

MAP OF FEAR AND SECURITY

FLINTA* often identify the city, the night and unknown people as the main sources of their fears. In contrast widespread crimes such as domestic violence, sexual assault by strangers and other incidents in the private sphere receive less attention, even though 80% of women affected by violence know the perpetrators. This leads to the fear being directed outwards - away from home and family. Fear has a function of social control and is restrictive in many ways. It influences decisions regarding paid work and other economic opportunities and paradoxically contributes to making FLINTA* dependent on men as protectors. This pattern serves to support a heteropatriarchal capitalist system that binds FLINTA* to the private space of their homes.

The fear of crime takes on a geographical dimension, with certain places being avoided in order to avoid potentially dangerous men. These places are anchored in the personal mental map of safety and fear, which is shaped by individual experiences, media, urban myths and cultural knowledge. However, the places where FLINTA* are most often victims of violence, such as the home, are often not considered dangerous. Instead, threats are shifted to urban spaces such as parks and parking garages, which are often racially or classistically coded. FLINTA*'s fear limits their freedom and has a significant social, psychological and economic impact. Combined with other forms of discrimination such as racism, homophobia and ableism, this discrimination is further increased. Economically, these fears lead to real material consequences - such as additional security costs like cab fares - and reinforce a system of social control that prevents FLINTA* from living a full and independent life in the city.

- > Zahlen & Fakten. sexuellegewalt.at. Bund Autonomer Frauenberatungsstellen Bei Sexueller Gewalt Gegen Frauen (2019).
- > AngstFreiRäume in Wuppertal schaffen: Angstraumkonzept (2019).
- > Leslie Kern, *Feminist City* (2022).