

SAIC Final Technical Report: Summary and Tables

CRIME AND POVERTY NEXUS IN URBAN GHANA
GRANT NO.:107349-001

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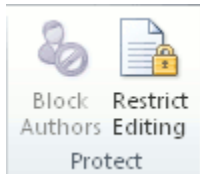
FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT **(May, 2013 – March, 2016)**

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1. Summary

This Report covers the entire research period May 2013 to March 2016, and in the following, we highlight each of the project's specific objectives and the key conclusions or findings:

a. *Exploring the relationship between poverty and the incidence of crime in the different socio-economic neighbourhoods in urban Ghana*

This represents the main objective of the project. Based on our adopted mixed methodology approach (qualitative and quantitative methods), the study focused on 13 selected different socio-economic neighbourhoods (low, middle and upper-classes) of four key Ghanaian cities, Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi-Takoradi and Tamale.

The theories and models in criminology and crime studies in general suggest that poverty can be a cause and consequence of crime. Consequently, the relationship between poverty and crime is quite complex. This is partly due to the multi-dimensional nature of poverty and the different ways by which crime are defined and the varied contexts within which they occur. Although much debate and uncertainty exist in the field of criminology regarding which characteristics of neighbourhoods or communities create more crime, one bedrock conclusion from the literature which is largely founded on the experience of the Western world is that the presence of more poverty is associated with more crime. In other words, low-class neighbourhoods should expect more crime and lack of security and safety compared to relatively wealthy middle and upper-class neighbourhoods. The main issue for the project under this objective is the question: to what extent is this conclusion applicable to urban Ghana?

Our analysis of household data drawn from the three different neighbourhoods found upper-class neighbourhoods as lesser prone to crime and safest compared to low and middle-class neighbourhoods. More importantly, the data suggest low-class and poor neighbourhoods as less prone to crime and safer than middle-class neighbourhoods in direct contradiction of the mainstream criminology literature. The relative safety of upper-class neighbourhoods was attributed to extensive target hardening of homes and higher presence of both state and private security agencies in these neighbourhoods compared to the low-class and middle-class neighbourhoods. On the other hand, the relative safety of low-class neighbourhoods compared to middle-class neighbourhoods is attributable to strong social cohesion and community bonding as well as the ever-presence of capable guardians in homes and the nature of the architectural designs of homes of low-class neighbourhoods.

The architectural designs of many low-class neighbourhood houses are compound houses with multiple household occupation. In addition, they are built with no high walls or fences which allow free mixing of individuals and households, and thus, provide natural surveillance of homes and neighbourhood. Indeed, the study reveals that the presence of neighbours at home at all times of the day in low-class neighbourhoods due to the use of homes as also places for home-based economic activities, and high unemployment which leaves many idling at home as well as strong social cohesion and bonding increase guardianship, and thus prevent burglary and robbery in these neighbourhoods. On the other hand, middle-class neighbourhoods lack these conditions, and also do not have extensive target hardening measures as well as policing (public/private) as they pertain in upper-class neighbourhoods.

Our findings also show that the factors fueling crime in some of the study cities are more complex, going beyond the structural issues of poverty but complex interrelated ethnic, religious and political factors. In Tamale in particular, crime and the fear of crime have been fueled by a combination of concurring factors: a protracted traditional chieftaincy crisis; increasing religious fanaticism and sectionalized politics. These have led to the reconfiguration of the urban space, with increasing segregation of the community and businesses along ethnic and religious lines rather than income or general deprivation and well-being. Indeed, our field work indicates that many individuals and local businesses in the Tamale metropolis have had to re-locate to “safe” places due to incessant criminal attacks by persons and groups who perceived them as belonging to different or ‘other’ religious, political and chieftancy factions other than where they were previously located.

Our conclusion on crime-poverty association challenges the mainstream literature as aptly captured in the three functional typologies of Hipp and Yates (2011) – accelerating increasing effect of poverty on crimes (poverty and limiting livelihood opportunities lead to breakdown of social values and norms which result in higher rates of crime); linear effects of poverty on crime models (higher poverty rates reduce cohesion and collective ability of communities to petition for resources from the larger community to combat crime) and; diminishing effect of poverty on crime (at a certain higher levels of poverty, crime drops due to limited crime targets). Indeed, Hipp and Yates' (2011) functional typologies such as the accelerating increasing effect of poverty on crimes model cannot wholly be applicable in urban Ghana as poor communities were found to have a high sense of community and social cohesion with their depressive impact on crime incidence relative to middle and upper-class neighbourhoods. In other words, poverty and limited livelihood opportunities do not necessarily lead to the breakdown of social values and norms, and consequently higher rates of crime. Again, the diminishing effect of poverty on crime which posits that there is a tipping point at which the crime-poverty relationship weakens cannot wholly be applicable in urban Ghana as well. This is partly due to the close proximity between the rich and the poor, as no institutional and regulatory processes are in place to separate the two groups (rich and poor).

A more important message from the conclusion above is the view that target hardening complemented with policing and social cohesion and community bonding are likely to produce much safer neighbourhoods.

Again, it needs to be stressed that the presence or absence of public policing infrastructure is critical to crime rates. Our study reveals that while police and other official crime statistics put Accra as the city with the highest recorded cases of crime, it was however, assessed to be the safest, with the exception of Sekondi-Takoradi. This conclusion suggests that well-endowed cities with high routine economic activities but relatively better off security infrastructure and policing services may not necessarily produce high crime incidence irrespective of their size and population. Our computation of police-population ratio put the Accra metropolis well ahead of the other cities. As the national capital and hub of socio-economic activities in Ghana, in 2014 Accra has 35 police stations with a total police force of 3,096 resulting in police-population of one in 669. The police-population of Accra can be contrasted with 1:1644 and 1:1580 for Kumasi and Tamale respectively – far above the UN standard of 1:500. The police-population ratio deficits reflect the unbalanced distribution of policing and safety with respect to the siting of police stations and deployment of police service in urban Ghana.

However, it needs to be stressed that the deficit recorded at the city level masks intra-city deficits. For instance, within the Accra metropolitan area, Airport Residential Area has a police-population ratio of 1:33; thus an area with about 5079 population which requires about 10 police personal now host about 154 police personal. On the contrary, Nima has a police-population ratio of about 1:1078. Bagson (2015 forthcoming) therefore concludes that the police-population ratio in urban Ghana increases with increasing socio-economic status of the residential areas. In other words, socio-economically disadvantaged neighbourhoods are also disadvantaged in terms of public policing and services.

While a nuance and complex association is suggested between crime and poverty in the Ghana, the urban environment nonetheless has impact on crime and how it is perceived. However, certain conditions related to poverty at the household and community levels tend to expose community members to some crimes. Indeed,

poor planning and infrastructure in terms of limited access lanes and road network, poor housing lacking in-house facilities (e.g. water, toilet and bathrooms) and absence of street lights, particularly in low-class neighbourhoods produce conditions that are for crimes such as robberies, rape, etc, particularly in the night. Though apparently under-reported in the survey results, interviews with key informants including the police as well as focus group discussions (FGDs) revealed high incidence of sexual crimes in poor communities.

b. *Mapping prevalent types of crime in urban Ghana*

Analysis of police crime data and the research team's crime mapping as well as household survey and interviews give a picture of the prevalent types of crime in urban Ghana. In broad terms, property crimes, mainly armed robbery and burglary tend to be relatively higher in middle and upper-class neighbourhoods. This is obviously due to the relatively wealthy status of the households in these neighbourhoods and the potential reward for offenders in terms of obtaining cash, jewelry, electronic items, and other valuable items. This situation, however, results in middle and upper-class households deploying target hardening measures with its negative consequences of reduced social cohesion as walls and other barriers tend to separate neighbours. In addition, the situation account for the relatively high presence of private security personnel on high-class residential properties.

On the other hand, interviews with the police (especially the Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service) and other key informants as well as FGDs suggest that sexual crimes (mainly rape and defilement) tend to be relatively high in low-class neighbourhoods. However, our survey results do not support this conclusion possibly due to respondents' under-reporting of sexual crimes which is widely acknowledged as very sensitive. Nevertheless, police crime data consistently place defilement and rape among the top five major offences in Ghana. Indeed, defilement ranks as the highest reported crime of all major offences according to official police data.

c. *Assessment of formal and informal strategies for crime prevention*

The deployment of formal and/or informal strategies for crime prevention is underpinned by the routine activity theory postulated by Cohen and Felson, (1979). Analysis of Ghana's security prevention institutional landscape indicates that a number of state/formal and non-state bodies are involved in preventing crimes or acting as guardians. Although constitutionally and legally the security and safety of households and communities is the prerogative of the public/state-sector agencies services, particularly the police, the rapid growth and sprawl are overstressing the logistics and other resources of the state's security services. This situation exacerbates vulnerability, and hence, creates incidence of fear of crime among the population.

Consequently, the inability of the public security and policing agencies to act adequately as guardians has provided the space for some non-state and informal actors to step in. Some of these non-state and informal actors employ different strategies which are codified in the country's law books. These include instant justice such as lynching of perceived perpetrators of crimes (an illegal practice but popular within low-class communities), and settling criminal cases and imposing fines rather than resorting to the police and the law courts. As Tankebe (2009, 2011) notes, vigilante self-help and other use of force by citizens are widespread features of social control in Ghana and Sub-Saharan Africa in general.

However, we found the distinction between state and non-state or formal and informal in the security sector problematic as there are constant interactions and engagements between the two. Indeed, in recent years, the Ghana Police Service has actively promoted the formation of community watchdog organizations with either their formal knowledge or approval, or otherwise within the policy framework of community policing. In addition, the police have given tacit approval to traditional leaders in establishing various structures aimed at crime prevention.

Both survey and official data reveal the proliferation of private security companies (PSCs) partly as a result of the inadequacies of the police and other security agencies of the state. These PSCs driven by profit-motives target the middle and upper-class households and neighbourhoods, which can afford their services. Available records from official sources indicate significant growth in the number of private security companies (PSCs) operating in Ghana, with many operating as officially unregistered companies. A recent press conference organized by the Private Security Organizations of Ghana (APSOG) to rebuttal claims by the Ministry of Interior in charge of the registration, licensing and general regulation of PSCs that it has no proper records of PSCs put the total number of PSCs registered in Ghana at 1,053 of which only 175 are in good standing and of these 70 are members of the Association of Private Security Organizations, Ghana (APSOG).

The mainstream literature largely attributes the proliferation of PSCs as the result of the privatization and liberal economic policies and the inability of the police and other security agencies of the state to provide security to rapidly growing cities. Interestingly, and on the contrary our household survey results puts job creation/business motives as the key reason for the proliferation of PSCs.

Our household survey questioned the effectiveness of state security agencies. Almost 3 in 10 households in the 4 cities rate the effectiveness of state agencies in combating crime as very poor and poor. This was, however, relatively higher in Accra and Kumasi which recorded 37.1 percent and 35.1 percent respectively. The ineffectiveness of state agencies to combat crime partly account for the extensive adoption of target hardening measures including the use of security doors/special door locks and metal window/door (popularly referred to as burglar proof) as well as PSCs among upper-class households.

d. Study's Implications for crime mapping and law enforcement interventions

Our conclusions on the above objectives of the study have significant implications for crime mapping and law enforcement interventions as well as the overall efforts of the state to prevent crime. In the following we outline some of these implications:

Differential socio-economic status and unequal distribution of perceptions of high crime and fear of crime

Although our field data from both survey and qualitative studies as well as police data revealed that crime and fear of crime pose a major concern to households and neighbourhoods, the distribution is unequal across the different socio-economic neighbourhoods and cities.

Weakening social cohesion as a result of target hardening, especially in upper and middle-class neighbourhoods.

The extensive use of target hardening measures (use of metal burglary-proof windows and doors, opaque high walls/fences with/without barb wires, electronic fences, security door locks, burglary alarms/CCTV, etc) have led

to a boom in security-conscious architecture and building designs, largely driven by the perception of rise in crime (particularly armed robbery and other violent crimes) and fear of crime. Analysis of these target measures reveals that they are not effective if not complemented by police and other community protection measures such as community watchdog organizations and community bonding. The analysis challenges local government and architects to move away from giving approval to building designs which are likely to compromise community cohesion and bonding.

Gendered perceptions of security and safety in communities

There is gendered perception of the level of security and safety in communities. Our analysis reveals that more female respondents as compared to males reported not feeling safe in all three different socio-economic communities (i.e., low, middle and upper-class). The absence of certain basic infrastructure and services within neighbourhoods, particularly the poor ones, tend to weigh heavily on the perpetration of crime against women. For instance, poorly lit streets and use of public facilities such as bathrooms and toilets expose women and put them at risks of attacks, especially in the night.

Privatization of security by middle and upper class neighbourhoods

There is an increasing pattern within middle and upper class neighbourhoods to employ various strategies to protect their homes and households rather than relying solely on the public security agencies such as the police. These attempts to privatize security and safety by the middle and upper-class neighbourhoods include target hardening measures as well as employing the services of private security companies (PSCs).

Stigmatization and formal policing neglect of poor communities

Although our household survey reveal poor neighbourhoods as generally safe, there is a palpable sense of stigmatization of these neighbourhoods as haven for crime and criminals by officialdom and some residents of middle/upper class neighbourhoods in all the four cities, Accra, Kumasi, Tamale and Sekondi-Tamale. Interviews with the police and city authorities indicate that this feature prominently in their narratives of the location and origin of crime in Ghanaian cities. However, if this is the case one wonders why police-population ratios in these communities are extremely low compared to high-class areas. These narratives, however, make people who use these areas feel unsafe and exacerbate perceptions about the fear of crime which further reinforces the stigmatization of these communities

2. High-level results statements:

- Poor low-class neighbourhoods in general perceived as more safer and secured than middle-class neighbourhoods. Strong social cohesion and community bonding in low-class neighbourhoods in the absence of public policing make these neighbourhoods relatively safer than middle-class neighbourhoods. This demonstrates the complex relationships between crime and poverty.
- Use of measures to fortify homes against burglary and break-ins (target hardening) in middle/upper-class neighbourhoods reduces social cohesion and compromises community efforts to fight crimes.
- Policing and social cohesion/community bonding are likely to produce safer neighbourhoods irrespective of socioeconomic status of neighbourhoods
- Limited in-house facilities (water, toilet, bathroom, etc) and community level infrastructure (e.g. streetlights) expose women to sexual crimes.
- Policing infrastructure tend to be concentrated in city centres to the neglect of city fringes where majority of city residents live.
- Emerging trend of youth gangsterism, especially in Tamale, linked to interrelated factors of poverty, partisan politics, and religious and chieftaincy conflicts.

3. Publications and other outputs:

Title and Author(s)	Venue: journal name, book, series, etc	Link, if available online; Please note if open source	Focus on effective strategies?	Peer-reviewed?	Contribution
<i>Working together for Urban Safety Toolkit, by E. Smith & D. Jones</i>	<i>In-house publication</i>	<i>ourSAICproject.ca/tools; open source</i>	Yes	No	<i>Filled gap in interdisciplinary & practice literature</i>
Urban Crime Prevention and Community Social Cohesion: The Case of Urban Ghana	ISSER Policy Brief, No. 02 August 2015		Yes	Yes	Policy position on CPTED and target hardening and social cohesion in urban Ghana
Sexual crimes in Ghana: Does poverty play a role?	ISSER Policy Brief, No. 04, November 2015		Yes	Yes	Highlights complex relation between sexual crime and poverty, and raises policy issues for consideration
Crime prevention	Crime	DOI: 10.1057/cpcs.2015.8	Yes	Yes	Filled gap in

through environmental design (CPTED) and built-environmental manifestations in Accra and Kumasi, Ghana, by G. Owusu, C. Wrigley-Asante, M. Oteng-Ababio & A. Y. Owusu	Prevention & Community Safety, 17(4), pp. 270-290				knowledge and practice
An assessment of households' perceptions of private security companies and crime in urban Ghana, by G. Owusu, A. Y. Owusu, M. Oteng-Ababio, C. Wrigley-Asante & I. Agyapong	Crime Science 5(5), 2016	DOI: 10.1186/s40163-016-0053-x	Yes	Yes	
Geographies of crime and collective efficacy in urban Ghana, by M. Oteng-Ababio, A.Y. Owusu, G. Owusu & C. Wrigley-Asante	Territory, Politics, Governance (2016)	DOI: 10.1080/21622671.2016.1159602	Yes	Yes	
Longitudinal analysis of crime trends and patterns in Ghana (1980-2010): A new perspective, by M. Oteng-Ababio, G. Owusu, C. Wrigley-Asante & A.Y. Owusu	African Geographical Review (2016)	DOI: 10.1080/19376812.2016.1208768	Yes	Yes	
Introduction: Crime and poverty nexus, by G. Owusu	Journal of Geography (Special Issue, 2016), 8(1), pp. 1-10	http://www.ajol.info/index.php/gjg/article/view	Yes	Yes	
Can poor neighbourhoods be correlated with crime? Evidence from urban Ghana, by G. Owusu, M. Oteng-Ababio, A.Y. Owusu, & Wrigley-Asante, C.	Journal of Geography (Special Issue, 2016), 8(1), pp. 11-31	http://www.ajol.info/index.php/gjg/article/view	Yes	Yes	
Gendered Perception of Crime and safety: Insights from different socio-economic urban neighbourhoods in Ghana, by C. Wrigley-Asante, G. Owusu, A.Y. Owusu & M. Oteng-Ababio	Journal of Geography (Special Issue, 2016), 8(1), pp. 32-50	http://www.ajol.info/index.php/gjg/article/view	Yes	Yes	

Geography of fear of crime: Examining intra-urban differentials in Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis, Ghana, by L.K. Frimpong	Journal of Geography (Special Issue, 2016), 8(1), pp. 79-102	http://www.ajol.info/index.php/gjg/article/view	Yes	Yes	
Beyond poverty and criminalization: splintering youth groups and 'conflict of governmentalities' in urban Ghana, by M. Oteng-Ababio, C. Wrigley-Asante, A.Y. Owusu & G. Owusu	Journal of Geography (Special Issue, 2016), 8(1), pp. 51-78	http://www.ajol.info/index.php/gjg/article/view	Yes	Yes	
Gendered perception of crime and safety: Insights from different socio-economic urban neighbourhoods in Ghana, by C. Wrigley-Asante	Journal of Geography (Special Issue, 2016), 8(1), pp. 103-123	http://www.ajol.info/index.php/gjg/article/view	Yes	Yes	
Securing the urban space on whose terms? Insights from poverty and crime baseline survey in Tamale, Ghana, by E. Bagson, M. & A.Y. Owusu	Journal of Geography (Special Issue, 2016), 8(1), pp. 124-147	http://www.ajol.info/index.php/gjg/article/view	Yes	Yes	

Notes:

4. Conference presentations

- List any new presentations during which your SAIC research was shared since you last reported.

Title and Author(s)	Date, location	Venue	Comments
Jones, T. and Smith, V. "Effective strategies to mitigating urban violence in Ottawa."	Sept 5, 2014 Ottawa	Annual conference of CASID	Under consideration for special issue of Cdn Jnl of Development Studies.
Oteng-Ababio, M., Owusu, G., Wrigley-Asante, C. and Owusu, A. Y. "Longitudinal Analysis of Trends and Patterns of Crime Rate in Ghana: A New Perspective"	April, 2014	2014 Association of American Geographers (AAG) annual conference in Miami, Florida, USA	Paper revised and submitted for publication in peer-reviewed journal, African Geographical Review
Owusu, G. et al. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design: A New Dawn in Today's Community Development	July 30, 2014 Central University College, Prampram, Ghana	Stakeholders' Workshop on Community Safety, Security and Crime Prevention	
Wrigley-Asante, C et al., Poverty and Crime: Uncovering the Hidden Face of Sexual Crimes in	Rome, Italy, September 25-26,	Engendering Cities: Designing Sustainable	Paper revised and submitted for publication in peer-reviewed

Urban Low-income Communities in Ghana	2014	and Inclusive Urban Environments conference	journal, Ghana Journal of Geography (Special Issue) (In Press)
Owusu, G et al., Privatisation of Security: Built-environmental Manifestations in Accra and Kumasi, Ghana	University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka, October 31-November 1, 2014	2 nd International Conference on Urban Design Cities People, and Places - ICCPP 2014	Paper was reviewed and published in Crime Prevention and Community Safety: An International Journal
Oteng-Ababio, M. et al., Order begets accountability, disorder begets criminality: a valid reflection of criminality of crime geographies in urban Ghana	University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka, October 31-November 1, 2014	2nd International Conference on Urban Design Cities People, and Places - ICCPP 2014	Paper was reviewed and published in Territory, Politics, Governance, DOI: 10.1080/21622671.2016.1159602 (In Press)
Oteng-Ababio, M. et al: "Shifting position with the Sun': Upsurge in youth groups, unemployment and criminality in Tamale Metropolis, Ghana'	April 21-25, 2015 Chicago, Illinois, USA	American Association of Geographers (AAG) Annual Conference	
Owusu, A. Y. et al. "The Nexus between Geospatial Characteristics and Victim Experiences of Crime in Urban Ghana"	April 21-25, 2015 Chicago, Illinois, USA	American Association of Geographers (AAG) Annual Conference	
Wrigley-Asante, C. et al. Gendered Perception of Crime: Insights from Different Socio-economic Urban Neighbourhoods of Ghana	July 15-18, 2015, Berlin, Germany	24th International Association of Feminist Economics Conference	Reviewed and published as part of Special Issue of Ghana Journal of Geography 2016 (In Press)
Amu, J. & Wrigley-Asante, C. Crime and women's safety in low-income urban spaces: A case study of Nima, Accra	June 18-20, 2015, Accra, Ghana	1st International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Transformation in Africa organized by College of Humanities, University of Ghana (Special Panel Session on Crime and Poverty Nexus in Urban Ghana)	Papers considered for Special Issue of Ghana Journal of Geography
Owusu, A. Y. et al. The emotional, physical, mental and psychological health status of victims of crime in Ghana's four major cities	June 18-20, 2015, Accra, Ghana		
Alekiba, D. et al. Mapping urban place and space: fear of crime and the (re)configuration of occupational geographies in Tamale, Ghana	June 18-20, 2015, Accra, Ghana		
Frimpong, L. K. Sorting the crime rate reporting fad in Ghana: A case of public misconception or police underestimation	June 18-20, 2015, Accra, Ghana		
Agyapong, I. et al. "I want strong young guards, not weak old men." Towards better segmentation of the PSOs market for effective crime prevention in Ghana	June 18-20, 2015, Accra, Ghana		
Owusu, G. et al.	August 4-8, 2015, Accra, Ghana	2015 Ghana Geographical Association (GGA)/Ghana Geography Teachers Association (GGTA) Annual Conference (<i>Special Panel Session on Crime and Poverty Nexus in Urban Ghana</i>)	Papers were reviewed and considered for Special Issue of Ghana Journal of Geography
Oteng-Ababio, M. et al. Beyond poverty and criminalization: splintering youth groups and "conflict of governmentalities" in urban spaces, Ghana	August 4-8, 2015, Accra, Ghana		
Frimpong, L. K. et al. The Geography of Fear of Crime: Examining intra-city differentials in a developing country city, Ghana	August 4-8, 2015, Accra, Ghana		
Bagson, E. et al. Securing the Ghanaian urban space on whose terms? Evidence from a national baseline survey	August 4-8, 2015, Accra, Ghana		
Agyapong, I. et al. An Evaluation of the Regulatory Framework for Effective Private Security and Intelligence Industry in Urban Ghana	August 4-8, 2015, Accra, Ghana		
Owusu, G. et al. An Assessment of Households' Perceptions of Private Security Companies and Crime in Urban Ghana			

Notes: The project has had the privilege of organizing two Special Panel Sessions on Urban Crime in Ghana at two important conferences, namely, First International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Transformation in Africa organized by the College of Humanities, University of Ghana (June 18-20, 2015) and 2015 Ghana Geographical Association/Ghana Geography Teachers Association Annual Conference (August 4-8, 2015). Selected papers from the two conferences were considered under external peer-review for publication as a Special Issue on “Crime and Poverty in Urban Ghana” in Ghana Journal of Geography, Volume 8, No.1 In all, 7 papers received positive reviewed for consideration for the Special Issue.

5. Other Outputs

- Report on new Training-type outputs since you last reported: short-term training, internships or fellowships, training seminars and workshops, thesis supervision etc.

Type and title	Date, location	Target Audience,	Number of participants	Key stakeholders/groups participating
<i>Training: “Urban Safety Toolkits in Practice”</i>	<i>Sept 5, 2014 Ottawa</i>	<i>Municipal staff, social workers, NGOs, Ottawa Police</i>	24	<i>Mayor’s Chief of Staff; Head of Urban Safety department</i>
Thesis supervision	-	Graduate students on the project	4 Masters students 3 PhDs	

Notes: Two PhD students are being sponsored while the third is self-financed but will use the project’s data to write his thesis. The first two PhD are expected to graduate in 2017 under the new University of Ghana 4-year PhD programme, and the third in 2018.

Three Master students: 1 MA (Development Studies) and 2 MPhil (Geography & Resource Development) submitted, defended and passed by the University of Ghana’s School of Graduate Studies. These theses were positively assessed by both external and internal examiners. A fourth Master student is going to use data from the project to write his MPhil (Geography & Resource Development) thesis

6. Dissemination activities

- Report on activities through which you shared your research findings and outputs since you last reported.

Type and title	Date, location	Target Audience,	Number of participants	Key stakeholders/groups participating
<i>Training: “Urban Safety Toolkits in Practice”</i>	<i>Sept 5, 2014 Ottawa</i>	<i>Municipal staff, social workers, NGOs, Ottawa Police</i>	24	<i>Mayor’s Chief of Staff; Head of Urban Safety department</i>
Dissemination of key findings of research	March 29, 2016, Elk King Hotel, Accra	City authorities, police, local government representatives, academics/ Researchers, police,	50	Metropolitan Planning Director, CEOs of private security companies, Provost (University of Ghana), Deputy National Police Coordinator

		private security operators		(MTTU), District Police Commander
Dissemination of key findings of research	March 31, 2016	City authorities, traditional authorities, police, local government representatives, academics/ Researchers, police, private security operators, religious leader	45	Senior traditional chiefs, CEOs of private security companies, Representative of Head of Planning Dept KUST), Regional Director Bureau of National Investigation, District Commanders of National Fire Service, Deputy Regional Police Commander, District Police Commander
Community conscientization forum	March 26, Aboabo and Zogbeli, Tamale	Local traditional /opinion leader, local government representatives, police, youth.		Traditional chief, Assembly man, district police commander, youth leader

Notes:

- Report on key policy and practice stakeholders with whom you shared each publication since you last reported.

Title of Output	Key Stakeholder, title, affiliation	Dissemination tool	Resulting changes/responses
<i>Final report</i>	<i>J. Watson, Mayor of Ottawa</i>	<i>Bilateral meeting, Sept 7, 2015</i>	<i>Requested team share findings with other departments.</i>
Policy Brief: Sexual crimes in Ghana: Does poverty play a role?	Samuel Agyei-Mensah, Provost, College of Humanities, University of Ghana	March 25, 2016	Requested team to share with other units, especially Centre for Gender Studies and Advocacy (CEGENSA), University of Ghana
	Portia E. Apusigah, Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU), Ghana Police Service	March 31, 2016	Requested to share document with DOVVSU officers
Journal article: An assessment of households' perceptions of private security companies and crime in urban Ghana	Capt (rtd) Acquah, Association of Private Security Organizations, Ghana (APSOG)	March 13, 2016	Requested to share findings with members of APSOG and private security companies

Notes:

7. Citations of your work in other sources

- Provide complete bibliographic information for any documents that cite or otherwise reference your work since you last reported, including page references. These may include:
 - policy documents (including policies, strategies, program documents, speeches or statements by policymakers or researchers, [draft] legislation, etc.)
 - research documents (journal articles, reports, policy briefs, etc)
 - social documents (newspaper or magazine articles, op/eds, blog posts, social media posts, etc.)
- For speeches, public statements and the like, please provide the date, a link if available, the name of publication or policy document, or the occasion on which the speech was made.

Work cited (your work): author, title, etc	Cited in (other work): author, title, etc	Link, if available online; Please note if open source
Smith, E. and D. Jones. 2015. <i>Working together for Urban Safety Toolkit</i>	Cooper, B. 2015. <i>Assessing the usefulness of urban safety toolkits. Journal of Urban Violence Prevention 12.2: 15-27.</i>	Jovp.org/cooper-2015.html ; open source
Owusu, G., Wrigley-Asante, C., Oteng-Ababio, M. and Owusu, A. Y. 2015. <i>Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) and built-environmental manifestations in Accra and Kumasi, Ghana</i>	Suh, D. and Song, J. 2015. Determining Variable Factors of Risk and Calculating Risk to Public Safety. <i>Advanced Science and Technology Letters 120 (BDSI 2015): 818-823.</i>	http://dx.doi.org/10.14257/astl.2015.120.161 http://scholar.google.com/scholar?cites=17455410275695132114&as_sdt=2005&sciodt=0,5&hl=en
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Notes:

8. Media coverage

- Report on any media coverage (radio, television, print media, online blogs, etc.) which your research activities or outputs received since you last reported.

- Attach a copy or provide a link to the source where possible.

Media format	Name of publication, network, etc.	Date	Reach (global, regional, national, local)	Focus of article or broadcast	Link (if available online)
<i>Radio report</i>	<i>CBC-Ottawa ("Ottawa Morning")</i>	<i>June 7, 2014</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>SAIC research in Brazil/World Cup</i>	<i>www.cbc.ca/saic</i>

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