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# FEAR OF CRIME IN OSTRAVA

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# Introduction

- Fear of crime

- It affect people's behaviour and quality of life

- It's not same as actual crime

- It's often overlooked in public policy

# Understanding of fear of crime

- Emotional response to potentional victimization

- Influenced by gender, age, ethnicity and past experiences

- Different definitions and methods of mesurement

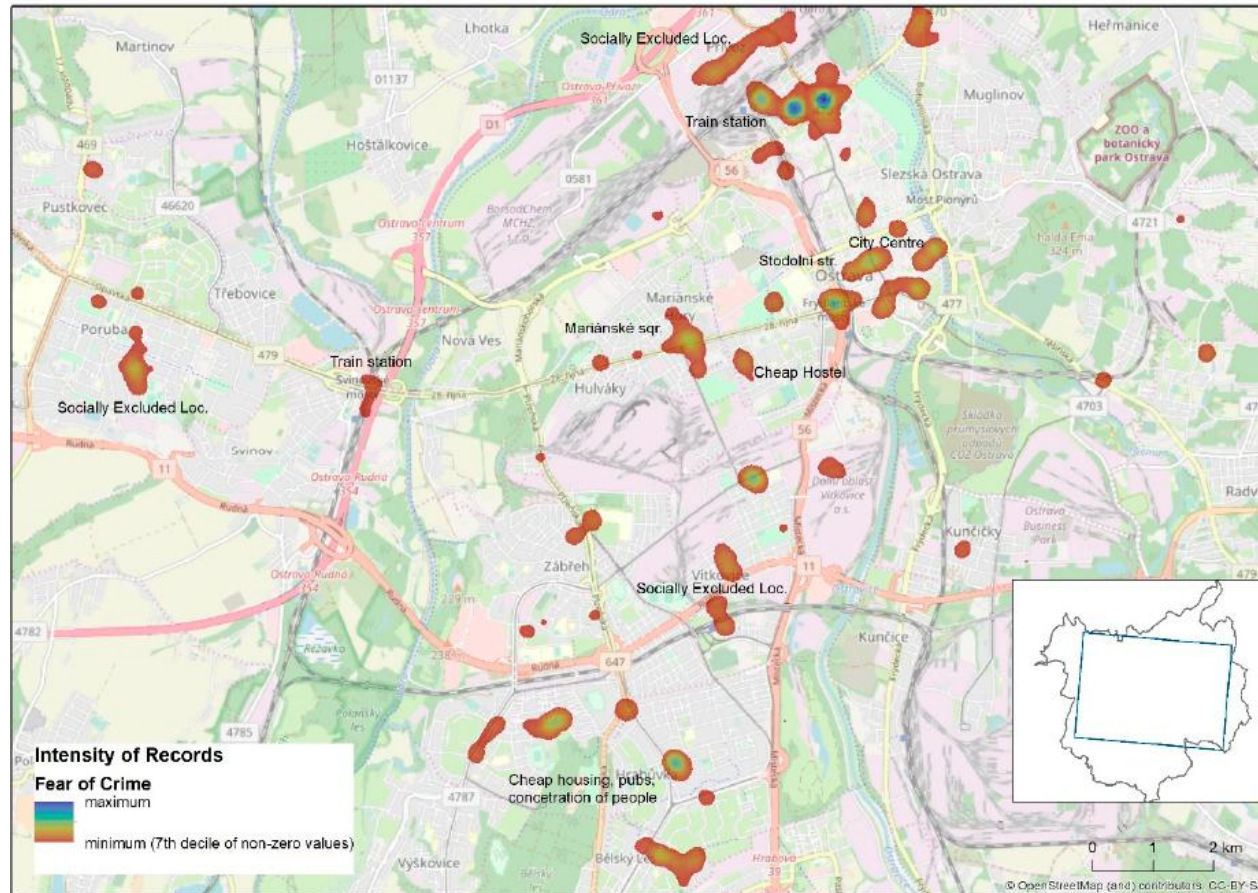- Often unrelated to real crime  statistics
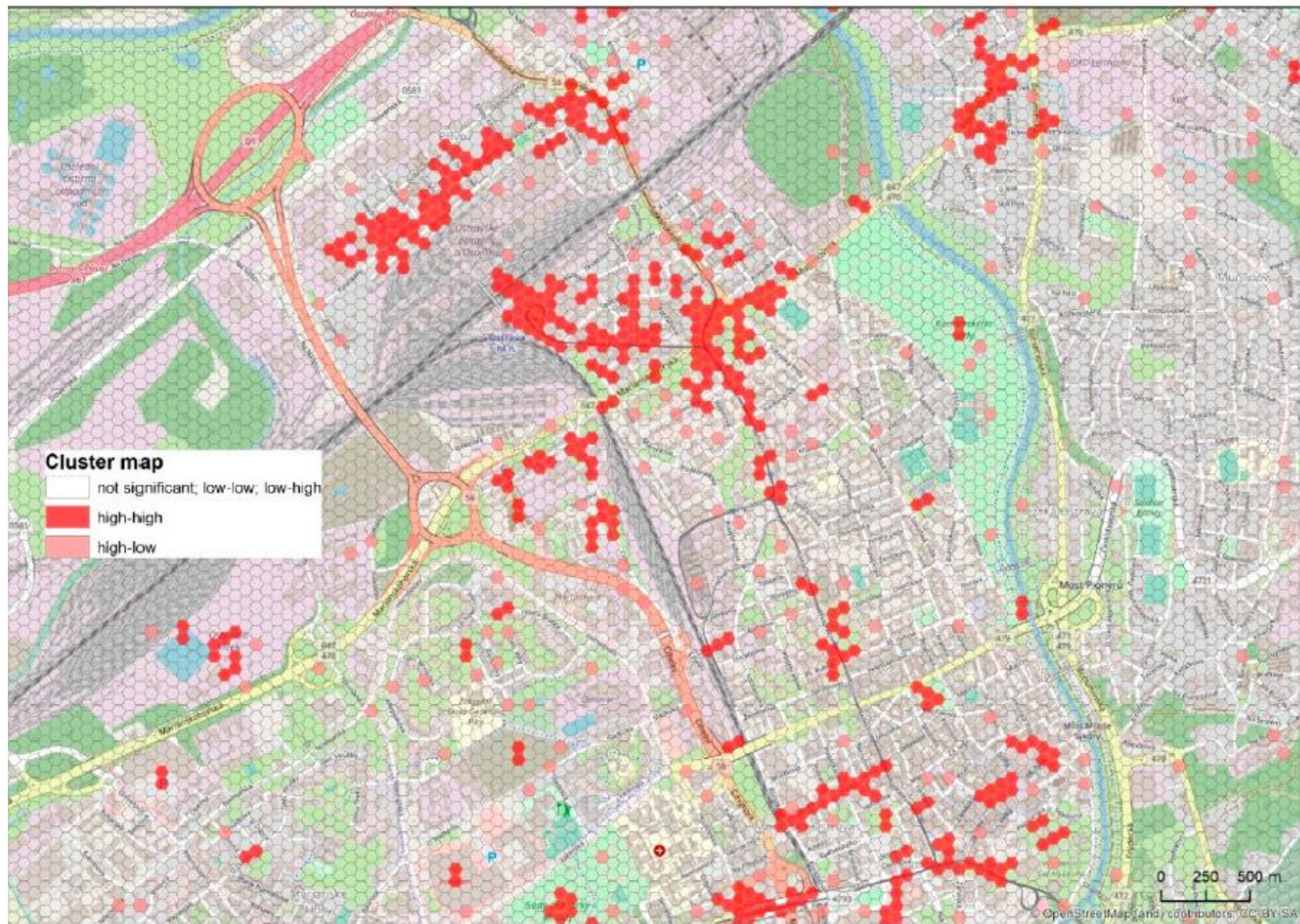
# Why should we care ?

- Affects urban mobility and people's daily routines

- Influences quality of life and mental health of people

- Plays role in urban planning and public transport use

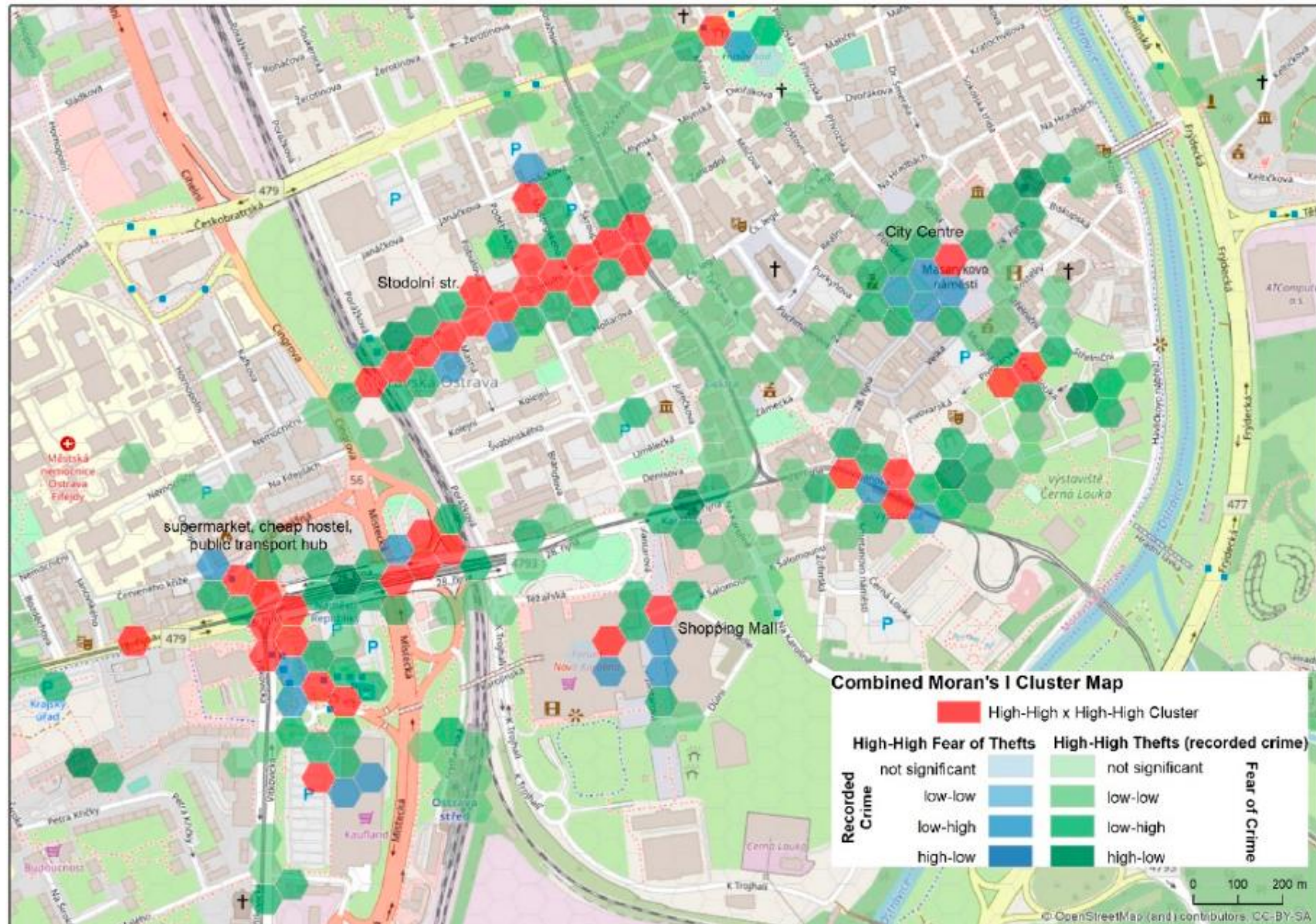- Important for policymakers and local governments

# Case study in Czech Republic: Ostrava

- Study conducted 1551 respondent's

- Compared to 257 381 crime incidents (2015-2018)

- Over 3700 locations marked as unsafe

- Comparison of perceived fear and police data

- Use of participatory mapping and GIS tools

**Cluster map**

| | |
|---|---|
| | not significant; low-low; low-high |
| | high-high |
| | high-low |

0  250  500 m

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**Combined Moran's I Cluster Map**

High-High x High-High Cluster

| Recorded Crime | High-High Fear of Thefts | High-High Thefts (recorded crime) | Fear of Crime |
|---|---|---|---|
| | not significant | not significant | |
| | low-low | low-low | |
| | low-high | low-high | |
| | high-low | high-low | |

0    100    200 m

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# What makes people unsafe ?

- Psychical environment:
  - Poor lightning
  - Isolated or shadowy areas

- Social environment:
  - Presence of intoxicated or homelles individuals
  - Lack of social control or surveillance

# Implications and future research

- Important for urban planning and crime prevention
  - CCTV cameras
  - Increased police presence
  - Improved lightning and public space design
- Future studies
  - Fear trends over time
  - Land use and its relationship to fear
  - Comparison with international research
  - Impact of personal victimization on perception

# Conclusion

- Ostrava case shows that mapping fear can complement police data

- Helps identify areas needing preventive action, even when official crime data is low

- Combine subjective feelings with objective data for better urban safety policies

- Repeating this study could help track changes over time