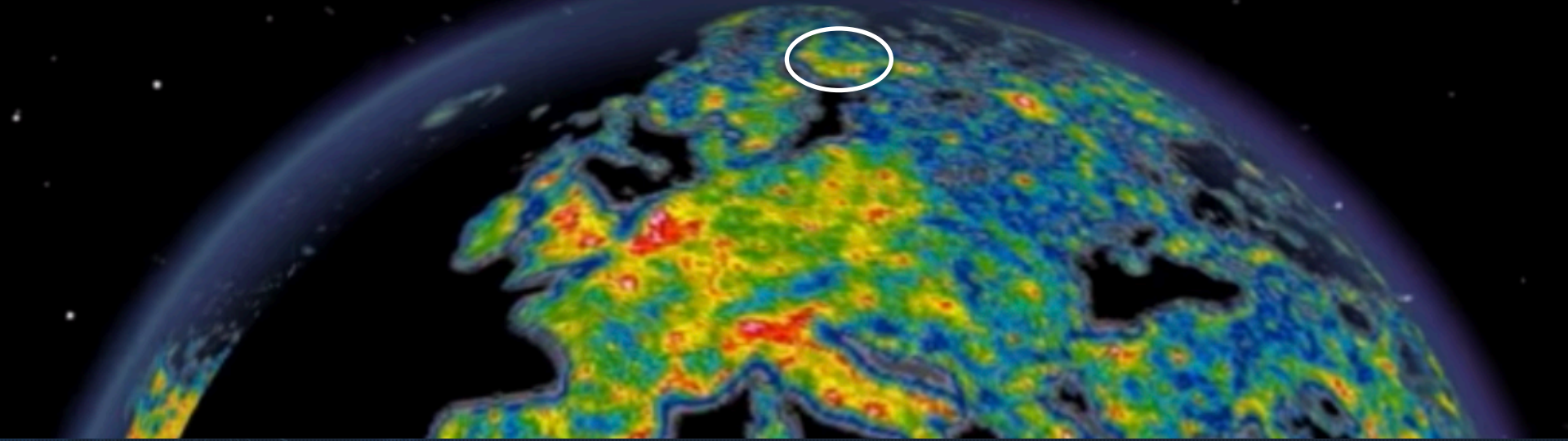


Dark Nightlife: *are you wary too?*

Michail Galanakis

DArts, MArts, MArch



cities@night

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Cities at Night



Helsinki Railway Station

Night time is dangerous at the Train Station - Öinen asema pelottaa

Palttala, P. (2006). Öinen asema pelottaa. [Night time is dangerous at the station]. *Vartti*. 14.09.2006, No61, pp. 4 (in Finnish)

survey contacted by e-mail

60% of respondents found the immediate Helsinki centre and the metro particularly dangerous at night time. The group that is mostly affected by fears of being in public are young people the second age group with unpleasant experiences are between 35 and 44 years old.

“it is very reasonable to feel fear in the dark, or think twice before one starts yelling at someone in line at the hot-dog stand”

Head of security and emergency situations for Helsinki: *Helsinki is safer than it used to be, and this has been a gradual process in the last twenty years. A reason for the high anxiety people experience being in the centre of Helsinki might be the feeling that someone else is taking care of their safety.*

less social control – more police control – more anxiety – more fear ?

Nyt.fi | Nyt.fi

Tällaista on yöelämä Helsingissä vuonna 2017 – kävimme kierroksella yökerhoissa

Kiersimme Helsingin keskustan yökerhoja, ja vilkasta oli. Alalla menee paremmin, sanovat yökerhoyrittäjätkin.



Kallessa oli yöllä tunnelma korkealla. KUVA: AKSELI VALMUNEN

Aleksi Kinnunen

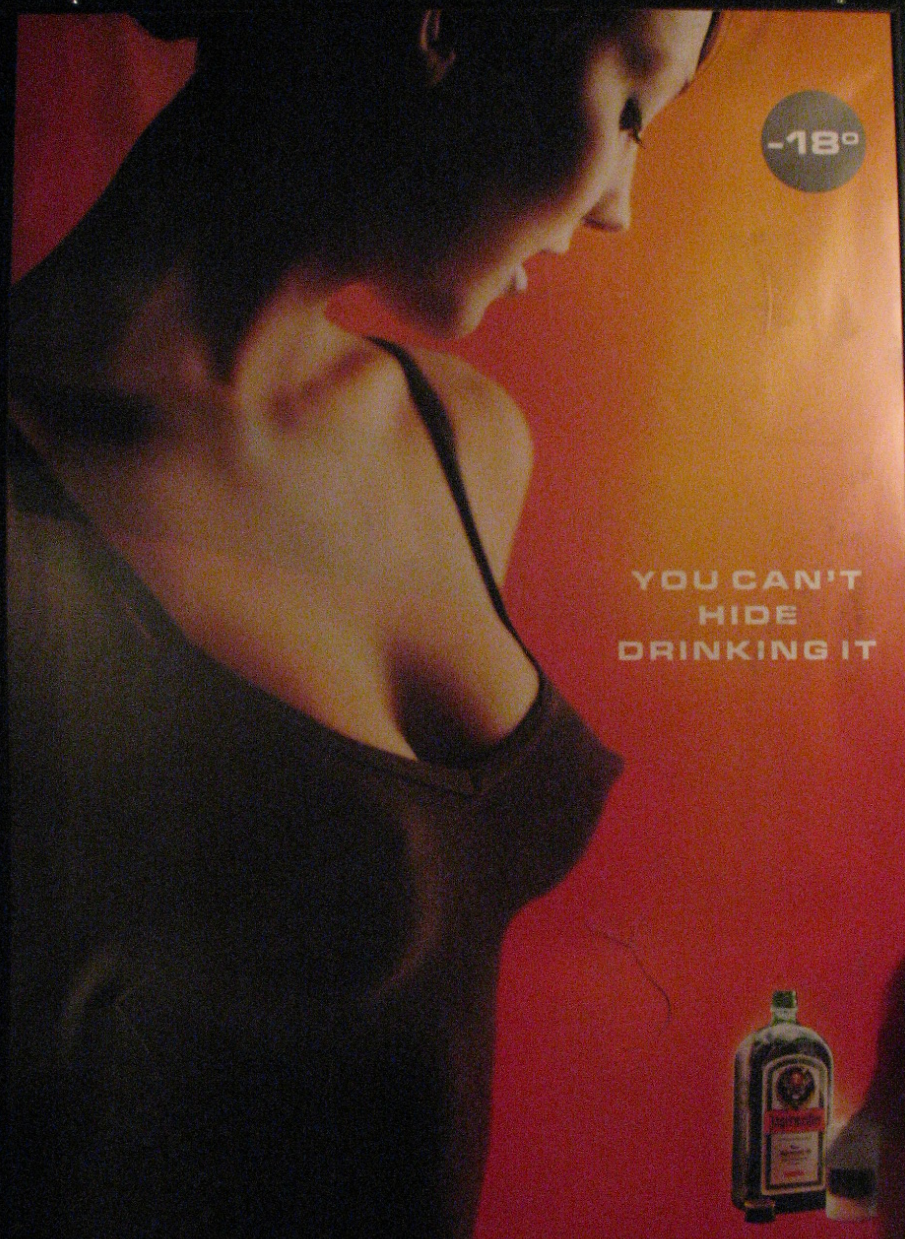
31.3.2017 7:00 | Päivitetty 1.4.2017 11:12

Nyt pureutuu tällä viikolla Helsingin yöelämään. Lue myös vinkit yökerhoihin: [Näissä bailataan! Tässä yli 30 Helsingin aamuyön menopaikkaa](#)

Video: Tunnetko tämän Alepupussin kanssa riehuneen hupparipään? Epäillään rikoksesta yöllä 1.1.2019



Tätä miestä poliisi etsii. POLIISI



-18°

YOU CAN'T
HIDE
DRINKING IT



KEEP ON ICE - SERVE ICE COLD

1.7.2009
KLO 12-18
5€
-CH
-BI
"DYNAMITE IN
DYNAMITE 72"
JESUS DIED
SO WE
CAN
RIDE"

women in public and in private the BIG oxymoron

itseristiriita

- privatisation through sexualisation
- women have to negotiate the boundaries between public and private



Berlin 2008



The right to the city is the right
to presence, to occupy public
space, and to participate as an
equal in public affairs.

Sandercock (2009: 220)

JUST cities



Leonie Sandercock, Professor of planning, University of British Columbia



3 characteristics of functioning public space:

- accessibility
- diversity
- proximity

Zukin (1995: 262)



***just cities* - social justice**

to be in and use public space

socio-spatial justice



In Helsinki, for example, summer and winter nights are perceived to be equally dangerous.⁹ What makes people cautious is 'the social night': what is going on, how people behave, and how women expect and have experienced men to behave.

Koskela (1999: 115)

Note 9: In the qualitative material I collected there was evidence that both winter nights and summer nights were perceived to be dangerous. In winter the nights were perceived to be dangerous because of the darkness. Summer nights were argued to be dangerous because of the warmer temperatures, which makes it easier to stay hidden in bushes and because people are generally moving around more.

Koskela (1999: 122)

Advancing sexual behaviors were associated with sexual harassment in both boys and girls, but the odds ratios rose more sharply with advancing experiences in girls. This could mean that, at least to some extent, experiencing sexual harassment is a consequence of sexual interest and activity, and, according to the sexual double standard (Bordini & Sperb, 2013), being sexually active results in being the target of sexually derogatory interactions among girls more than among boys, as Dunn et al. (2014) suggested regarding bullying. The sexual double standard could also explain why girls more commonly reported experiencing all types of sexual harassment among those without any sexual experiences so far, and why the sex difference in experiences of harassment among girls escalated quite significantly, increasing from no activity to kissing and petting and remained quite marked beyond that.

Violence [against women] in the public sphere is not due to a specific environment or exceptional context; on the contrary, it is part of women's everyday lives and surges up in places where they pursue their ordinary activities. Most assaults happen as women are moving from place to place, **three-quarters of them in the street, parking lots, private vehicles, public transport. The surroundings the women were attacked in** [referring to the French survey *Enveff* of 6970 women in 2000] **were familiar to them** (in more than 85% of the cases, they were places respondent went to regularly), not unknown places that they had ventured into. **Regardless of type, these attacks did not necessarily occur in and thanks to the dark; most of them (67.2%) took place in the daytime or early morning, 64.8% of them in places where other people were present, possibly in full view.**

Condon, Lieber & Maillochon (2005: 117)



VALOT VARJOT VAARAT



Heli Nikunen, Hille Koskela, Tulay Schakir



Tutkimus valaistuksen merkityksestä
turvallisuuden tunteeseen
puisto- ja ulkoilualueilla



ALPPIPUISTO ENNEN JA JÄLKEEN VALAISTUSMUUTOKSEN



Vastaajien mielestä pelon tunnetta lisäsivät eniten seuraavat asiat

Muiden kulkijoiden vähäisyys
Päihteiden väärinkäyttäjät
Pimeys

Thank you!

Kiitos!

Tack!

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