to a multi-disciplinary perspective, encouraging articles from urban planning, engineering, design, gender studies, health, psychology and geography. We believe that a special issue of this type shall appeal to a wide scientific community including academic researchers, government agencies representatives, policy makers, corporate decision makers, and practitioners working with transit safety and gender.

Papers should be **3,000 - 5,000 words** long (for more details see <u>Instructions</u>). Articles reporting empirical work from Europe and North America are welcome but we highly encourage articles from other contexts, specially examples from the Global South.

Important deadlines

For abstract: 29th July 2016.

For paper submission: 14th October 2016

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