



# Jakarta City

A Safety Analysis





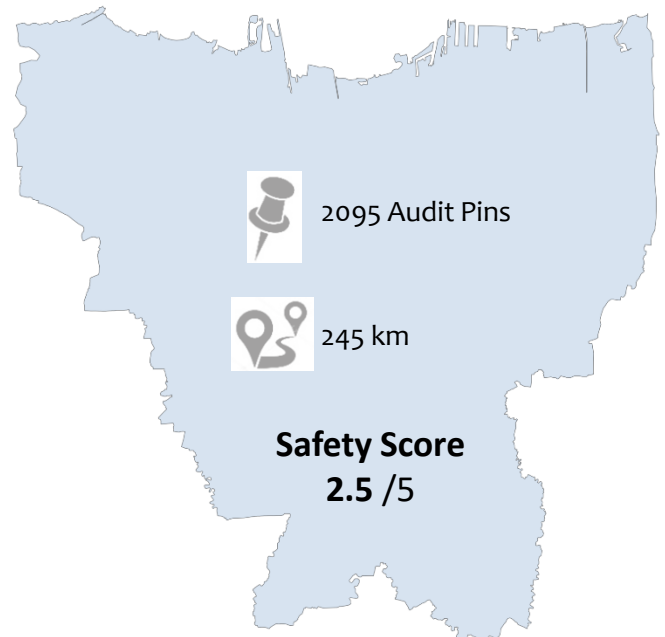
## Jakarta, Indonesia

SafetiPin, is a map-based mobile phone and online application, which works to make communities and cities safer by providing safety-related information collected by users and by trained auditors. At the core of the app is the Women's Safety Audit. A Women's Safety Audit (WSA) is a participatory tool for collecting and assessing information about perceptions of urban safety in public spaces. The audit is based on nine parameters – Lighting, Openness, Visibility, Crowd, Security, Walkpath, Availability of Public Transport, Gender Diversity and Feeling.

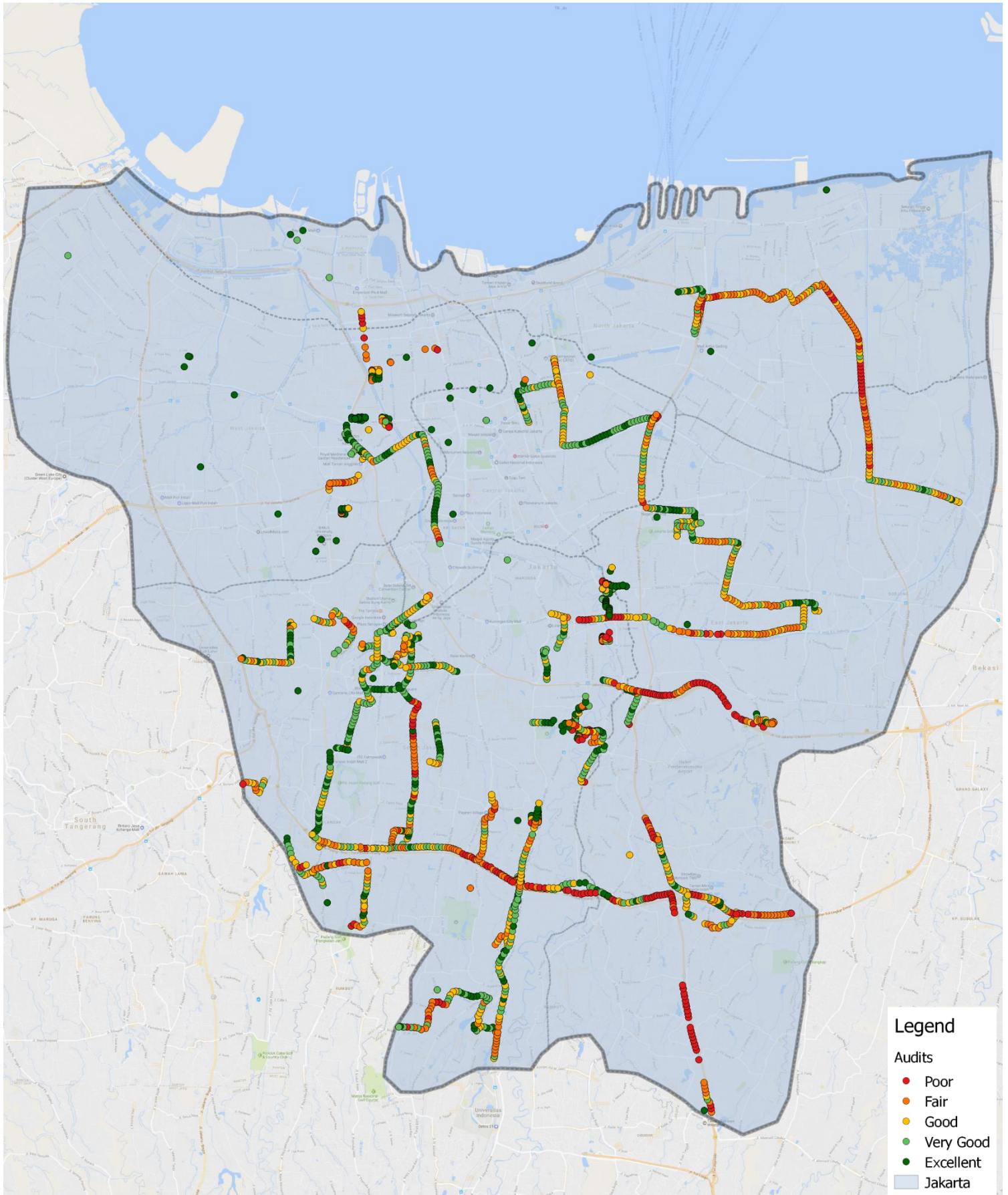
Safetipin, in collaboration with Pulih organization and UN Women, conducted safety audits in Jakarta, Indonesia. The audits were conducted post sunset along the major routes of the city.

A total of 2095 safety audits have been generated. Of this 442 audits were conducted by volunteers using the My Safetipin app.

**Overall, the Safety Score for Jakarta is rated 2.5/5 i.e. Fair.**



# Safety Score

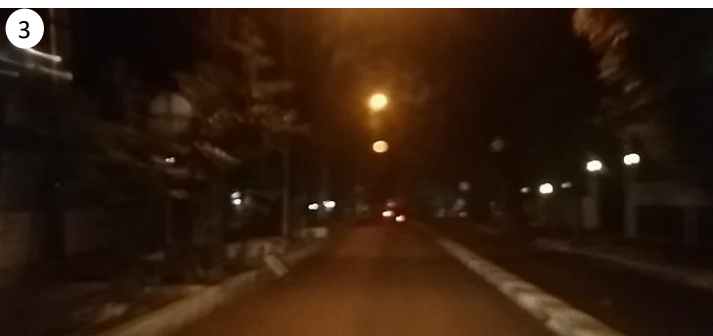
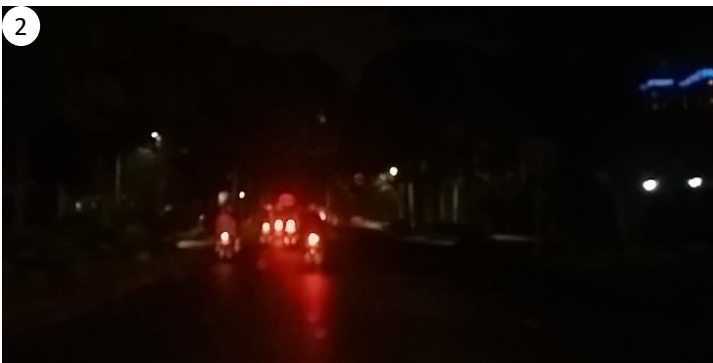


Map indicating Safety Score Rating

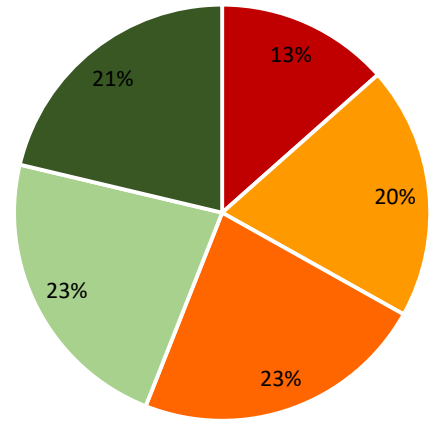
Safety Audits in Jakarta indicate that out of the 2095 location points audited, 13% of audit locations have been given a Safety Score less than 1 (out of 5). 11% of audit points have scores in the range of 1.0-1.9 while 14% locations score between 2.0-2.9. 12% of locations have a Safety Score between 3.0-3.9 and 50% of locations score 4.0 and above.

However, when we look at the parameters separately, most of them are rated average. Of the nine parameters only two parameters namely Lighting and Openness have been rated Above Average. Walkpath is rated Average while all the other parameters are below average.

As seen in the pictures below, hawkers provide eyes on the street thus acting as natural surveillance (Pic 1). However, pedestrians are not seen using these stretches at night, therefore Crowd and Gender Usage is rated the lowest (Pic 2 and 3). Overall, Feeling of safety has been rated as Below Average.

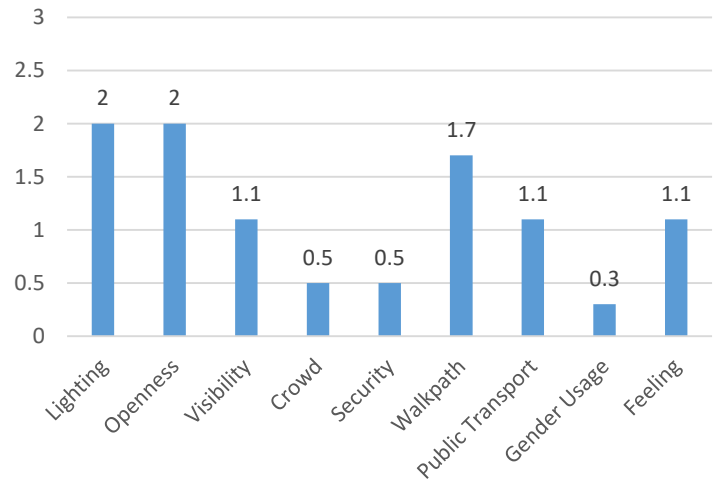


### Safety Score

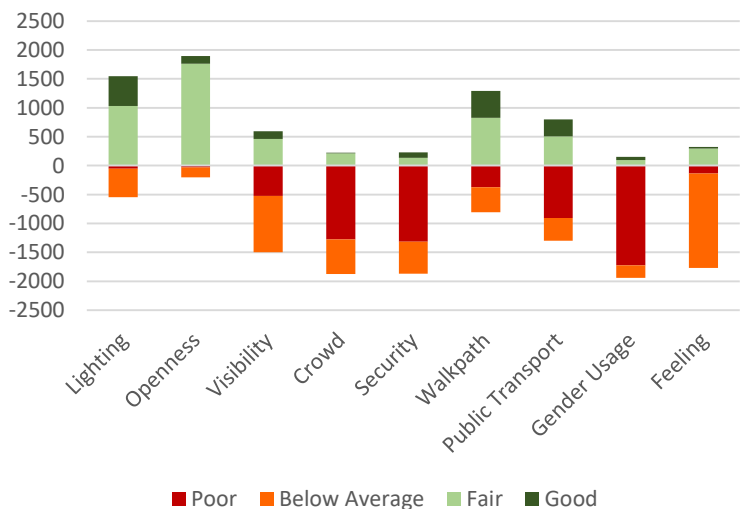


■ Poor ■ Marginal ■ Fair ■ Good ■ Excellent

### Average Audit Parameters (on a scale of 3)

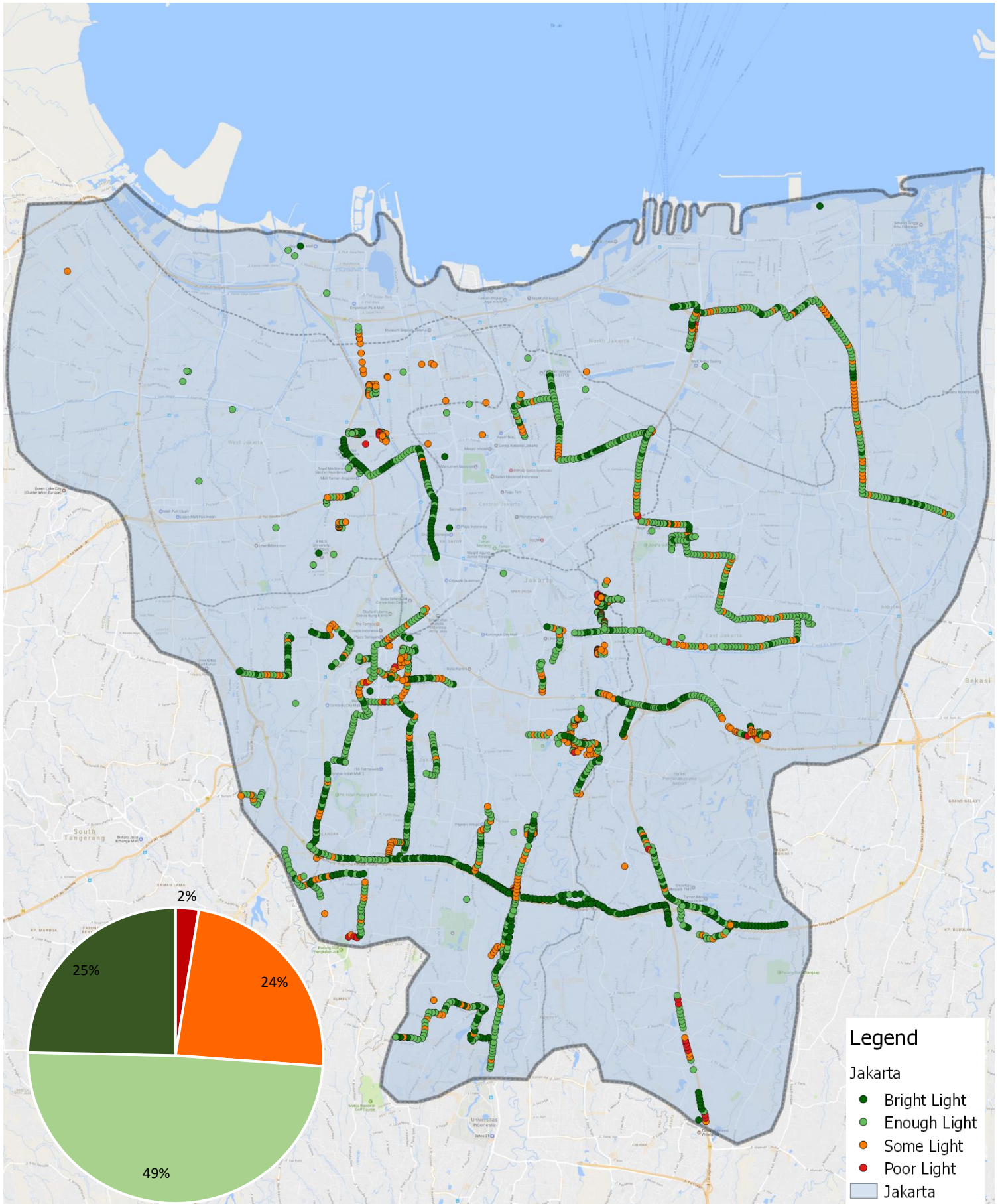


### Pin Distribution for each Parameter



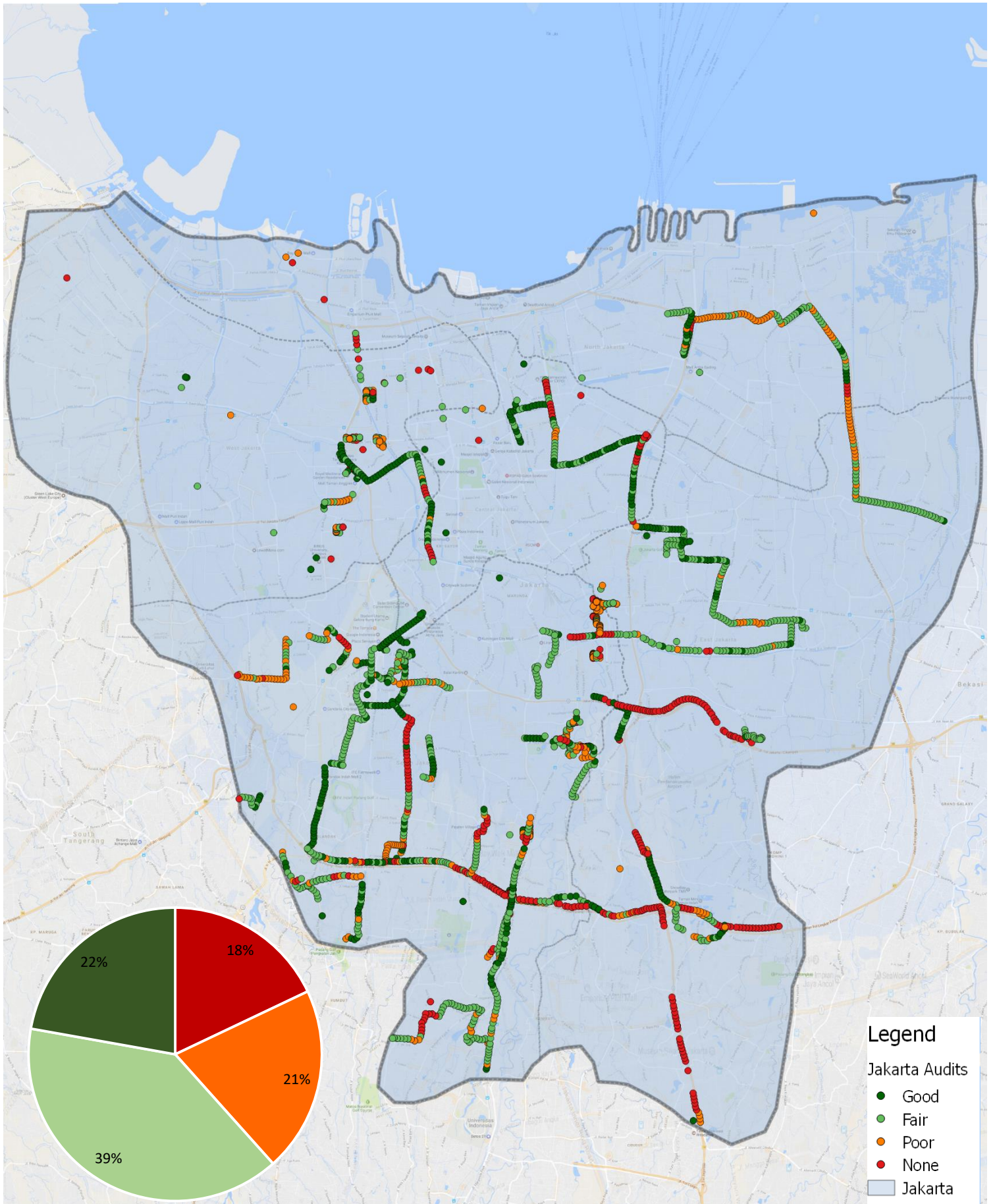
■ Poor ■ Below Average ■ Fair ■ Good

# Lighting



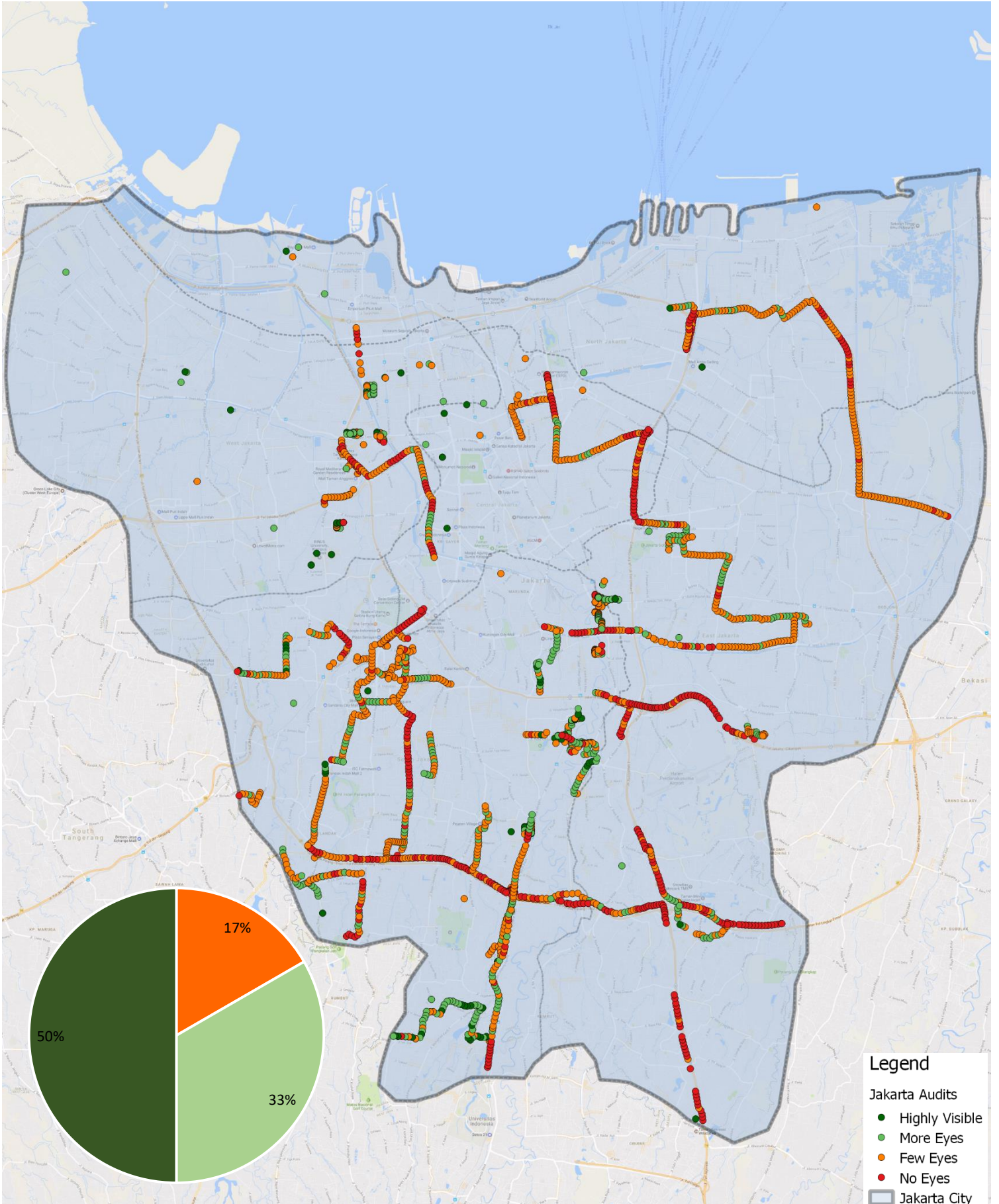
Map indicating Lighting Rating

# Walkpath



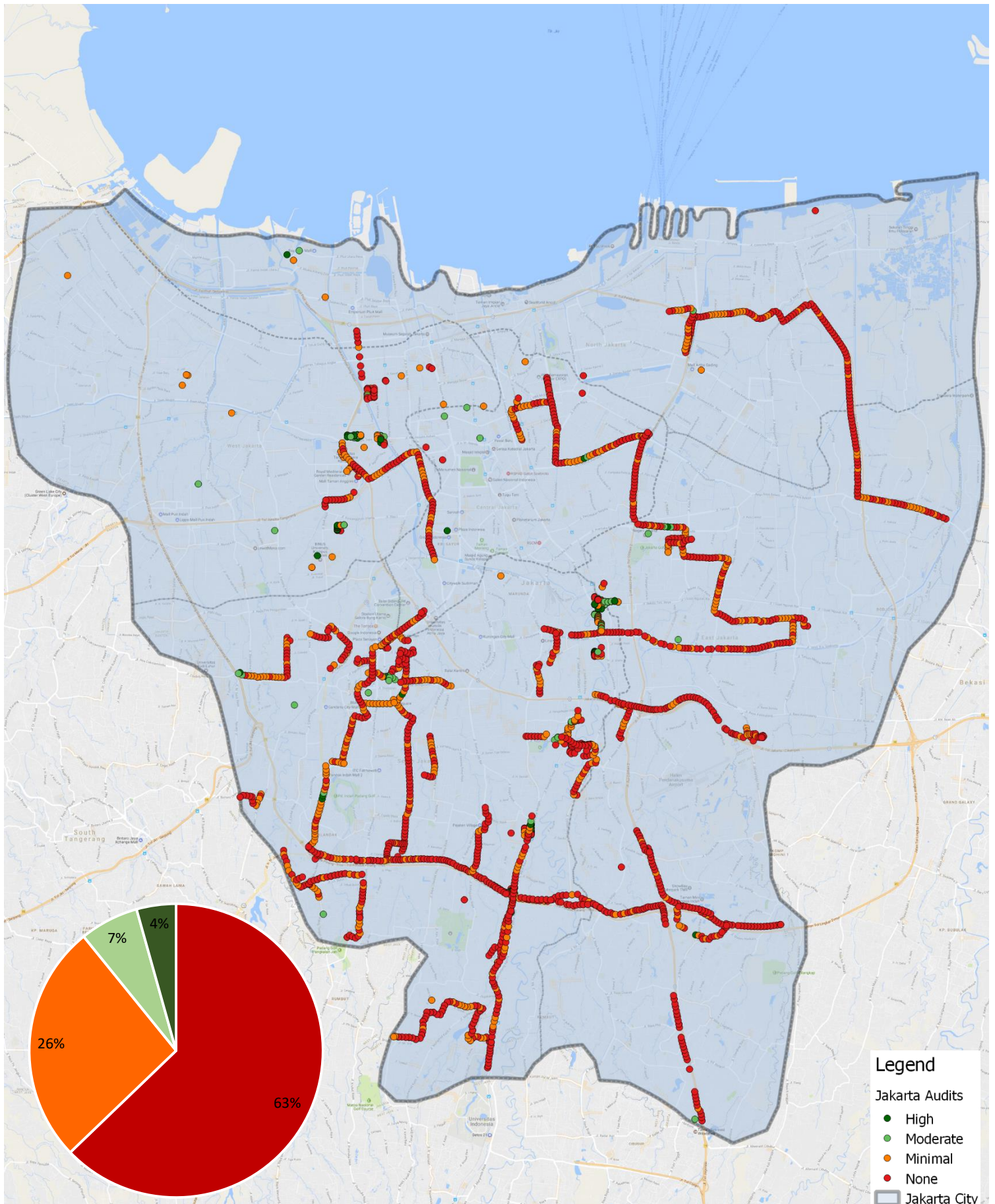
Map Indicating Walkpath Rating

# Visibility



Map indicating Visibility Rating

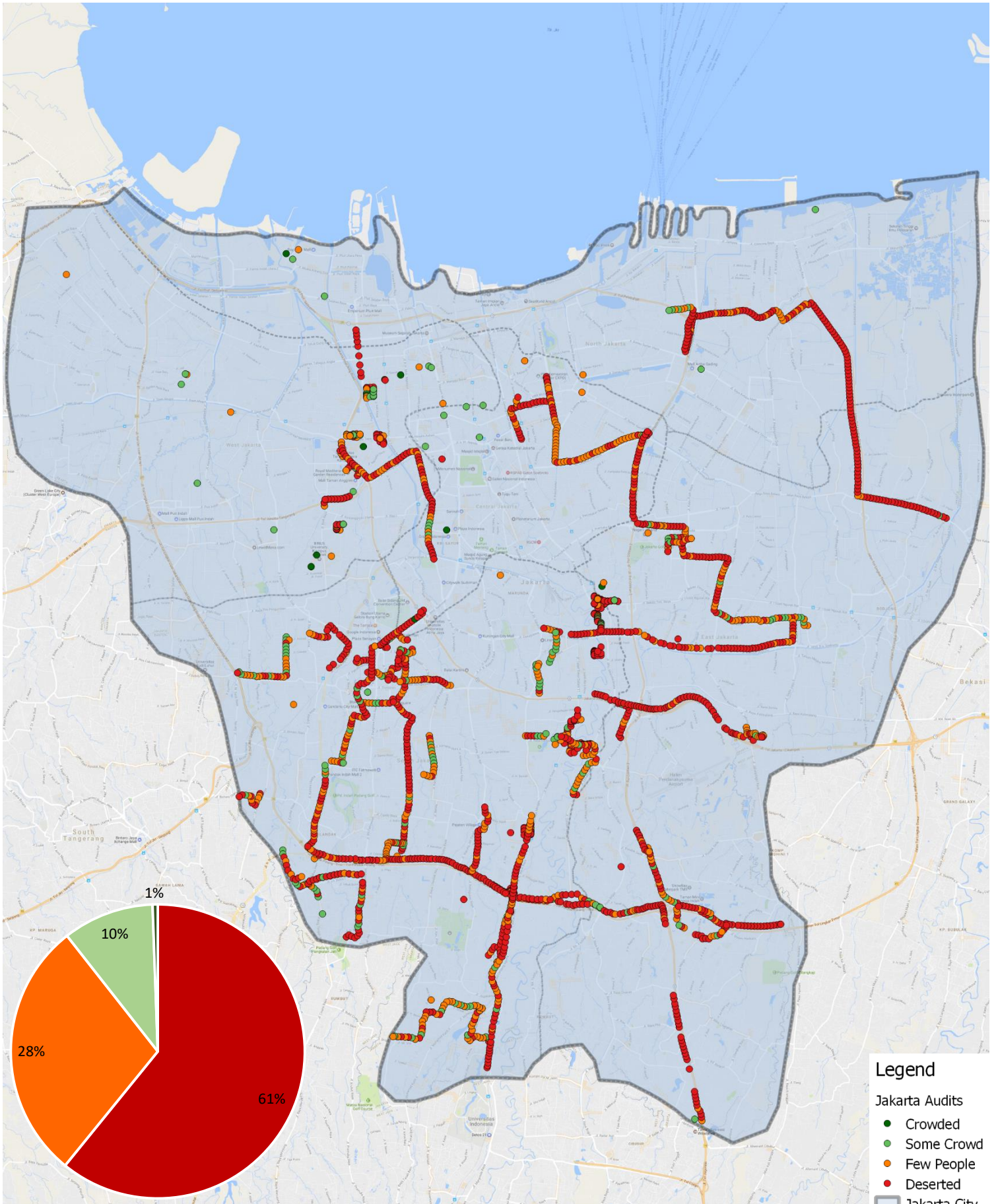
# Security



Map indicating Security Rating

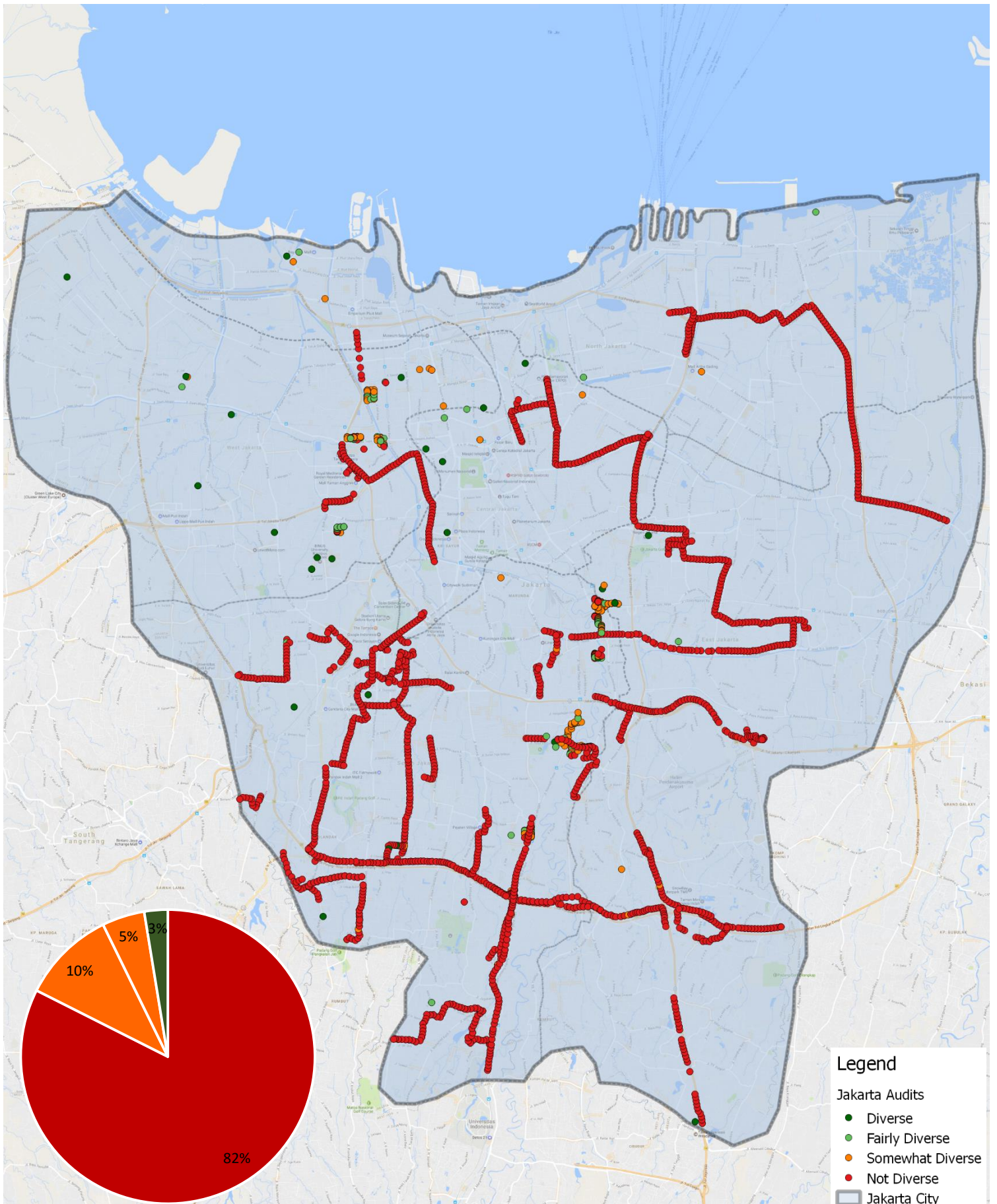


# Crowd



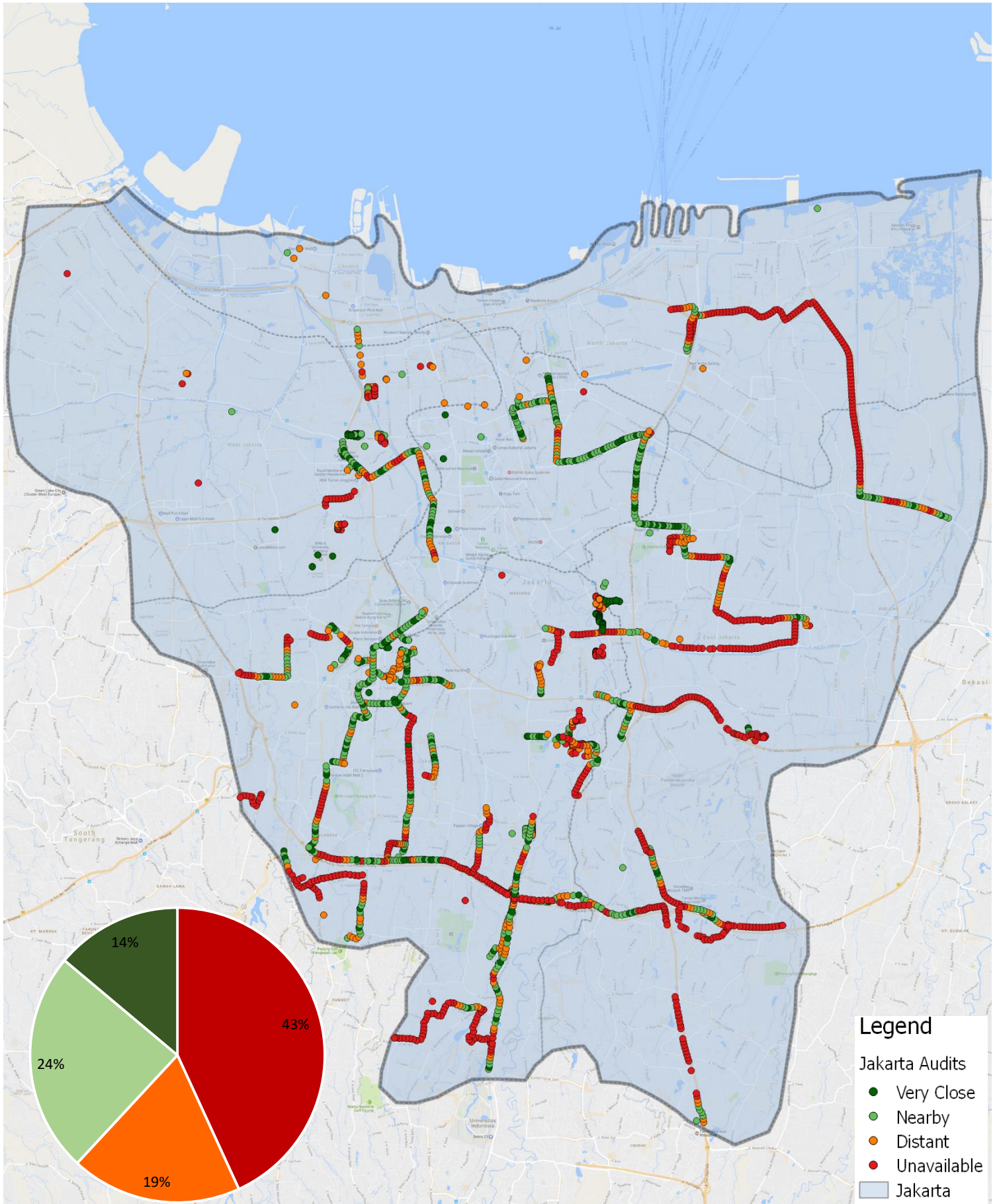
Map indicating Crowd Rating

# Gender Usage



Map indicating Gender Usage Rating

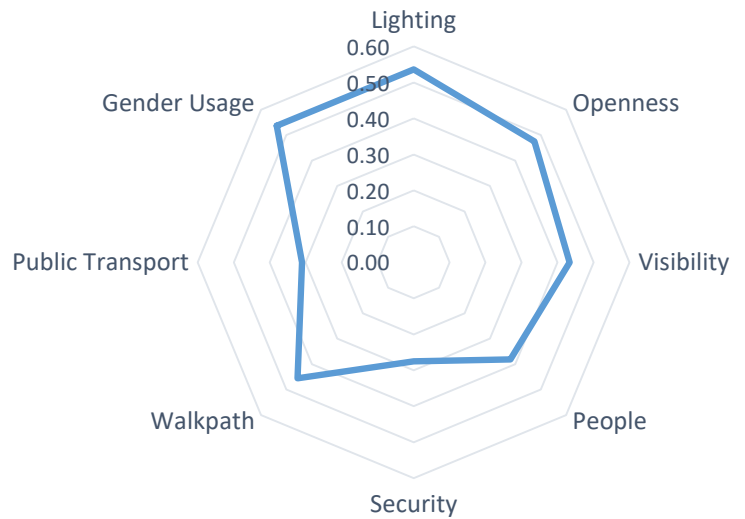
# Public Transport



Map indicating Public Transport Rating

Shown in the Co-relation graph is the impact potential of each parameter on the overall feeling of safety. Audit analysis indicates that Lighting has the maximum impact on the perception of safety followed by Gender Usage, Openness, Walkpath and Visibility, and then Crowd, Public Transport and Security.

**Parameters' co-relation with feeling of Safety**



**1. Lighting:**

While 2% of the audit locations were rated as a dark spot i.e. there was no illumination at these points (Pic 4), 24% of audit points were found to be poorly lit. These locations need to be checked and additional lighting should be provided here.

**2. Walkpath:**

18% of the audited points does not have any walkpath and at 21% audit points, walkpath is in a poor condition (Pic 5) such that it is difficult to walk on. Broken footpaths need to be repaired and maintained.

**3. Public Transport:**

43% of audit locations do not have access to any mode of public transport within a 400m radius i.e. within a 10 minute walking distance. Another 19% audit locations offer access after 5-10 minute walk. Pic 6 shows the bus stops along the central median of the road.

**4. Security:**

Security parameter assesses the presence of both Police and Private security at a particular location. 63% of the locations audited do not have any form of security and another 26% has either police patrolling or private guards.

**5. Visibility:**

Visibility parameter assesses the natural surveillance offered at a location i.e. the presence (or lack of) eyes-on-the-street. The audit points fared well in terms of this parameter as 50% of audit locations have some form of visibility. Only 17% of audit locations have been rated low in terms of visibility.

Crowd, Gender Usage and Feeling are resultant parameters, i.e. when a particular location is perceived to be safe then more people, especially women are seen using it at night. Therefore, improving infrastructure and social usage like Street lighting, Footpaths, Public Transport, Security and Visibility would result in improved perception of safety.

