

Indicator 16.1.4

Indicator Name, Target and Goal

Indicator 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark

Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Definition and Rationale

○ Definition

The proportion of persons who feel safe walking alone after dark around the area they live.

○ Concepts

The concept of “persons who feel safe” is equivalent to the persons who answered “very safe” or “fairly safe”, as defined in the National Crime Victimization Survey in Japan.

○ Rationale and Interpretation:

It is safe to say that this indicator properly measures the target for the following reasons:

- The National Crime Victimization Survey in Japan chose persons of male and female by using random sampling from population aged 16 and over.
- The fact that the proportion of persons who feel safe expressed a high level means a low possibility of becoming victims of violence.

Data Sources and Collection Method

The National Crime Victimization Survey in Japan: Implemented in 2012 and 2019.

Method of Computation and Other Methodological Considerations

○ Computation Method

In the National Crime Victimization Survey in Japan, firstly, count the total number of the respondents who chose very safe and fairly safe to the following question:

“How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark?”

Secondly, calculate the proportion of the aforementioned number to the total number of the respondents who chose very safe, fairly safe, bit unsafe, and very unsafe to the above-mentioned question.

○ Comments and limitations

The National Crime Victimization Survey sampled persons male and female aged 16 and over, and they were selected by nationwide random sampling. Self-administered mail survey was adopted and a certain number of those who responded to the Survey.

Data Disaggregation

Statistics on city size, number of household members, dwelling type, sex of respondent, age group, employment status, marital status, overall victimization (referring to the sum of “household victimization” and “personal victimization”), household victimization (referring to bicycle theft, motorcycle theft, car theft, theft from a car, car vandalism, burglary, and attempted burglary), personal victimization (referring to robbery, theft of personal property, assault and threat, and sexual victimization) are available.

References

The National Crime Victimization Survey –Basic research for constructing a safe and secure society.

Research Department, Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice of Japan

You can download the full report with the link below:

- Website of the Ministry of Justice of Japan:
https://www.moj.go.jp/housouken/houso_houso34.html
- Portal Site of Official Statistics of Japan (e-Stat):
<https://www.e-stat.go.jp/statistics/00250013>

Custodian Ministries of Data

Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Justice

Custodian Ministries of Related Policies

National Police Agency

International Organizations

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)