

WHITE PAPER
ON CRIME
2019

RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
JAPAN

NOTES

[WHITE PAPER ON CRIME]

I. Sources

1 Original White Paper on Crime

This White Paper is a summary and translated version of an annual publication of the Ministry of Justice, Japan, the “White Paper on Crime” 2019 (original text is in Japanese). The translations in this Paper are tentative and are to be considered solely as a reference. For more statistics and further details, refer to the original Japanese version.

2 Data sources

Statistics, Tables, Figures and other information presented in the White Paper on Crime are specially provided by the respective bureaus/departments of the Ministry of Justice and the Immigration Services Agency, and are also obtained from various research or surveys conducted by relevant agencies, as well as the following official statistics (information obtained for the previous White Papers on Crime is included):

- Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency (Criminal Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency);
- Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution (Judicial System Department, Minister’s Secretariat, Ministry of Justice);
- Annual Report of Judicial Statistics (General Secretariat, the Supreme Court);
- Annual Report of Statistics on Correction (Judicial System Department, Minister’s Secretariat, Ministry of Justice); and
- Annual Report of Statistics on Rehabilitation (Judicial System Department, Minister’s Secretariat, Ministry of Justice).

The statistical data sources up to May 14, 1972 do not include data for Okinawa Prefecture.

3 Coverage of statistical materials

The data in this Paper are based on statistical materials that were available by the end of July 2019. Unless otherwise indicated, the most recent annual figures are of the year 2018. Any corrections made to the data offered or publicized by relevant agencies will be reflected in subsequent editions of this Paper if deemed necessary.

[OFFENSES AND TERMS]

I. Definitions of offenses

The offense names in this White Paper are used in accordance with the following meanings or the definitions of the sources, unless specified otherwise.

1 Penal Code offenses

“**Penal Code offenses**” refers to those offenses prescribed by the Penal Code (Act No. 45 of 1907) and violations of the following laws, except offenses against the Penal Code that fall under 2 and 3 below:

- (i) Explosives Control Act (Cabinet Order No. 32 of 1884);
 - (ii) Act Relating to Duels (Act No. 34 of 1889);
 - (iii) Act on Punishment of Crimes Related to Stamps (Act No. 39 of 1909);
 - (iv) Act on Punishment of Physical Violence and Others (Act No. 60 of 1926);
 - (v) Act on Prevention and Punishment of Robbery and Theft (Act No. 9 of 1930);
 - (vi) Act on Punishment of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Act No. 68 of 1970);
 - (vii) Act on Punishment of Crime to Cause Pollution Harmful for Human Health (Act No. 142 of 1970);
 - (viii) Act on Punishment of Acts to Endanger Aviation (Act No. 87 of 1974);
 - (ix) Act on Punishment of Compulsion and Other Related Acts Committed by Those Having Taken Hostages (Act No. 48 of 1978); and
 - (x) Act on Punishment of Organized Crimes and Control of Crime Proceeds (Act No. 136 of 1999).
- (1) Each category of offenses includes the following variations as provided in the Penal Code:
- (i) attempt;
 - (ii) preparation;
 - (iii) inducement and accessoryship;
 - (iv) offenses such as robbery causing death or injury which aggravate the gravity of punishment of the base offense of robbery;
 - (v) offenses such as when the gravity of the punishment is aggravated or mitigated based on the types of social activities, purposes, status of the offender or other elements as prescribed in the Penal Code; and
 - (vi) offenses that aggravate the punishment as prescribed in the Act on Prevention and Punishment of Robbery and Theft.
- (2) “**Non-traffic Penal Code offenses**” is a term used in the versions from 2001 to 2015 of “White

Paper on Crime” and refers to Penal Code offenses excluding offenses that cause death or injury through negligence in vehicle driving.

2 Dangerous driving causing death or injury

“**Dangerous driving causing death or injury**” refers to offenses provided in Article 2, Article 3, and Article 6, paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Act on Punishment of Acts Inflicting Death or Injury on Others by Driving a Motor Vehicle (Act No. 86 of 2013) and offenses provided in Article 208-2 of the Penal Code prior to its amendment by Act No. 86 of 2013.

3 Negligent driving offenses causing death or injury

“**Negligent driving offenses causing death or injury**” refers to offenses provided in Article 4, Article 5, and Article 6, paragraphs (3) and (4) of the Act on Punishment of Acts Inflicting Death or Injury on Others by Driving a Motor Vehicle, offenses that cause death or injury through negligence in vehicle driving (offense provided in Article 211, paragraph (2) of the Penal Code prior to its amendment by Act No. 86 of 2013) and offenses causing death or injury through negligence in the pursuit of social activities or gross negligence.

4 Special Acts offenses

“**Special Acts offenses**” refers to offenses other than those referred to in 1 to 3 above and includes violations of Prefectural/Municipal Ordinances and Regulations.

- (1) “**Road traffic-related violations**” refers to violations of the Road Traffic Act (Act No. 105 of 1960) and Act on Assurance of Car Parking Spaces and Other Matters (Act No. 145 of 1962).
- (2) “**Violations of four traffic-related Acts**” refers to road traffic-related violations, and violations of the Road Transport Vehicle Act (Act No. 185 of 1951) and Automobile Liability Security Act (Act No. 97 of 1955).
- (3) “**Violations of traffic-related Acts**” refers to violations of four traffic-related Acts and violations of the Road Transportation Act (Act No. 183 of 1951), Road Act (Act No. 180 of 1952), National Highway Act (Act No. 79 of 1957), Parking Lot Act (Act No. 106 of 1957), Act on Special Measures Concerning Prevention of Traffic Accident Caused by Large-Sized Automobiles Carrying Earth, Sand and Others (Act No. 131 of 1967), Act on Special Measures Concerning Regulation of Taxi Services (Act No. 75 of 1970), Consigned Freight Forwarding Business Act (Act No. 82 of 1989), Motor Truck Transportation Business Act (Act No. 83 of 1989), Studded Tires Regulation Act (Act No. 55 of 1990), and Act on Regulation of Substitute Driving Service (Act No. 57 of 2001).

II. Definitions of terms

1 Police

- (1) “**Number of reported cases**” refers to the number of cases the occurrence of which the police came to know of.
- (2) “**Crime rate**” refers to the number of reported cases per 100,000 population.
- (3) The number of “**cleared cases**” or “**cases cleared**” refers to the number of cases cleared by the police or other investigative authorities. The number is not limited to cases referred to public prosecutors but also includes cases disposed by the police as trivial offenses and other dispositions.
- (4) “**Clearance rate**” refers to the percentage of cleared cases among the number of reported cases. Since “cleared cases” includes cases reported in the previous year, the “clearance rate” may exceed 100%.
- (5) The number of “**cleared persons**” or “**persons cleared**” refers to the number of persons cleared by the police or other investigative authorities.

2 Prosecution and courts

- (1) “**Persons received by public prosecutors**” refers to the number of suspects in cases directly detected or received by public prosecutors or referred from judicial police officers (including special judicial police officers of investigative agencies and internal inspectors of the National Tax Agency).
- (2) “**Prosecution rate**” refers to the percentage of persons prosecuted among the sum of the number of persons prosecuted and not prosecuted.
- (3) “**Court of first instance**” refers to ordinary trial procedures at district courts and summary courts and excludes summary proceedings.
- (4) “**Conclusive disposition**” refers to:
 - (i) when the data is from the Annual Report of Prosecution, the disposition of a case by a prosecutor, excluding transfer of the case between Public Prosecutors Offices or disposition to suspend the investigation; and
 - (ii) where the data is from the Annual Report of Judicial Statistics or the General Secretariat of the Supreme Court, the disposition of a case by a court, excluding transfer of the case to other courts (in Chapter 2 of Part 3, cases consolidated are not individually counted as disposed cases).
- (5) “**Fully suspended execution rate**” refers to the percentage of persons granted full suspension of the execution of their sentences for imprisonment among the number of persons sentenced

to imprisonment (with or without work) for a definite term.

3 Correction and rehabilitation

- (1) “**New sentenced inmates**” refers to inmates newly admitted to penal institutions each year for reasons such as the execution of their finalized sentence.
- (2) “**Reimprisoned inmate**” refers to a person who has been imprisoned before.
- (3) “**Parole rate**” refers to the percentage of inmates released on parole among the total number of inmates released upon completion of their term of imprisonment (with or without partial suspension of execution) and inmates released on parole.
- (4) “**Probation rate**” refers to the percentage of persons granted (full or partial) suspension of the execution of their sentence of imprisonment and placed under supervision for a probation period among the total number of persons granted (full or partial) suspension of the execution of their sentence of imprisonment (with or without supervision).

4 Juvenile cases

- (1) Juvenile
 - (i) “**Junior juvenile**” refers to a person aged 14 or 15;
 - (ii) “**Intermediate juvenile**” refers to a person aged 16 or 17; and
 - (iii) “**Senior juvenile**” refers to a person aged 18 or 19.
- (2) Juvenile delinquent
 - (i) “**Juvenile offender**” refers to a juvenile who has committed a crime (aged 14 or older at the time of the crime);
 - (ii) “**Juvenile offender under 14**” refers to a juvenile under 14 years of age who has violated laws and regulations of a criminal nature; and
 - (iii) “**Pre-delinquent**” refers to a juvenile who has a propensity not to submit to legitimate supervision by a custodian or has other characteristics and, in light of his/her personality or environment, is likely to commit a crime or violate laws and regulations of a criminal nature in the future.
- (3) “**Juveniles newly committed to juvenile training schools**” refers to juveniles newly committed to juvenile training schools by a ruling to refer the juveniles to a juvenile training school.

5 Others

- (1) “**Rate per population**” refers to the rate of persons in a specific group per 100,000 persons of the population.
- (2) “**Percentage of female**” refers to the percentage of females among the total number of males

and females.

- (3) “**Elderly**” or “**elderly person**” refers to a person aged 65 or older.
- (4) “**Visiting foreign nationals**” refers to foreign nationals staying in Japan except those staying under permanent residency, special permanent residency, or statuses related to the U.S. forces based in Japan, and those whose status is unclear.

If the data source is the Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency, the term refers to foreign nationals staying in Japan except those staying under established residency (permanent residency, spouse or other dependency status of permanent residents and special permanent residency), or statuses related to the U.S. forces based in Japan, and those whose status is unclear.

- (5) “**Previous conviction**” refers to a previous conviction based on a finalized judgment.
- (6) “**Treatment**” refers to the treatment of persons cleared for an offense in the subsequent stages of prosecution, court, correction and/or rehabilitation.
- (7) “**Full suspension of execution of sentence**” refers to the full suspension of execution of sentence provided in Article 25 of the Penal Code.
- (8) “**Partial suspension of execution of sentence**” refers to the partial suspension of execution of sentence provided in Article 27-2 of the Penal Code and Article 3 of the Act on Suspension of Execution of Part of the Sentence Rendered to a Person Who Has Committed a Drug-related Crime (Act No. 50 of 2013).

[PRESENTATION IN THE WHITE PAPER]

I. Numbering of figures and tables

The numbering of figures and tables is indicated in the order of Part, Chapter, and Section. For example, Fig. 2-4-1-3 refers to the third figure in Section 1 of Chapter 4 of Part 2. This English version of the White Paper on Crime 2019 does not necessarily correspond to the numbering of the figures and tables of the original Japanese White Paper on Crime 2019.

II. Presentation of values, etc.

1 Presentation of tables:

- (1) “-” refers to zero in number or not applicable
- (2) “0” refers to a number that does not reach one when rounded off
- (3) “0.0” refers to a proportion that does not reach 0.1 when rounded off
- (4) “...” refers to data/statistical materials that are not available, or the case where the parameter

is zero

2 Presentations of figures:

- (1) “0” refers to zero in number or not applicable
- (2) “0.0” refers to a proportion that does not reach 0.1 when rounded off

[OTHERS]

I. Calculation

The proportion and percentage, etc. are rounded off. Therefore, the sum of the proportions may not add up to 100.0.

The sum or difference of each proportion is calculated by first adding or subtracting values and then rounding off the resulting value. Thus, the value may not match the value calculated by first rounding off each value and then adding or subtracting the rounded off values.

For example, when calculating the difference between 12.76 and 7.53, first subtract 7.53 from 12.76 and then round off the value 5.23 to obtain the result of 5.2, rather than subtracting the rounded off value of 7.5 from the rounded off value of 12.8 (which yields 5.3).

II. Website

This White Paper on Crime 2019 and its original Japanese version are available on the website of the Ministry of Justice of Japan.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1 Crime Trends

	PAGE
Chapter 1 Penal Code Offenses	3
Section 1 Overview	3
Section 2 Penal Code Offenses by Category	5
1 Theft	5
2 Rape and forcible indecency	6
3 Other Penal Code offenses	7
Chapter 2 Special Acts Offenses	12
Section 1 Overview	12
Section 2 Special Acts Offenses by Category	13
Column 1 Measures against Crimes	14

PART 2 Treatment of Offenders

Chapter 1 Overview	17
Column 2 Judicial System Reform	18
Chapter 2 Prosecution	19
Section 1 Reception	19
Section 2 Dispositions	20

Column 3 Criminal Justice System in Line with the Times	23
---	----

Chapter 3 Courts 24

Section 1 Finalized Judgment	25
Section 2 Courts of First Instance	26
1 Dispositions	26
2 Sentences	27
3 <i>Saiban-in</i> trials	28
Section 3 Appeals	29

Chapter 4 Institutional Correction of Adult Offenders 30

Section 1 Inmates in Penal Institutions	30
1 Number of inmates in penal institutions	30
2 Number of new sentenced inmates	31
3 Characteristics of new sentenced inmates	32
Section 2 Treatment of Sentenced Inmates	34
1 Treatment indexes and treatment guidelines	34
2 Work	35
3 Guidance for reform	36
4 Guidance in school courses	37
Section 3 Administration of Penal Institutions	38
1 Penal institution visiting committee	38
2 Food supply, medical care and hygiene	38
3 Cooperation with private sector	38
4 Security and safety	39

Chapter 5 Rehabilitation Services 40

Section 1 Parole	40
1 Number of parolees	41
2 Percentage of sentence served	42
Section 2 Probation/Parole Supervision	43
1 Probationers/parolees	44
2 Treatment during probation/parole	47
Section 3 Volunteer Probation Officers and Halfway Houses	50
1 Volunteer probation officers	50
2 Halfway houses	52
Column 4 Improvement of Offender Treatment	53

PART 3 Trends in Juvenile Delinquency and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents

Chapter 1 Trends in Juvenile Delinquency 57

Section 1 Penal Code Offenses Committed by Juveniles	57
Section 2 Special Acts Offenses Committed by Juveniles	59

Chapter 2 Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents 60

Section 1 Overview	60
1 Procedure before referral to family courts	61
2 Procedure in family courts	61
3 Procedure for protective measures	62
Section 2 Prosecution/Courts	64
1 Investigation by public prosecutors (before referral to family courts)	64
2 Family courts	65
Section 3 Juvenile Classification Homes	66
1 Overview of juvenile classification homes	66
2 Juveniles newly committed to juvenile classification homes	66

Section 4	Juvenile Training Schools	67
1	Juveniles newly committed to juvenile training schools	67
2	Treatment provided in juvenile training schools	70
Section 5	Probation/Parole Supervision for Juveniles	71
1	Juvenile probationers and juvenile training school parolees	71
2	Treatment for juvenile probationers and juvenile training school parolees	72

Chapter 3 Criminal Procedure for Juveniles 73

Column 5	Improvement of Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents	73
----------	--	----

PART 4 Specific Types of Offenses / Offenders

Chapter 1 Traffic Offenses 77

Section 1	Occurrence of Traffic Accidents	77
Section 2	Road Traffic-related Violations	78

Chapter 2 Drug Offenses 79

Section 1	Trends in Offenses	79
1	Stimulants Control Act violations	79
2	Cannabis and other drug-related offenses	81
3	Offenses related to new psychoactive substances	82
Section 2	Treatment of Drug Offenders	83

Chapter 3 Organized Crime 84

Section 1	Trends in Organized Crime Groups	84
Section 2	Trends in Offenses	85

Chapter 4	Financial and Economic Offenses	86
Section 1	Tax-related Offenses	86
Section 2	Economic Offenses	87
Section 3	Intellectual Property-related Offenses	90
Chapter 5	Cybercrime	91
Chapter 6	Child Abuse, Spousal Offenses and Stalking-related Crimes	93
Section 1	Child Abuse	93
Section 2	Spousal Offenses	94
Section 3	Stalking-related Crimes	95
Chapter 7	Offenses by Women	96
Section 1	Trends in Offenses	96
Section 2	Treatment	98
Chapter 8	Offenses by the Elderly	99
Section 1	Trends in Offenses	99
Section 2	Treatment	103
Chapter 9	Offenses by Foreign Nationals	104
Section 1	Trends in Offenses	104
1	Penal Code offenses	104
2	Special Acts offenses	105
Section 2	Treatment	106

1	Prosecution	106
2	Corrections	107

Chapter 10 Offenses by Those with Mental Disorders 108

Section 1	Trends in Offenses	108
Section 2	Medical Care and Treatment System for Mentally Ill	109

Chapter 11 Offenses by Public Officials 112

PART 5 Repeat Offenders

Chapter 1 Cleared Offenders 115

Chapter 2 Prosecution 117

Chapter 3 Correction 118

Section 1	Reimprisoned Inmates	118
Section 2	Reimprisonment of Released Sentenced Inmates	119

Chapter 4 Probation/Parole Supervision 126

Section 1	Probationers and Parolees with Previous Convictions	126
Section 2	Redisposition or Revocation during Probation/Parole Supervision	127
Column 6	Prevention of Re-offending	128

PART 6 Crime Victims

Chapter 1 Crime Victimization	131
Section 1 Number of Cases Involving Human Victims	131
Section 2 Relationship between Victims and Suspects	132
Chapter 2 Victims in the Criminal Justice Process	134
Column 7 Protection of Crime Victims	136

PART 1
Crime Trends

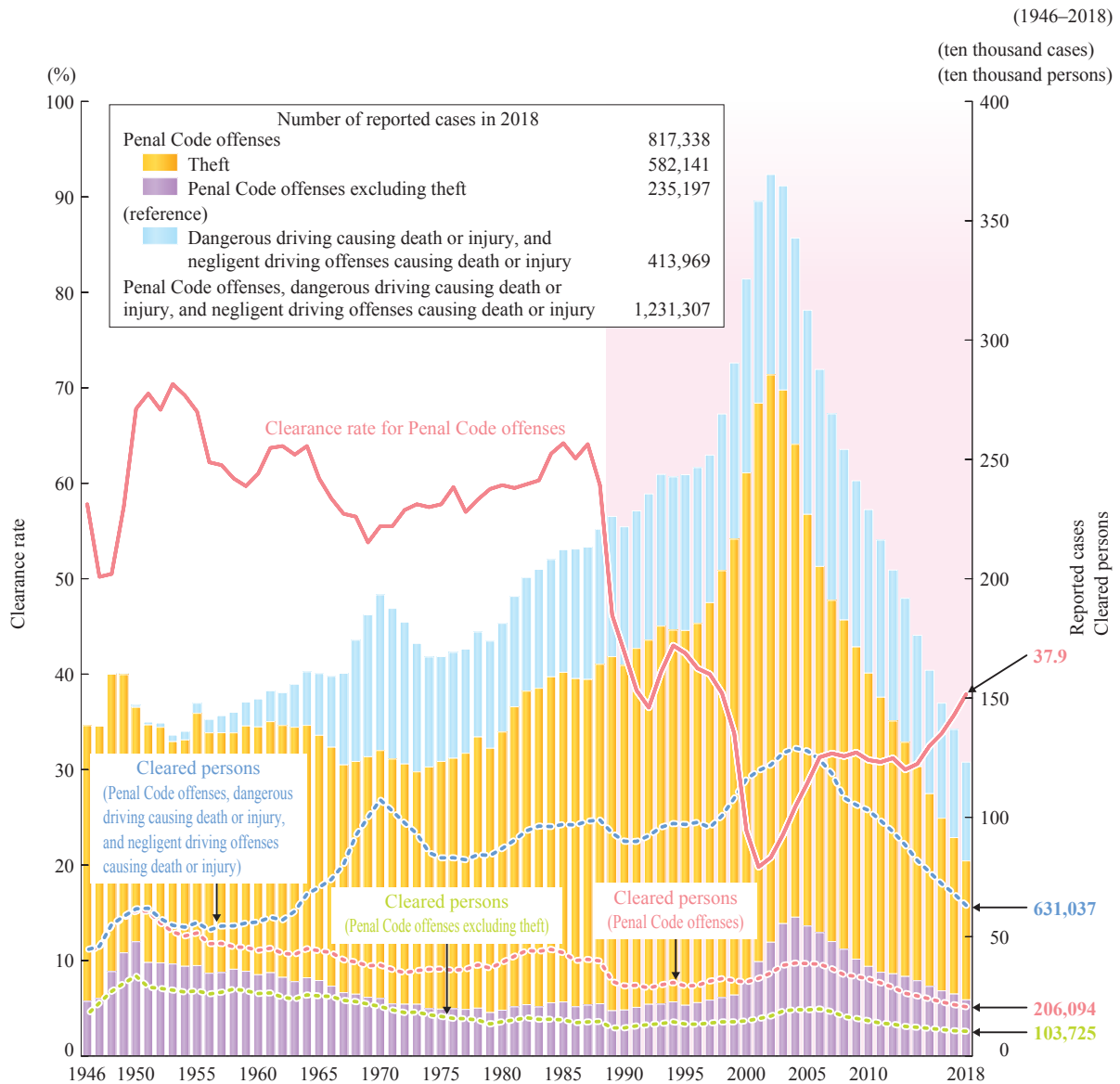
Part
1

Chapter 1 Penal Code Offenses

Section 1 Overview

Fig. 1-1-1-1 shows the trend in the number of reported cases, cleared persons and clearance rate for Penal Code offenses since 1946.

Fig. 1-1-1-1 Penal Code offenses: reported cases, cleared persons and clearance rate



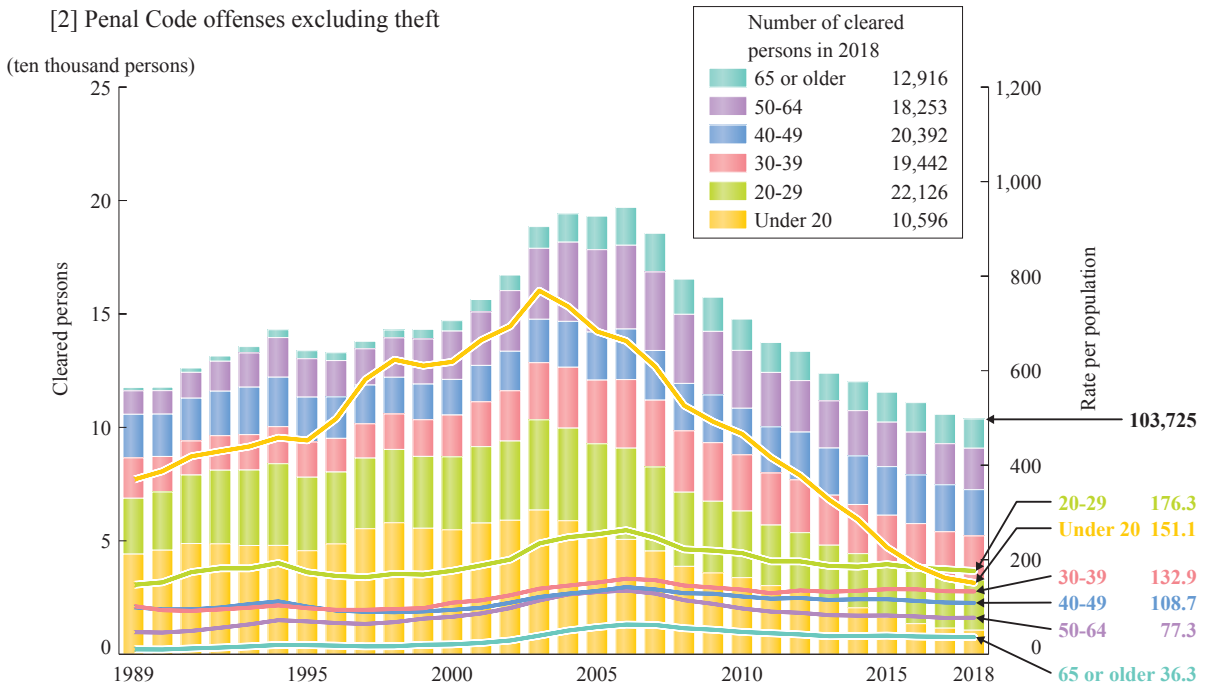
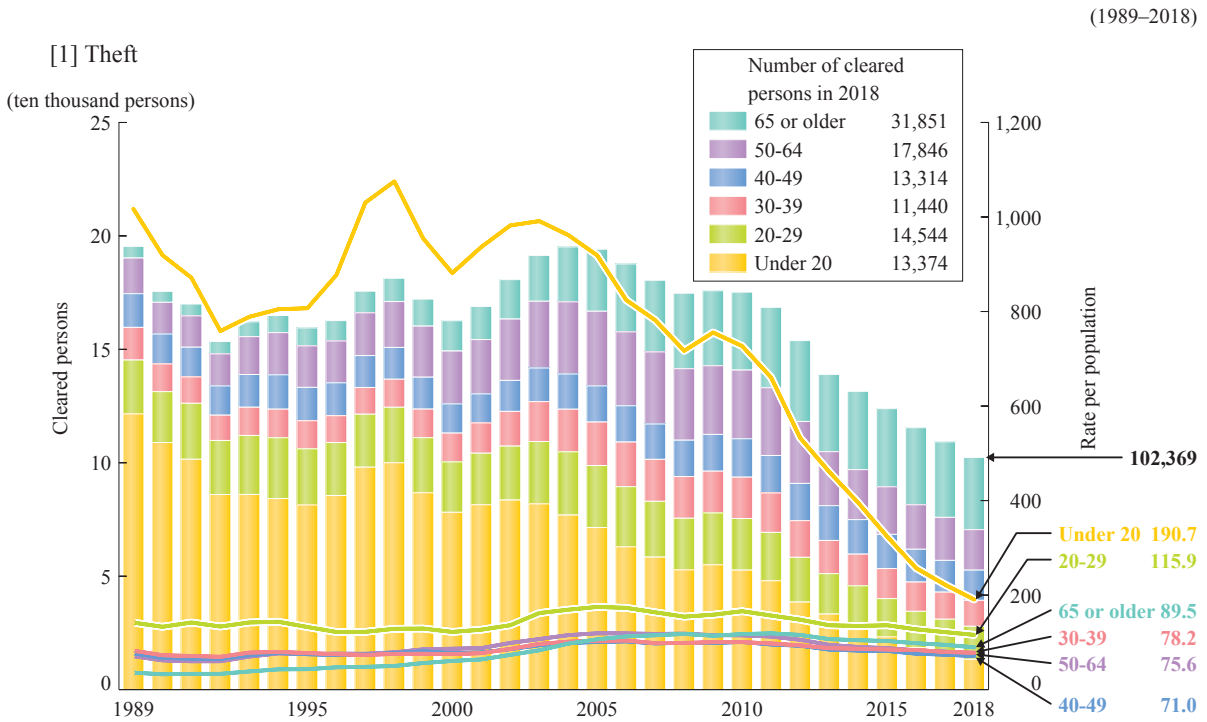
- Notes: 1. The figures until 1955 include violations of laws and regulations of a criminal nature committed by juveniles under 14 years of age.
 2. "Penal Code offenses" until 1965 do not include negligence in the pursuit of social activities causing death or injury and gross negligence causing death or injury.
 3. Dangerous driving causing death or injury is included in "Penal Code offenses" for the years 2002–2014. Since 2015, the offense has been included in "dangerous driving causing death or injury, and negligent driving offenses causing death or injury".

Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency

The crime rate for Penal Code offenses follows a similar trend to the number of reported cases.

Fig. 1-1-1-2 shows the trend in the number and rate per population of persons cleared for theft and Penal Code offenses excluding theft, by age group at the time of offense.

Fig. 1-1-1-2 Penal Code offenses: cleared persons and rate per population (theft/Penal Code offenses excluding theft, by age group)



Notes: 1. The figures are based on the age at the time of the offense.
 2. "Penal Code offenses excluding theft" for the years 2002–2014 include dangerous driving causing death or injury.
 3. "Rate per population" refers to cleared persons per 100,000 general population by age group. Rate per population of "under 20" is based on general population aged 14 and over but under 20.

Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency
 The Traffic Bureau, National Police Agency
 The Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (population data)

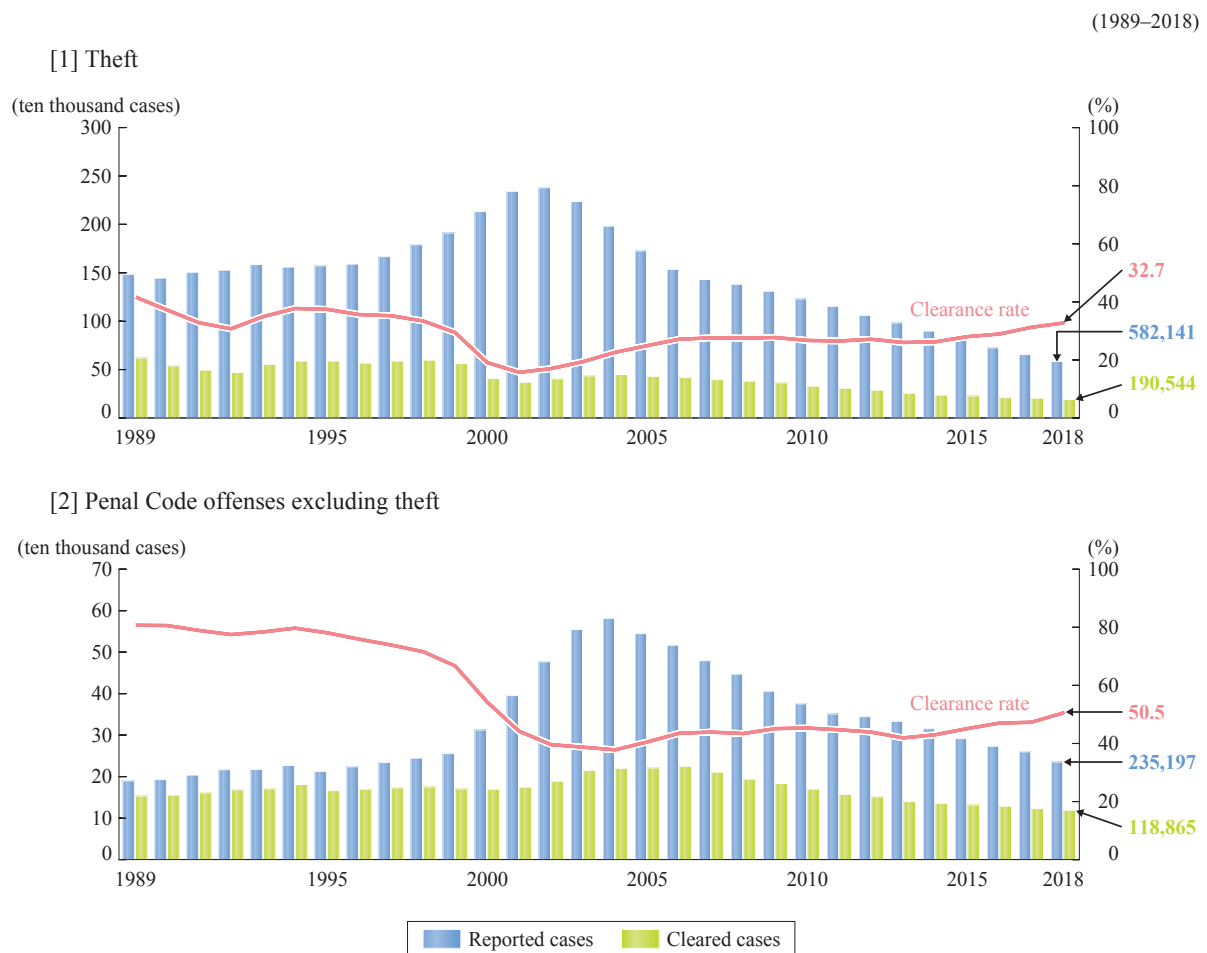
Section 2 Penal Code Offenses by Category

1 Theft

Theft accounts for most of the reported cases for Penal Code offenses. **Fig. 1-1-2-1 [1]** shows the trend in the number of reported/cleared cases and the clearance rate for theft.

Fig. 1-1-2-1 [2] shows the trend in the number of reported/cleared cases and the clearance rate for Penal Code offenses excluding theft.

Fig. 1-1-2-1 Penal Code offenses: reported/cleared cases and clearance rate (theft/Penal Code offenses excluding theft)



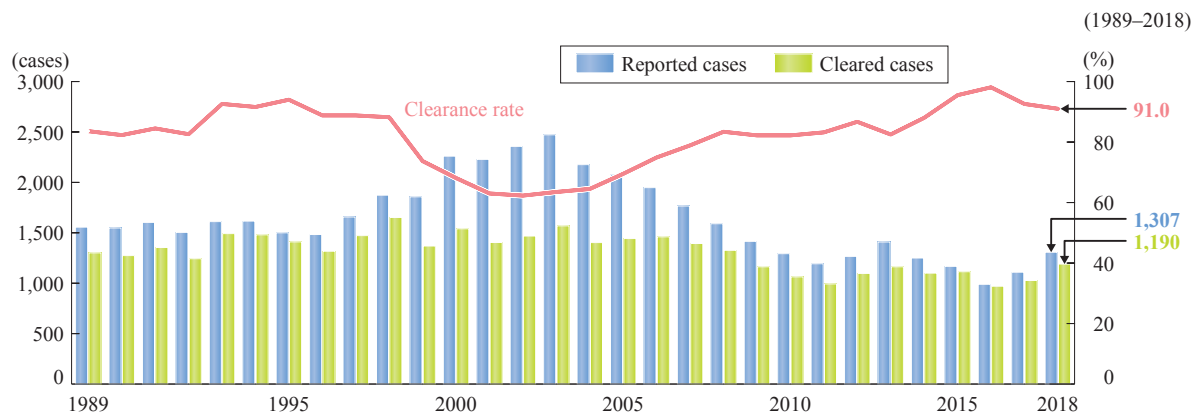
Note: “Penal Code offenses excluding theft” for the years 2002–2014 includes dangerous driving causing death or injury.
Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency

2 Rape and forcible indecency

The Act Partially Amending the Penal Code (Act No. 72 of 2017) came into effect in July 2017. The Act widened the definition of rape, so that it makes no distinction based on victim’s gender, and includes anal and oral intercourse. The Act also raised the lower limit of the statutory penalty of rape, established indecency and rape by a person who has custody of the victim and changed rape and forcible indecency to a crime indictable without a complaint.

Fig. 1-1-2-2 shows the trend in the number of reported/cleared cases and the clearance rate for rape (including quasi rape, and rape by a custodian after the above-mentioned amendment; the same applies hereinafter).

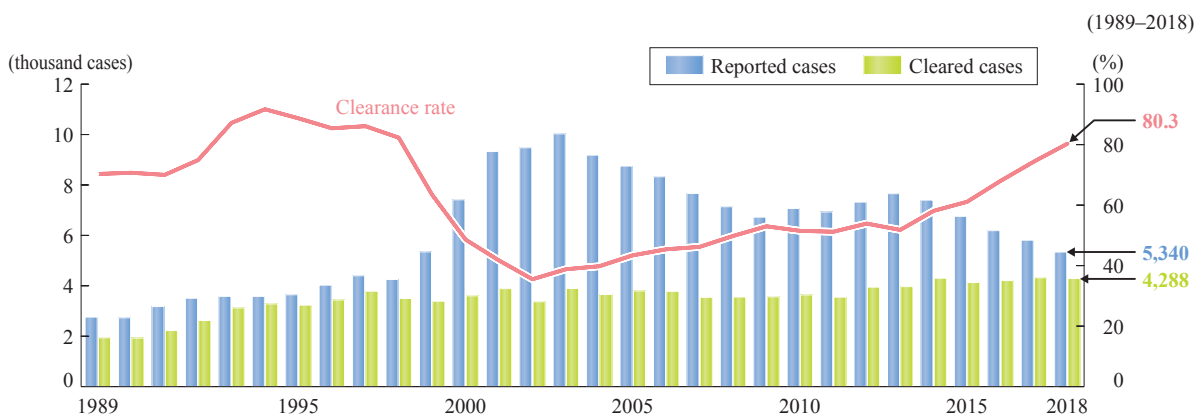
Fig. 1-1-2-2 Rape: reported/cleared cases and clearance rate



Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency

Fig. 1-1-2-3 shows the trend in the number of reported/cleared cases and the clearance rate for forcible indecency (including quasi forcible indecency, and indecency by a custodian after the above-mentioned amendment; the same applies hereinafter).

Fig. 1-1-2-3 Forcible indecency: reported/cleared cases and clearance rate

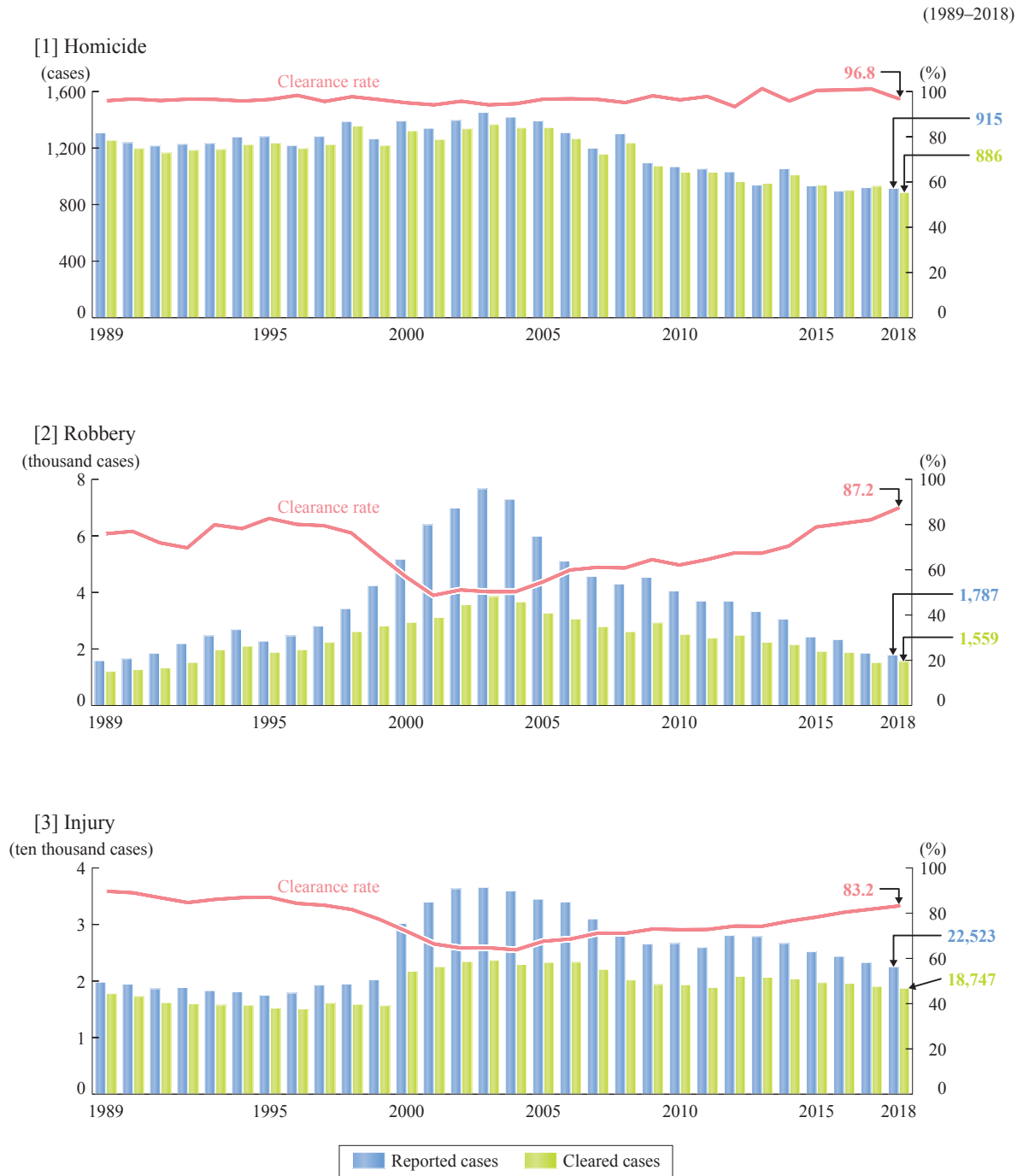


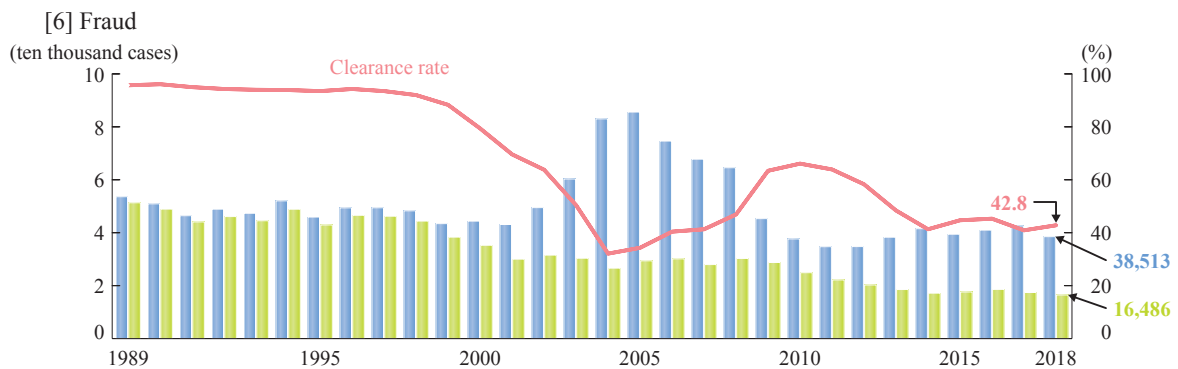
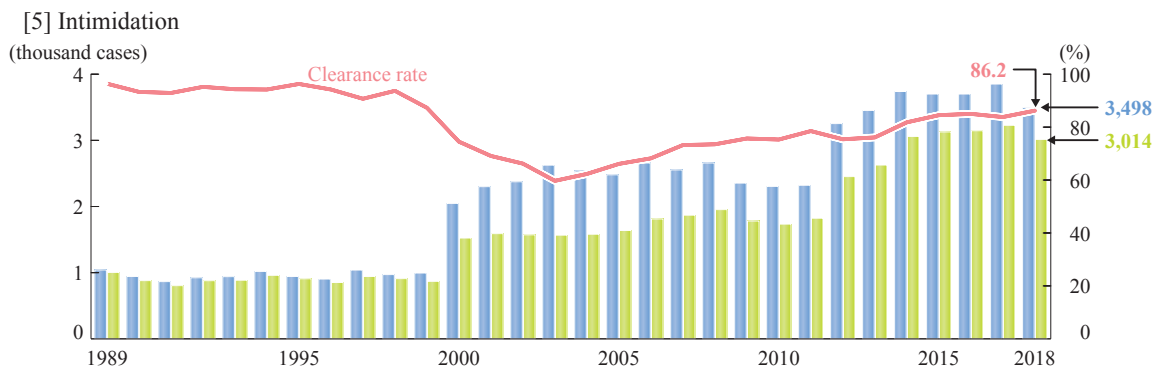
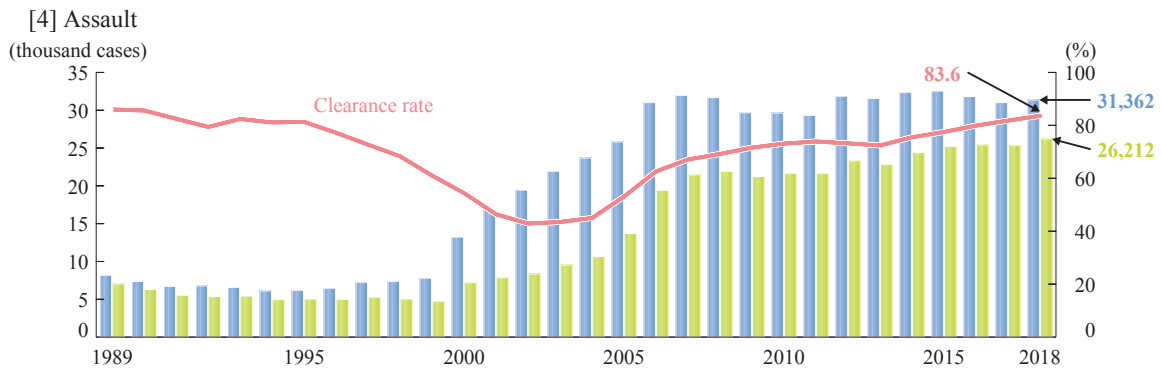
Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency

3 Other Penal Code offenses

Fig. 1-1-2-4 shows the trend in the number of reported/cleared cases and the clearance rate for major Penal Code offenses.

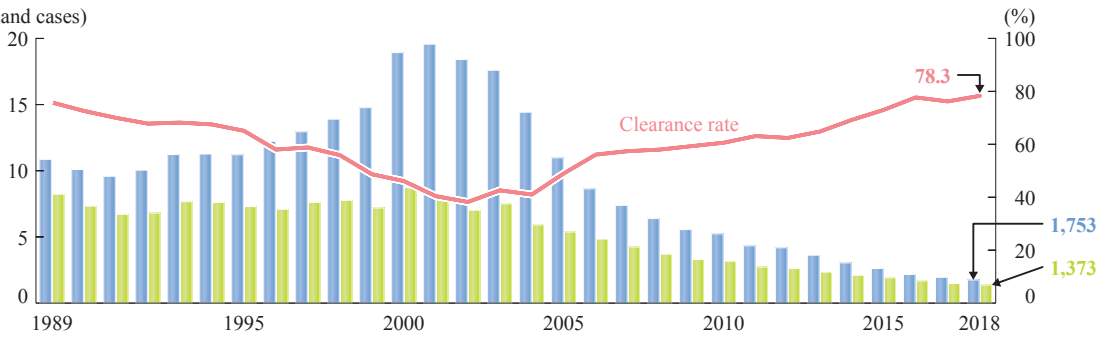
Fig. 1-1-2-4 Penal Code offenses: reported/cleared cases and clearance rate (by type of offense)



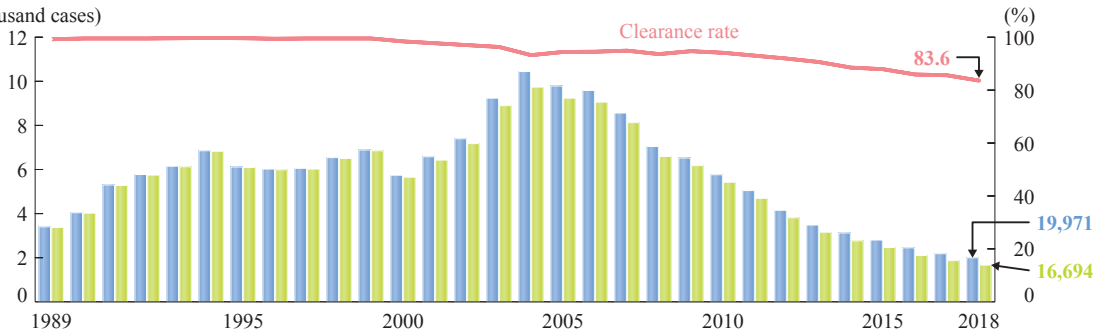


Reported cases Cleared cases

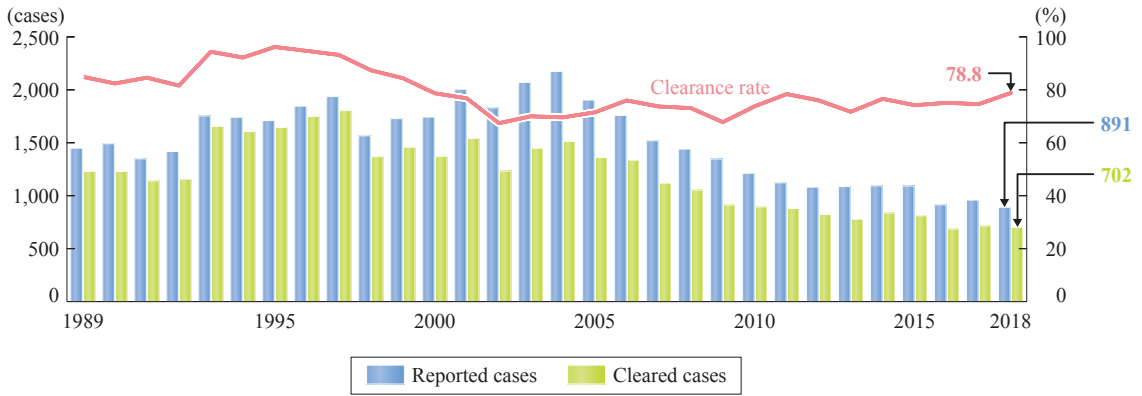
[7] Extortion
(thousand cases)



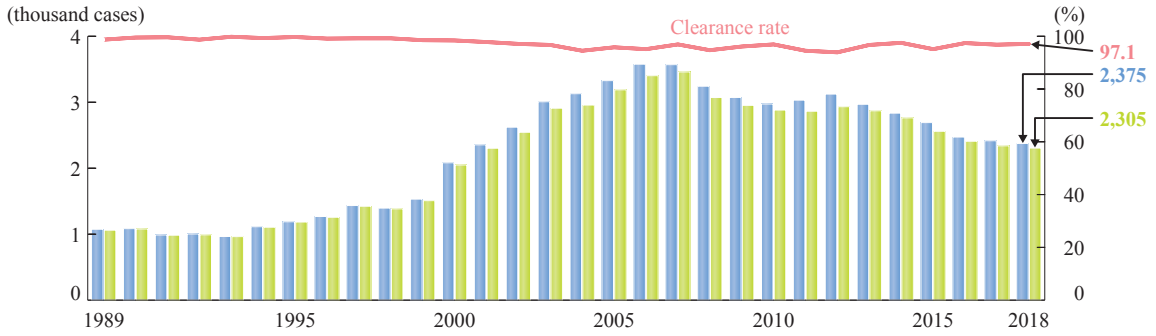
[8] Embezzlement (including embezzlement of lost property)
(ten thousand cases)



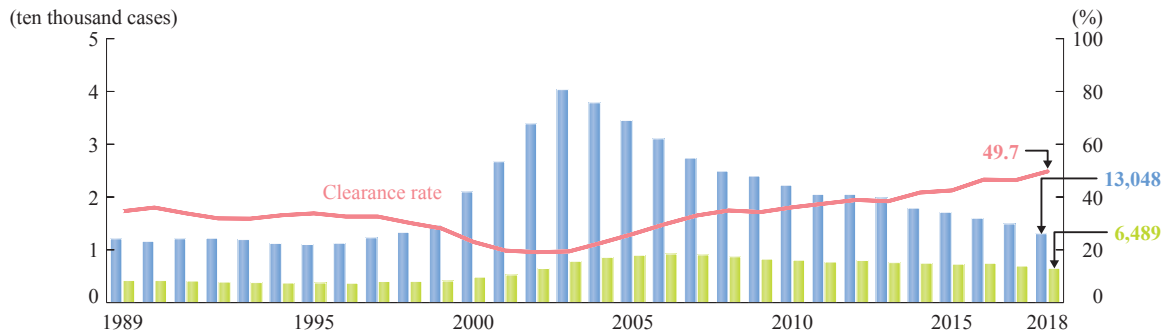
[9] Arson
(cases)



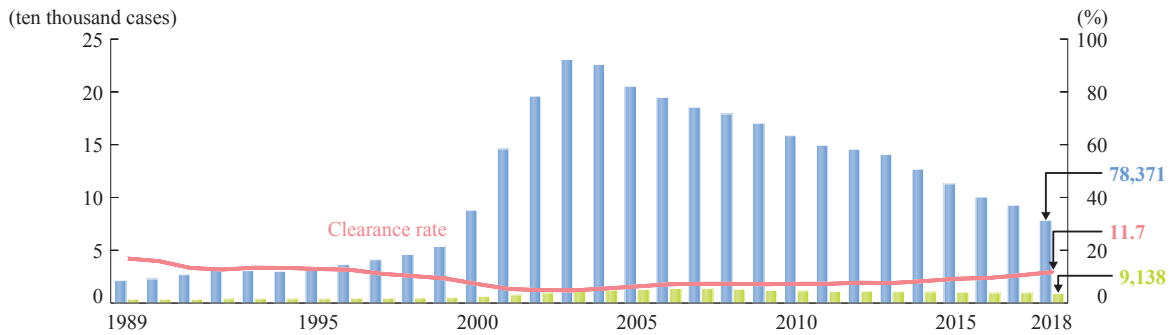
[10] Obstruction of performance of public duty



[11] Breaking into a residence



[12] Damage to property



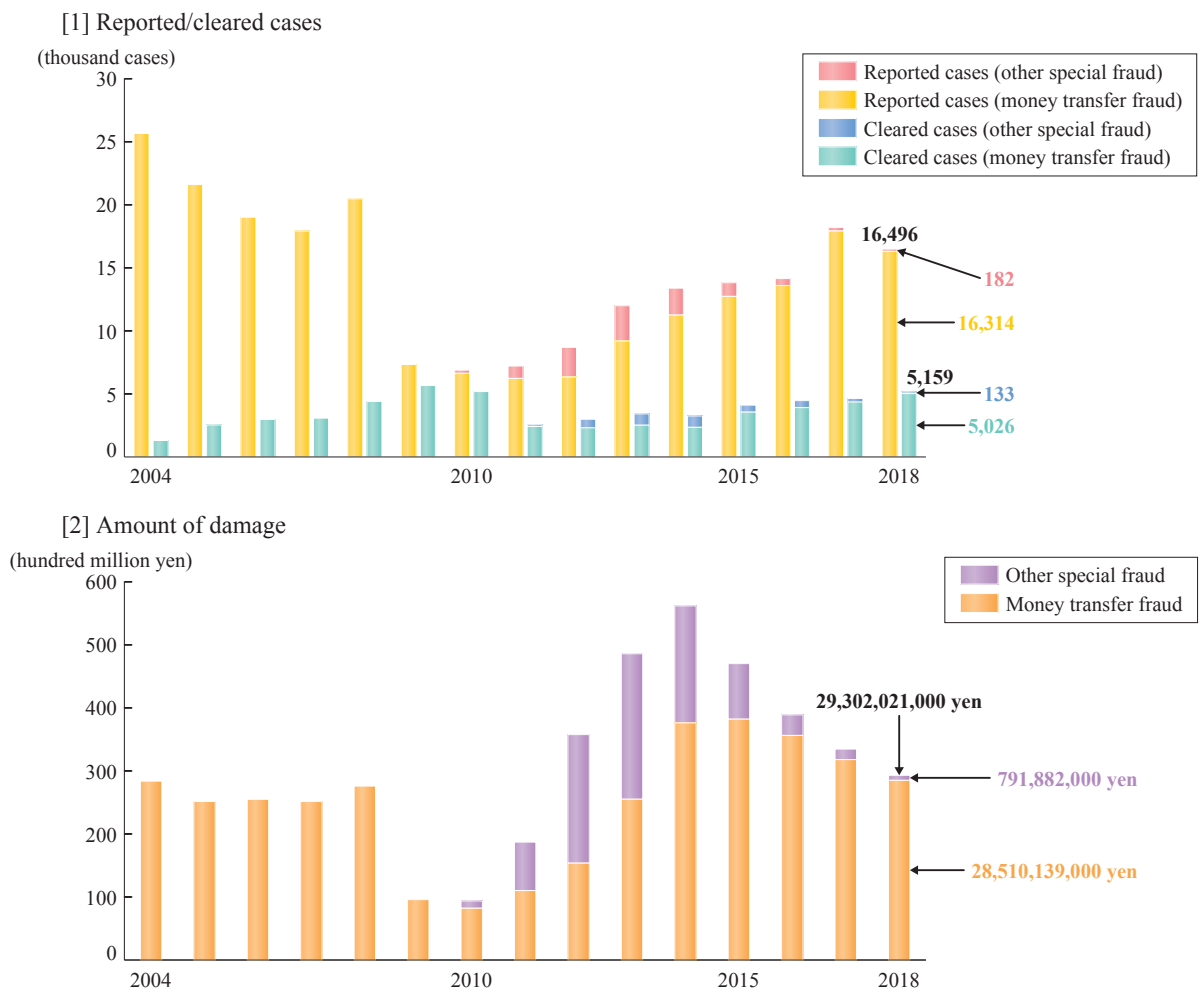
Reported cases Cleared cases

Note: Since “cleared cases” may include cases reported during the previous year, the “clearance rate” could exceed 100%.
Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency

Fig. 1-1-2-5 shows the trend in reported/cleared cases of so-called “special fraud”, and the amounts of damage caused. Special fraud is a generic term that refers to certain types of fraud or extortion offenses in which offenders use telephones or other devices to avoid confronting victims in person when defrauding/intimidating the victims into making money transfers or other means to profit the offenders. Among various schemes used in special fraud, those counted as “money-transfer fraud” include so-called “It’s me” fraud (offenders pretend to be the son or someone close to victims in need of urgent monetary assistance), fictitious billing fraud, loan deposit fraud (offenders fraudulently tell victims that an advance deposit is required to obtain a loan) or fictitious refund fraud (offenders pretend to be a public official who will assist victims to receive a tax refund or other type of repayment) (in 2004 and 2005, “It’s me” fraud, fictitious billing fraud and loan deposit fraud). Schemes of “other special fraud” may include, inter alia, sales of fraudulent financial instruments, provision of (baseless) information such as how to win in gambling or fraudulent date-matching.

Fig. 1-1-2-5 Special fraud: reported/cleared cases and amount of damage

(2004–2018)



- Notes: 1. The figures for “money transfer fraud” are based on data in and after 2004 for which statistical materials are available.
- 2. With regard to “other special fraud”, the figures for (i) reported cases and amount of damage and (ii) cleared cases are based on data in and after (i) February 2010 and (ii) January 2011 for which statistical materials are available.
- 3. “Special fraud” is a generic term that refers to certain types of fraud or extortion offenses in which the offender uses a telephone or other device to avoid confronting the victim in person when defrauding the victim into making money transfers, etc. “Money-transfer fraud” includes so-called “It’s me” fraud, fictitious billing fraud, loan deposit fraud and fictitious refund fraud (in 2004 and 2005, “It’s me” fraud, fictitious billing fraud and loan deposit fraud). “Other special fraud” may include, inter alia, sales of fraudulent financial products, provision of (baseless) information such as how to win in gambling, and fraudulent date-matching.
- 4. Amount of damage in [2] is the total amount of money excluding cash that offenders illegally withdrew from an ATM with a victim’s bank card.
- 5. Amount of damage in [2] is rounded down to the nearest thousand yen.

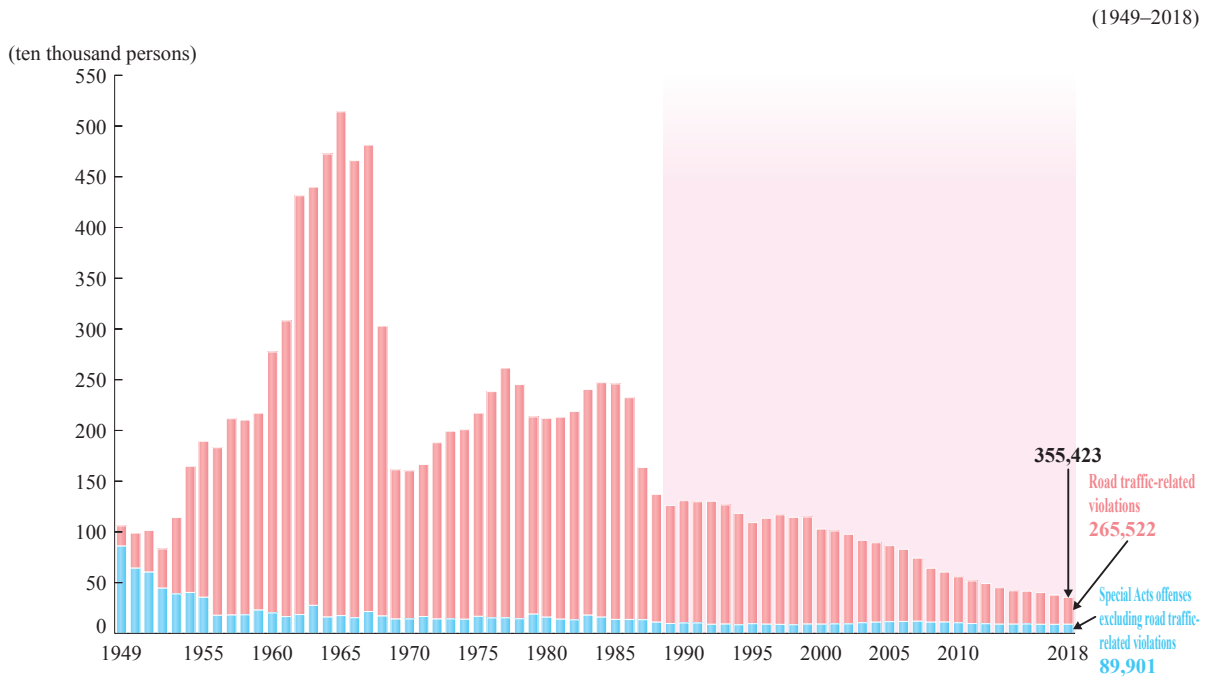
Source: The Criminal Affairs Bureau, National Police Agency

Chapter 2 Special Acts Offenses

Section 1 Overview

Fig. 1-2-1-1 shows the trend in the number of persons received by public prosecutors for Special Acts offenses since 1949.

Fig. 1-2-1-1 Special Acts offenses: persons received by public prosecutors



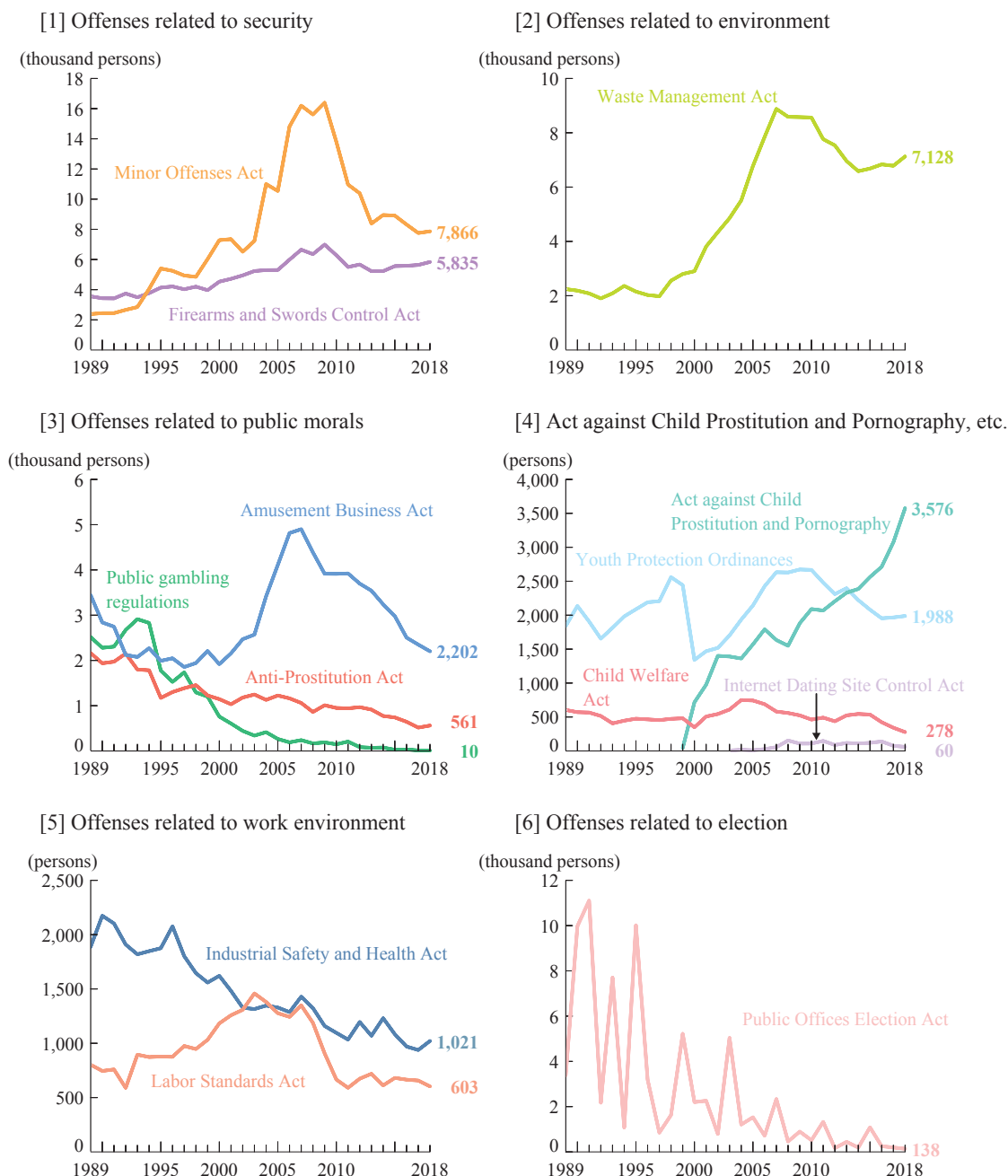
Source: Annual Report of Criminal Statistics
Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution

Section 2 Special Acts Offenses by Category

Fig. 1-2-2-1 shows the trend in the number of persons received by public prosecutors for a violation of certain categories of Special Acts offenses. See also Part 4 for other offense categories (Ch. 1 on traffic offenses, Ch. 2 on drug offenses, Ch. 4 on financial/economic offenses and Ch. 5 on cybercrimes).

Fig. 1-2-2-1 Major Special Acts offenses: persons received by public prosecutors

(1989–2018)



Note: "Public gambling regulations" refers to the Horse Racing Act, Cycle-race Act and Motorboat Racing Act.
Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution

Column 1 Measures against Crimes

After the sharp increase in crime during the first half of the *Heisei* Era, the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime drew up the “Action Plan for Achieving a Crime-Resistant Society 2003”, which placed a priority on the following:

- (i) Preventing neighborhood crimes that threaten peaceful lives;
- (ii) Preventing juvenile crimes with the cooperation of society as a whole;
- (iii) Responding to transnational threats;
- (iv) Protecting economy and society from organized crime; and
- (v) Developing infrastructure for restoring a peaceful society.

The Ministerial Meeting also drew up the “Action Plan for Achieving a Crime-Resistant Society 2008” containing seven priorities, including “building a society that does not create criminals”, which placed emphasis on preventing re-offending.

The measures introduced under these action plans led to a decrease in crime during the second half of the *Heisei* Era.

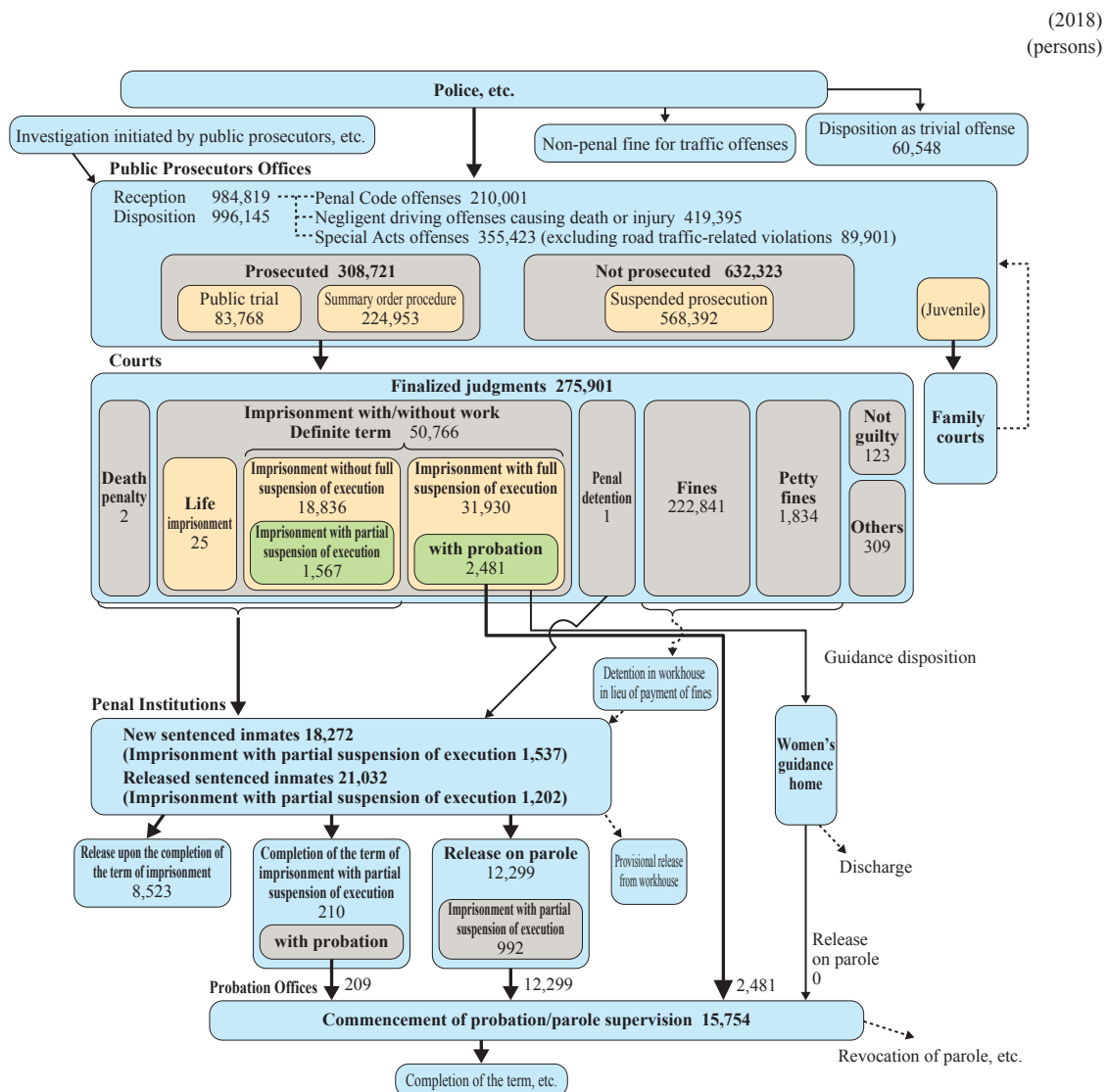
PART 2
Treatment of Offenders

Part
2

Chapter 1 Overview

Persons cleared for offenses by police or other agencies are treated in the stages of prosecution, trial, institutional correction and rehabilitation services. **Fig. 2-1-1** shows the number of persons treated in these stages in 2018.

Fig. 2-1-1 Outline of treatment of offenders



- Notes: 1. The figures indicate persons in 2018 and include juveniles.
 2. "Disposition as trivial offense" refers to dispositions for trivial offenses (offenses designated by public prosecutors, such as theft, assault and embezzlement including embezzlement of lost property) that judicial police officials do not refer to public prosecutors pursuant to the proviso to Article 246 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
 3. The figures in "Public Prosecutors Offices" include the total number of offenders in the cases handled, thus a person referred to the office twice for different cases is counted as two persons.
 4. "Released sentenced inmates" consists of the number of persons who were released on parole, upon completion of their term of imprisonment with partial suspension of execution, or upon completion of their term of imprisonment.
 5. "Commencement of probation/parole supervision" consists of the number of inmates released from a penal institution on parole, persons sentenced with partially or fully suspended imprisonment with probation and those released from a women's guidance home on parole. The figure for "commencement of probation/parole supervision" may not be the exact sum of the above-mentioned persons because it is the cumulative total of persons in each case.
 6. "Others" in "finalized judgments" consists of the number of instances of dismissal for judicial bar, dismissal of prosecution, jurisdictional incompetence and remission of punishment.

Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency
 Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution
 Annual Report of Statistics on Correction
 Annual Report of Statistics on Rehabilitation
 The Rehabilitation Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Column 2 Judicial System Reform

In line with societal changes, it came to be considered necessary to reform the judicial system. Accordingly, the Act for Promotion of Judicial System Reform (Act No. 119 of 2001) was enacted in 2001 and the Promotion Plan for Judicial System Reform was established in 2002.

Based on the Plan, 24 Acts to promote judicial system reform were legislated by 2004, including the following:

- (i) The Act on the Expediting of Trials (Act No. 107 of 2003), which sets forth the objective of concluding the proceedings of the first instance within two years;
- (ii) The Comprehensive Legal Support Act (Act No. 74 of 2004), which established the Japan Legal Support Center to support the selection of court-appointed attorneys and assist victims;
- (iii) The Act Partially Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, etc. (Act No. 62 of 2004), which introduced pretrial arrangement proceedings, expedited trial proceedings, court-appointed attorneys for suspects under detention, indictment based on a decision by the Committees for Inquest of Prosecution and other measures; and
- (iv) The Act on Criminal Trials with the Participation of *Saiban-in* (Act No. 63 of 2004), which introduced *Saiban-in* trials.

Chapter 2 Prosecution

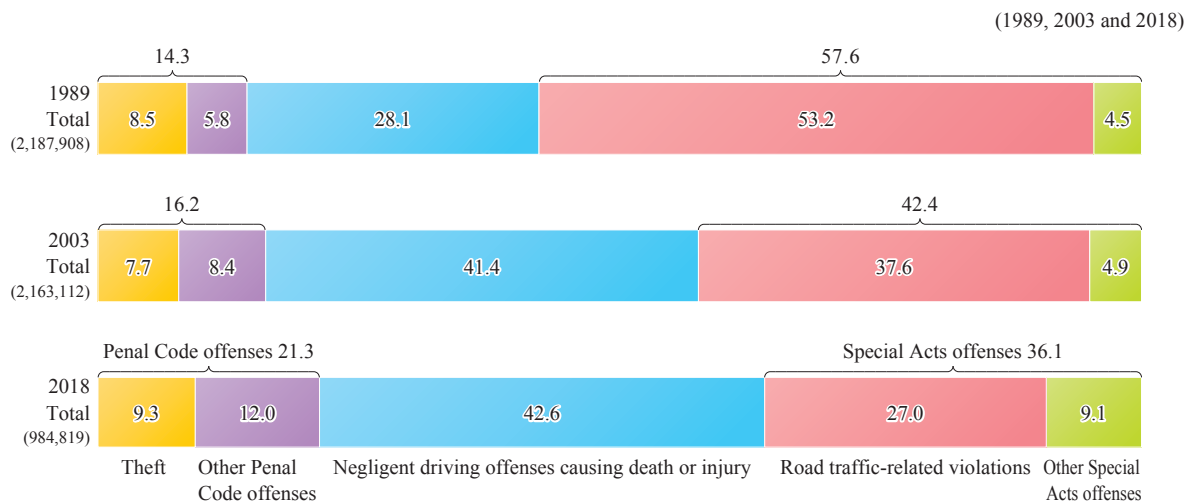
Judicial police officials are to refer every criminal case to **public prosecutors**, except cases subject to disposition as trivial offenses (certain minor offenses with particularly strong mitigating factors that satisfy public prosecutor’s predesignated criteria are not required to be referred to public prosecutors pursuant to the proviso to Article 246 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) and certain violations of the Road Traffic Act that are subject to *Hansokukin* (administrative fine).

Public prosecutors investigate cases referred by the police or other special judicial police officials (officials of investigative agencies other than the police, who have specific jurisdiction; e.g. coast guard officers, narcotics agents, etc.). In addition, where necessary, public prosecutors may institute an investigation on their own initiative or in response to a complaint or accusation directed to the office. In concluding the investigation, they decide whether or not to prosecute the suspect, based on factors such as whether or not his/her act constitutes an offense and if the act requires punishment.

Section 1 Reception

Fig. 2-2-1-1 shows the composition of persons received by public prosecutors in 1989, 2003 and 2018 by type of offense committed.

Fig. 2-2-1-1 Persons received by public prosecutors: composition by type of offense



Note: The figures in parentheses indicate the number of persons.
Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution

Section 2 Dispositions

Where public prosecutors decide to prosecute a person, they request a public trial or a summary procedure. Public prosecutors decide not to prosecute a person where [1] a precondition for prosecution (e.g., victim’s complaint for certain offenses) is not satisfied, [2] the act does not constitute an offense (or the suspect is not punishable due to insanity, etc.), or [3] the evidence is not sufficient to prove the offense. Public prosecutors may also decide not to prosecute a case even where there is sufficient evidence to prove the offense if they deem it unnecessary to prosecute the case based on factors such as the suspect’s character, age, environment, gravity of the offense and circumstances during or after the offense (suspension of prosecution).

Fig. 2-2-2-1 shows, in relation to persons conclusively disposed by public prosecutors (including negligent driving offenses causing death or injury and road traffic-related violations), the trend in the composition of such persons by type of disposition and the number and percentage of persons prosecuted for trial.

Fig. 2-2-2-1 Persons disposed by public prosecutors: composition by type of disposition and number of persons prosecuted for trial, etc.

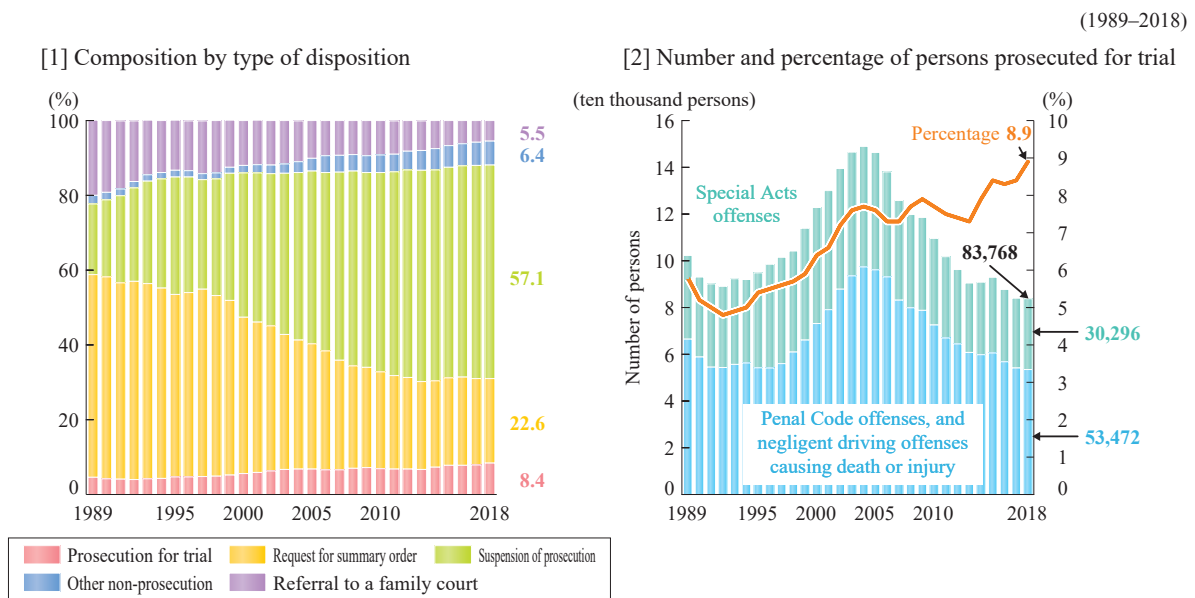
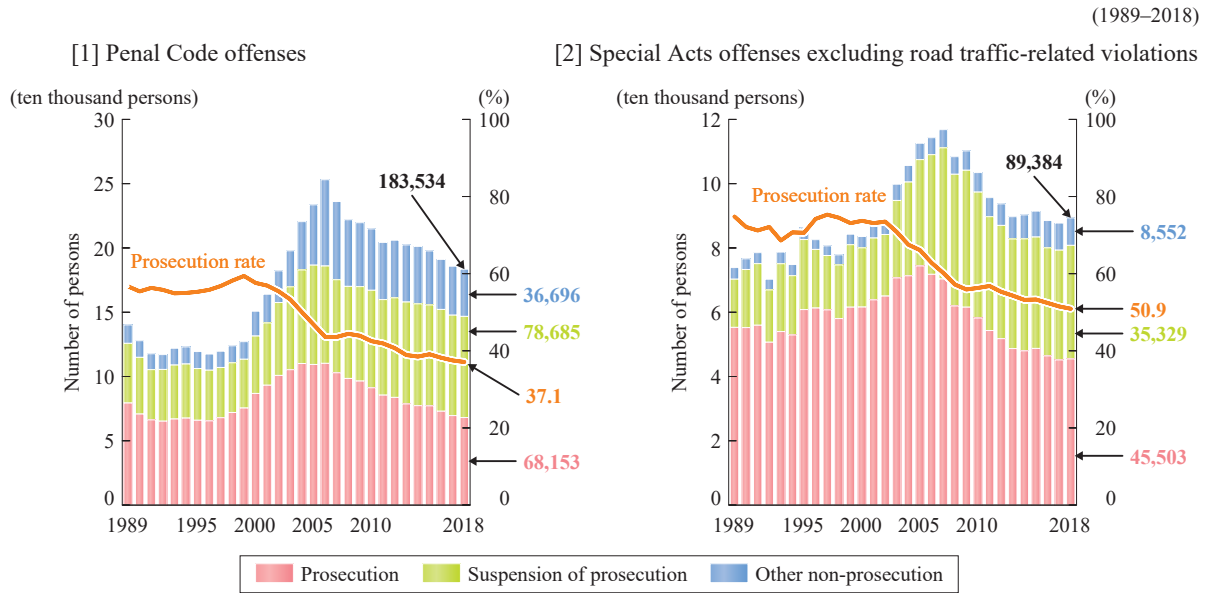


Fig. 2-2-2-2 shows the trend in the number of persons prosecuted or not prosecuted and the prosecution rate for [1] Penal Code offenses and [2] Special Acts offenses excluding road traffic-related violations.

Fig. 2-2-2-2 Persons prosecuted/not prosecuted



Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution

Table 2-2-2-3 shows the number of persons not prosecuted by reason of non-prosecution (excluding negligent driving offenses causing death or injury and road traffic-related violations).

Table 2-2-2-3 Persons not prosecuted (by reason)

(1989, 2003 and 2018)

[1] 1989

Total	Suspension of prosecution	Insufficient evidence	Withdrawal of complaint, etc.	Insanity	Others
79,389 (100.0)	61,394 (77.3)	12,100 (15.2)	1,937 (2.4)	478 (0.6)	3,480 (4.4)

[2] 2003

Total	Suspension of prosecution	Insufficient evidence	Withdrawal of complaint, etc.	Insanity	Others
121,641 (100.0)	88,560 (72.8)	22,865 (18.8)	4,299 (3.5)	400 (0.3)	5,517 (4.5)

[3] 2018

Total	Suspension of prosecution	Insufficient evidence	Withdrawal of complaint, etc.	Insanity	Others
159,262 (100.0)	114,014 (71.6)	31,481 (19.8)	6,102 (3.8)	453 (0.3)	7,212 (4.5)

Notes: 1. The figures exclude negligent driving offenses causing death or injury, and road traffic-related violations.

2. "Insufficient evidence" includes no evidence.

3. "Withdrawal of complaint, etc." refers to the lack, invalidity or withdrawal of a complaint, accusation or claim when a complaint, accusation or claim from a prescribed party is a prerequisite to prosecute the offense.

4. "Others" includes expiration of the statute of limitations, death of the suspect, etc.

5. The figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of persons categorized in the respective categories among the total number of persons not prosecuted.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution

Column 3 Criminal Justice System in Line with the Times

In response to a decline in public confidence in investigations and trial proceedings by prosecutors, the Minister of Justice established the Review Meeting on Prosecution in 2010. Based on the recommendations made at this Meeting and the Report of the Legislative Council of the Ministry of Justice in 2014, a bill partially amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, etc. was submitted to the Diet in 2015 and enacted in 2016. This new law included the following:

- (i) Introduction of video and voice recording of interrogations;
- (ii) Introduction of an agreement system where a prosecutor agrees to dismiss or request a lenient penalty if the accused agrees to cooperate with the investigation;
- (iii) Introduction of transactional immunity;
- (iv) Expansion of the range of offenses for which wiretapping is permitted and promotion of efficiency of wiretap procedures;
- (v) Expansion of the range of cases for which a court appoints defense counsel for suspects;
- (vi) Introduction of a system for issuing a list of evidence; and
- (vii) Expansion of the scope of the examination of witnesses through video links.

Chapter 3 Courts

In principle, a **district court** (for all offenses except for the offense of insurrection and those subject to a penalty of a fine or less) or a **summary court** (for offenses subject to a penalty of a fine or less, offenses for which a fine is an optional statutory penalty or certain predesignated offenses including habitual gambling) is designated as a court of first instance for a criminal case.

Trials in courts of first instance are held in public. Where a defendant is found guilty, subject to the statutory penalty provided for the offense, the possible punishments include the following: **death penalty, imprisonment with/without work, fine, penal detention, or petty fine**. Summary courts do not have jurisdiction to impose a punishment more severe than imprisonment without work, except with respect to certain predesignated offenses, such as theft, for which the court may impose a sentence of imprisonment with work for not more than three years.

Where the sentence is imprisonment with or without work for not more than three years or a fine of not more than 500,000 yen, the execution of the sentence can be fully or partially suspended (**suspension of execution of sentence**), and where it is deemed necessary, the offender may be placed under **probationary supervision** during the period of suspension.

Summary courts may order the imposition of a fine or a petty fine of not more than one million yen based on the examination of evidentiary documents (**summary proceeding**). Those subjected to a summary order may request a formal trial, and thereafter, the case will be tried in a public trial.

The defendant and public prosecutor may appeal the judgment of the court of first instance to the **high court**, and subsequently, to the **Supreme Court**.

Section 1 Finalized Judgment

Table 2-3-1-1 shows the trend in the number of persons whose cases have been finalized by type of judgment.

Table 2-3-1-1 Persons whose cases have been finalized (by type of judgment)

(1989–2018)

Year	Total	Guilty											Not guilty	
		Death penalty	Life imprisonment with work	Imprisonment with work for a definite term			Imprisonment without work for a definite term			Fine	Penal detention	Petty fine		
				Partial suspension of execution of sentence	Full suspension of execution of sentence	Fully suspended execution rate	Full suspension of execution of sentence	Fully suspended execution rate						
1989	1,265,997	5	49	57,351	...	31,962	55.7	4,391	4,118	93.8	1,193,231	60	9,716	131
1990	1,271,395	6	32	54,116	...	30,744	56.8	4,387	4,122	94.0	1,206,144	74	5,761	107
1991	1,208,878	5	24	50,819	...	29,221	57.5	3,669	3,441	93.8	1,148,789	59	4,753	197
1992	1,230,034	5	29	51,381	...	29,941	58.3	3,131	2,956	94.4	1,170,257	45	4,530	91
1993	1,199,554	7	27	53,480	...	31,753	59.4	2,893	2,696	93.2	1,137,937	51	4,304	124
1994	1,140,353	3	35	55,510	...	33,684	60.7	2,634	2,485	94.3	1,077,740	43	3,759	58
1995	1,031,716	3	35	56,781	...	34,470	60.7	2,376	2,225	93.6	967,512	34	4,406	52
1996	1,073,227	3	34	59,773	...	36,980	61.9	2,446	2,289	93.6	1,005,684	64	4,708	45
1997	1,099,567	4	32	61,886	...	38,706	62.5	2,321	2,181	94.0	1,030,612	69	4,167	58
1998	1,076,329	7	45	63,576	...	40,034	63.0	2,350	2,251	95.8	1,006,000	69	3,757	57
1999	1,090,701	4	48	67,067	...	42,039	62.7	2,613	2,464	94.3	1,016,822	81	3,514	59
2000	986,914	6	59	73,184	...	45,117	61.6	2,887	2,708	93.8	906,947	81	3,141	46
2001	967,138	5	68	75,582	...	46,523	61.6	3,003	2,805	93.4	884,088	71	3,713	44
2002	924,374	3	82	80,201	...	49,250	61.4	3,510	3,277	93.4	837,144	77	2,752	73
2003	877,070	2	117	84,900	...	52,772	62.2	4,017	3,763	93.7	784,515	38	2,774	80
2004	837,528	14	115	85,815	...	52,856	61.6	4,215	4,001	94.9	743,553	51	3,014	94
2005	782,471	11	134	85,020	...	51,446	60.5	3,904	3,655	93.6	689,972	26	2,829	66
2006	738,240	21	135	80,802	...	47,085	58.3	3,696	3,459	93.6	650,141	21	2,868	82
2007	615,387	23	91	74,395	...	43,271	58.2	3,547	3,336	94.1	533,949	13	2,842	117
2008	530,293	10	57	70,830	...	41,213	58.2	3,367	3,179	94.4	453,065	7	2,507	84
2009	503,245	17	88	68,543	...	39,776	58.0	3,362	3,169	94.3	427,600	16	3,086	75
2010	473,226	9	49	64,865	...	37,242	57.4	3,351	3,203	95.6	401,382	6	3,067	86
2011	432,051	22	46	59,852	...	33,845	56.5	3,229	3,111	96.3	365,474	8	2,964	77
2012	408,936	10	38	58,215	...	32,855	56.4	3,227	3,122	96.7	344,121	5	2,868	82
2013	365,291	8	38	52,725	...	29,463	55.9	3,174	3,058	96.3	306,316	4	2,559	122
2014	337,794	7	28	52,557	...	30,155	57.4	3,124	3,051	97.7	279,221	4	2,417	116
2015	333,755	2	27	53,710	...	31,620	58.9	3,141	3,068	97.7	274,199	5	2,247	88
2016	320,488	7	15	51,824	855	30,837	59.5	3,193	3,137	98.2	263,099	6	1,962	104
2017	299,320	2	18	49,168	1,525	29,266	59.5	3,065	2,997	97.8	244,701	5	1,919	130
2018	275,901	2	25	47,607	1,567	28,831	60.6	3,159	3,099	98.1	222,841	1	1,834	123

Notes: 1. "Total" includes dismissal for judicial bar, dismissal of prosecution, jurisdictional incompetence, and remission of punishment.

2. "Partial suspension of execution of sentence" in 2016 refers to the number of persons who were given a final and binding judgment of such sentence from June to December 2016.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution



Section 2 Courts of First Instance

1 Dispositions

Table 2-3-2-1 shows the number of persons whose cases were conclusively disposed by courts of first instance by type of judgment in 1989, 2003 and 2018, and also by type of offense in 2018.

Table 2-3-2-1 Persons disposed by courts of first instance (by type of offense and by type of judgment)

(1989, 2003 and 2018)

Offenses	Total	Guilty							Fine, etc.
		Death penalty	Imprisonment with or without work						
			Life imprisonment	Imprisonment for a definite term	Partial suspension of execution	With probation	Full suspension of execution	With probation	
[1] 1989 Total	63,445 (134)	2	46	61,483	...	...	35,528	5,119	1,413
[2] 2003 Total	92,100 (88)	13	99	89,234	...	...	56,474	5,346	2,295
[3] 2018 Total	53,649 (111)	4	15	50,752	1,597	1,595	31,725	2,449	2,504
District Court	48,772 (105)	4	15	46,884	1,592	1,590	29,123	2,168	1,604
Penal Code offenses	23,324	4	15	22,320	64	64	11,673	1,433	847
Obstruction of performance of public duty	232	-	-	194	-	-	141	10	34
Arson	221	-	-	220	1	1	111	54	-
Counterfeiting	657	-	-	654	-	-	539	10	-
Rape	1,441	-	1	1,417	12	12	799	182	10
Homicide	272	2	8	259	-	-	57	19	-
Injury	2,736	-	-	2,418	14	14	1,484	225	292
Causing injury through negligence	48	-	-	41	-	-	40	-	5
Theft	10,619	-	-	10,232	31	31	4,736	565	334
Robbery	516	2	6	502	2	2	119	58	-
Fraud	3,783	-	-	3,775	1	1	1,989	126	-
Extortion	380	-	-	377	1	1	238	20	-
Embezzlement	477	-	-	454	-	-	259	13	21
Destruction/concealment	424	-	-	368	1	1	222	36	52
Act on Punishment of Physical Violence and Others	251	-	-	222	-	-	112	21	26
Others	1,267	-	-	1,187	1	1	827	94	73
Special Acts offenses	25,448	-	-	24,564	1,528	1,526	17,450	735	757
Public Offices Election Act	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Firearms and Swords Control Act	133	-	-	94	-	-	29	5	36
Child Welfare Act	80	-	-	80	-	-	47	3	-
Cannabis Control Act	1,524	-	-	1,522	38	38	1,317	64	-
Stimulants Control Act	8,217	-	-	8,179	1,456	1,454	3,204	356	-
Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act	318	-	-	318	11	11	256	11	-
Act on Special Provisions for Narcotics	54	-	-	53	-	-	21	2	-
Tax-related Acts	353	-	-	274	2	2	255	1	78
Investment Act	49	-	-	45	-	-	44	-	3
Road traffic-related violations	6,330	-	-	6,092	3	3	5,156	135	202
Act on Fatal/Injurious Driving	5,130	-	-	5,025	2	2	4,724	60	75
Immigration Control Act	1,457	-	-	1,358	-	-	1,344	5	99
Waste Management Act	150	-	-	108	-	-	100	1	41
Organized Crime Punishment Act	89	-	-	87	-	-	51	-	2
Others	1,563	-	-	1,328	16	16	901	92	221
Summary Court	4,877 (6)	...	...	3,868	5	5	2,602	281	900
Penal Code offenses	4,527	...	...	3,868	5	5	2,602	281	610
Breaking into a residence	101	...	...	80	-	-	56	7	21
Injury	154	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	139
Causing injury through negligence	17	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	13
Theft	4,113	...	...	3,737	5	5	2,517	273	354
Embezzlement	77	...	...	48	-	-	26	1	28
Acceptance of stolen property	3	...	...	3	-	-	3	-	-
Others	62	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	55
Special Acts offenses	350	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	290
Public Offices Election Act	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms and Swords Control Act	28	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	26
Road traffic-related violations	113	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	99
Act on Fatal/Injurious Driving	67	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	53
Others	142	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	112

- Notes: 1. "Total" includes dismissal for judicial bar, dismissal of prosecution, jurisdictional incompetence, and withdrawal of request for formal trial.
2. "Fine, etc." includes penal detention, petty fine, and remission of punishment.
3. "Rape" refers to offenses provided in Chapter XXII, Part II of the Penal Code.
4. "Injury" refers to offenses provided in Chapter XXVII, Part II of the Penal Code and includes the offense in Article 208-2 prior to its amendment by Act No. 86 of 2013.
5. "Causing injury through negligence" refers to offenses provided in Part II, Chapter XXVIII of the Penal Code and includes the offense in Article 211, paragraph (2) prior to its amendment by Act No.86 of 2013.
6. "Embezzlement" includes embezzlement of lost property.
7. "Destruction/concealment" refers to offenses provided in Chapter XXXX, Part II of the Penal Code.
8. "Tax-related Acts" refers to violations of the Income Tax Act, the Corporation Tax Act, the Inheritance Tax Act, the Local Tax Act, the Liquor Tax Act, the Consumption Tax Act, and the Customs Act.
9. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of persons who were found not guilty (included in the total number of persons disposed).

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics
The General Secretariat, Supreme Court

2 Sentences

Table 2-3-2-2 shows the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment with or without work for a definite term by courts of first instance in 2018.

Table 2-3-2-2 Persons sentenced to imprisonment for a definite term by courts of first instance

(2018)

[1] Over 3 years

Offenses	Total	Over 25 years / 30 years or less	Over 20 years / 25 years or less	Over 15 years / 20 years or less	Over 10 years / 15 years or less	Over 7 years / 10 years or less	Over 5 years / 7 years or less	Over 3 years / 5 years or less
District Court	3,075	10	13	38	140	261	471	2,142
Homicide	185	8	6	21	60	33	24	33
Injury	146	-	-	1	9	25	34	77
Theft	670	-	-	-	1	3	25	641
Robbery	308	2	2	5	20	47	88	144
Fraud	532	-	-	-	4	19	78	431
Extortion	16	-	-	-	-	-	3	13
Rape/forcible indecency	337	-	3	2	17	47	96	172
Firearms and Swords Control Act	31	-	-	-	3	4	8	16
Drug offenses	598	-	2	6	16	64	70	440
Act on Fatal/Injurious Driving	46	-	-	1	3	6	6	30

[2] 3 years or less

Offenses	Total	2 years or more / 3 years or less			1 year or more / less than 2 years			6 months or more / less than 1 year			Less than 6 months		
		Imprisonment without full suspension of execution	Partial suspension of execution	Full suspension of execution	Imprisonment without full suspension of execution	Partial suspension of execution	Full suspension of execution	Imprisonment without full suspension of execution	Partial suspension of execution	Full suspension of execution	Imprisonment without full suspension of execution	Partial suspension of execution	Full suspension of execution
District Court	43,809	5,930	753	7,322	5,789	792	14,139	2,512	40	6,627	455	7	1,035
Homicide	74	17	-	52	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury	2,272	178	3	454	320	9	771	253	2	248	37	-	11
Theft	9,562	1,862	10	1,465	2,025	18	2,851	930	3	417	9	-	3
Robbery	194	73	2	119	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud	3,243	756	1	1,204	419	-	756	75	-	29	4	-	-
Extortion	361	56	1	136	63	-	100	4	-	2	-	-	-
Rape/forcible indecency	884	139	7	413	79	5	250	3	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms and Swords Control Act	63	6	-	8	9	-	3	13	-	17	6	-	1
Drug offenses	9,474	2,456	727	1,089	2,097	749	2,797	107	26	910	16	3	2
Act on Fatal/Injurious Driving	4,979	91	-	736	85	2	2,826	70	-	1,131	9	-	31
Summary Court	3,868	83	-	286	803	2	1,885	375	3	427	5	-	4
Theft	3,737	83	-	285	789	2	1,847	346	3	383	2	-	2

Notes: 1. "Partial suspension of execution" shows the sum of the term of imprisonment with and without suspension of execution.

2. "Injury" refers to offenses provided in Chapter XXVII, Part II of the Penal Code and includes the offense in Article 208-2 prior to its amendment by Act No. 86 of 2013.

3. "Drug offenses" refers to violations of the Stimulants Control Act, the Cannabis Control Act, the Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act, the Opium Control Act, and the Act on Special Provisions for Narcotics.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics
The General Secretariat, Supreme Court

3 Saiban-in trials

In *Saiban-in trials*, a panel consisting of three judges and six *saiban-ins* (laypersons chosen from the public for each case) (one judge and four *saiban-ins*, in exceptional cases) conducts deliberations to make determination on fact finding, applications of laws and regulations and sentencing. In the deliberations, determinations are made by majority opinion of the number of persons constituting the panel that must include the opinions of both the judges and the *saiban-ins*.

Table 2-3-2-3 shows the number of persons received or disposed by courts of first instance (including case transfers, etc.) and conclusively disposed by *Saiban-in* trials by type of offense. The offenses designated for *Saiban-in* trials are offenses punishable by the death penalty or life imprisonment, or offenses that caused a victim to die due to an intentional criminal act punishable by a minimum term of imprisonment of not less than one year.

Table 2-3-2-3 Saiban-in trials: persons received/disposed by courts of first instance (by type of offense)

(2009–2018)

Category	Total	Homicide	Robbery Causing Death	Robbery Causing Injury	Rape at the Scene of a Robbery	Injury Causing Death	Rape Causing Death or Injury	Forcible Indecency Causing Death or Injury	Dangerous Driving Causing Death	Arson of Inhabited Buildings	Counterfeiting of Currency	Firearms and Swords Control Act	Stimulants Control Act	Act on Special Provisions for Narcotics	Others
Persons received															
2009	1,196	270	51	295	61	70	101	58	13	98	48	13	90	1	27
2010	1,797	350	43	468	99	141	113	105	17	179	78	5	153	5	41
2011	1,785	371	37	411	83	169	154	105	20	167	50	3	173	3	39
2012	1,457	313	37	329	59	146	130	109	27	128	53	4	105	2	15
2013	1,465	303	37	342	57	136	130	133	21	141	29	10	105	1	20
2014	1,393	302	27	321	36	131	108	131	23	136	8	10	129	1	30
2015	1,333	303	35	290	34	107	112	111	28	162	28	15	58	11	39
2016	1,077	255	22	224	20	103	76	115	28	124	13	10	67	3	17
2017	1,122	278	19	253	21	96	69	90	18	105	24	16	102	2	29
2018	1,090	250	23	281	24	82	49	104	7	115	23	16	96	1	19
Persons disposed															
2009	148	36	3	42	1	8	14	9	-	11	5	-	17	-	2
2010	1,530	359	51	402	52	115	92	63	20	133	39	13	113	36	42
2011	1,568	344	42	332	53	134	100	84	17	155	31	2	169	39	66
2012	1,526	324	34	327	35	181	114	82	23	137	28	2	130	46	63
2013	1,415	301	36	278	42	162	101	102	32	127	28	9	112	41	44
2014	1,220	259	37	272	24	120	100	82	14	118	11	5	113	34	31
2015	1,206	294	19	239	18	118	96	98	26	113	11	4	106	31	33
2016	1,126	298	33	207	24	103	74	96	28	137	12	10	31	36	37
2017	993	230	21	195	17	108	57	81	25	91	18	9	68	22	51
2018	1,038	247	17	203	19	109	63	85	13	100	9	10	98	30	35

Notes: 1. The figures include cases remanded from the high courts.

2. "Persons received" refers to those charged with an offense designated for a *Saiban-in* trial at the time of receipt. When a person is charged with multiple offenses designated for a *Saiban-in* trial on one charging sheet, the person is counted under the offense with the severest statutory punishment.

3. "Persons disposed" refers to those defendants tried in *Saiban-in* trials (including transfers but excluding the figures of persons the court determined to exclude from the subject cases based on Article 3, paragraph (1) of the Act on Criminal Trials with the Participation of *Saiban-in*). A convicted person (the verdict may include partial acquittal) is included in the offense for which he/she is found guilty. A person whose verdict was not a conviction (including transfers) is included in the offense designated for *Saiban-in* trial among the offenses charged. If multiple offenses apply, the person is counted under the offense with the severest statutory punishment.

4. "Homicide" does not include the offenses of inducing/aiding suicide nor homicide with consent.

5. "Counterfeiting of Currency" includes uttering counterfeit currencies.

6. "Others" indicates abandonment by a person responsible for protection causing death, unlawful capture and confinement causing death, and detonation of explosives, and violations of the Explosives Control Act, the Organized Crime Punishment Act and the Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act, etc. However, "others" of "persons disposed" may include offenses not statutorily designated for *Saiban-in* trials.

7. The figures for 2009 are counted from May 21 of the year.

Source: The General Secretariat, Supreme Court

Section 3 Appeals

Table 2-3-3-1 shows the number of persons whose cases were conclusively disposed by high courts (courts of second instance) by type of judgment in 1989, 2003 and 2018, and also by type of offense in 2018.

Table 2-3-3-1 Persons disposed by courts of second instance (by type of offense and by type of judgment)

(1989, 2003 and 2018)

Offenses	Total	Original judgment reversed					Dismissal of appeal	Withdrawal	Dismissal of prosecution	
		New judgment rendered								
		Subtotal	Guilty	Guilty in part	Not guilty	Dismissal for judicial bar				Remanded/transferred
[1] 1989 Total	5,164 (100.0)	855 (16.6)	801 (15.5)	6 (0.1)	18 (0.3)	30 (0.6)	10 (0.2)	3,339 (64.7)	948 (18.4)	12 (0.2)
[2] 2003 Total	8,875 (100.0)	1,300 (14.6)	1,279 (14.4)	9 (0.1)	12 (0.1)	-	10 (0.1)	5,811 (65.5)	1,733 (19.5)	21 (0.2)
[3] 2018 Total	5,710 (100.0)	550 (9.6)	497 (8.7)	21 (0.4)	31 (0.5)	1 (0.0)	26 (0.5)	4,163 (72.9)	939 (16.4)	32 (0.6)
Penal Code offenses	3,489	423	382	18	22	1	9	2,519	521	17
Obstruction of performance of public duty	34	1	-	1	-	-	-	27	6	-
Arson	34	4	3	-	1	-	-	27	3	-
Counterfeit	52	10	10	-	-	-	-	37	4	1
Rape	254	42	40	-	2	-	3	188	19	2
Homicide	91	13	11	-	2	-	1	70	6	1
Injury	405	43	35	4	3	1	2	300	59	1
Causing injury through negligence	21	5	-	-	5	-	1	14	1	-
Theft	1,416	128	122	4	2	-	-	1,014	270	4
Robbery	151	16	15	1	-	-	-	113	21	1
Fraud	691	120	109	6	5	-	2	482	84	3
Extortion	58	6	5	1	-	-	-	37	15	-
Embezzlement	58	16	16	-	-	-	-	32	8	2
Destruction/concealment	50	3	2	-	1	-	-	39	7	1
Act on Punishment of Physical Violence and Others	26	1	1	-	-	-	-	20	5	-
Others	148	15	13	1	1	-	-	119	13	1
Special Acts offenses	2,221	127	115	3	9	-	17	1,644	418	15
Public Offices Election Act	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Firearms and Swords Control Act	29	1	1	-	-	-	1	21	5	1
Cannabis Control Act	65	8	8	-	-	-	2	42	13	-
Stimulants Control Act	1,285	51	45	2	4	-	4	900	322	8
Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act	32	5	5	-	-	-	-	23	4	-
Act on Special Provisions for Narcotics	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	-
Investment Act	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Road traffic-related violations	376	19	16	1	2	-	-	319	34	4
Act on Fatal/Injurious Driving	166	17	17	-	-	-	5	129	14	1
Immigration Control Act	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-
Others	246	26	23	-	3	-	5	191	23	1

- Notes: 1. "Rape" refers to offenses provided in Chapter XXII, Part II of the Penal Code.
2. "Injury" refers to offenses provided in Chapter XXVII, Part II of the Penal Code and includes dangerous driving causing death or injury (Article 208-2, prior to its deletion from the Code by Act No. 86 of 2013).
3. "Causing injury through negligence" refers to offenses provided in Chapter XXVIII, Part II of the Penal Code and includes negligence in vehicle driving causing death or injury (Article 211, paragraph (2), prior to its deletion from the Code by Act No. 86 of 2013).
4. "Embezzlement" includes embezzlement of lost property.
5. "Destruction/concealment" refers to offenses provided in Chapter XXXX, Part II of the Penal Code.
6. The figures in parentheses indicate the composition by type of judgment among the total number of persons disposed each year.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Chapter 4 Institutional Correction of Adult Offenders

Penal Institutions consist of prisons, juvenile prisons, and detention houses. **Prisons** and **Juvenile Prisons** are mainly for holding sentenced inmates while **Detention Houses** are mainly for inmates awaiting judgment. As of April 1, 2019, there were 75 main penal institutions (61 prisons including four rehabilitation program centers, six juvenile prisons, and eight detention houses) and 109 branch penal institutions (eight branch prisons and 101 branch detention houses).

Workhouses for fine defaulters are attached to all penal institutions and court-ordered confinement houses are attached to most penal institutions.

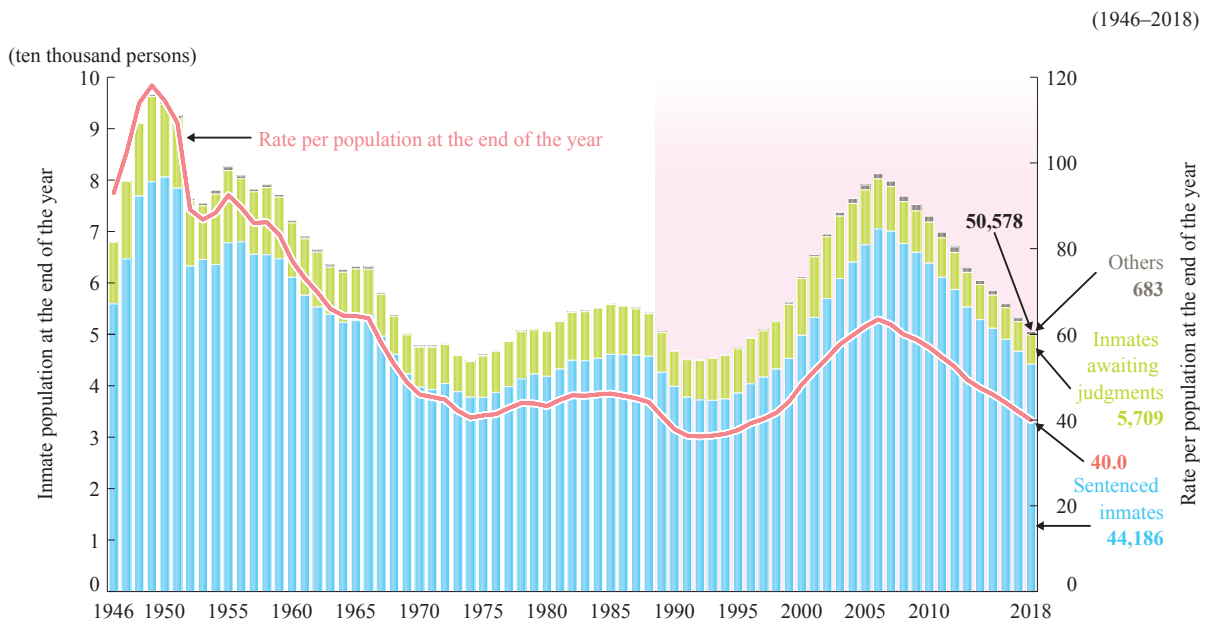
Part
2

Section 1 Inmates in Penal Institutions

1 Number of inmates in penal institutions

Fig. 2-4-1-1 shows the trend in the number and rate per population of inmates in penal institutions as of the end of the respective years since 1946.

Fig. 2-4-1-1 Inmate population of penal institutions and rate per population at the end of the year



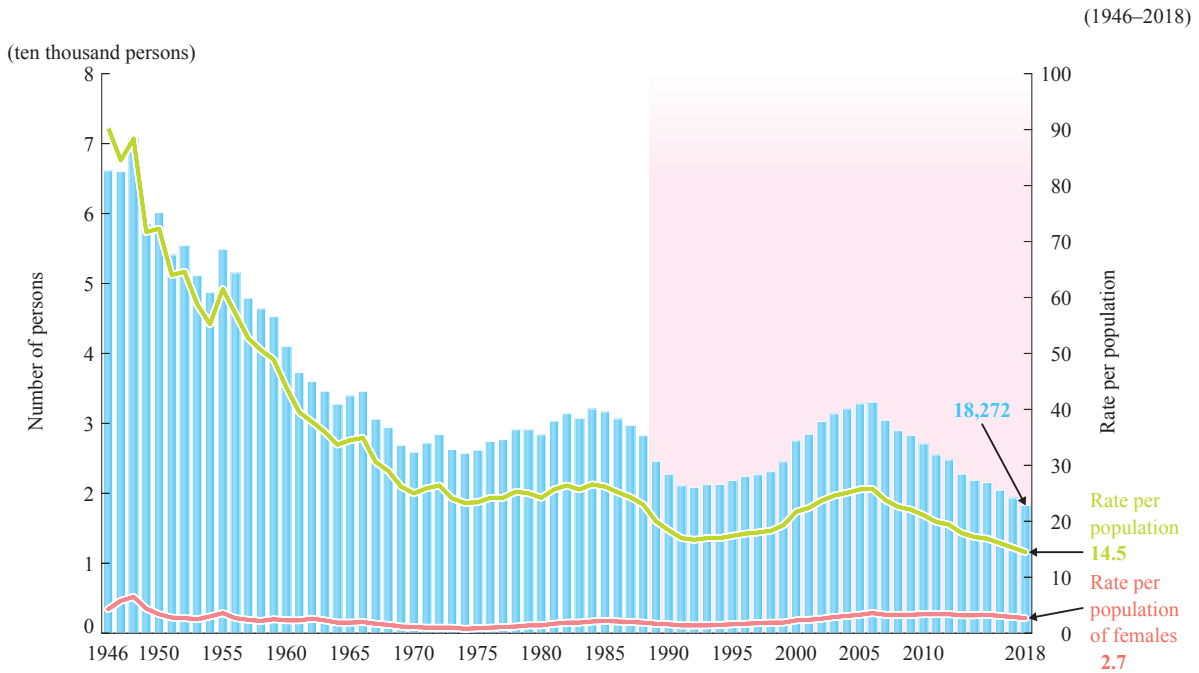
- Notes: 1. "Inmate population at the end of the year" refers to the number of inmates as of December 31 of the respective years.
 2. "Others" includes inmates sentenced to death, fine defaulters in workhouses, detainees under warrants of arrest, detainees subject to court-ordered confinement, and juveniles temporarily committed as a protective measure.
 3. "Rate per population at the end of the year" refers to the year-end inmate population per 100,000 general population at the end of the respective years.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Correction
 The Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (population data)

2 Number of new sentenced inmates

Fig. 2-4-1-2 shows the trend in the number and rate per population of **new sentenced inmates** admitted to penal institutions since 1946.

Fig. 2-4-1-2 New sentenced inmate population and rate per population



Note: “Rate per population” refers to the number of new sentenced inmates per 100,000 general population. “Rate per population of females” refers to the number of new female sentenced inmates per 100,000 general population of females.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Correction

The Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (population data)

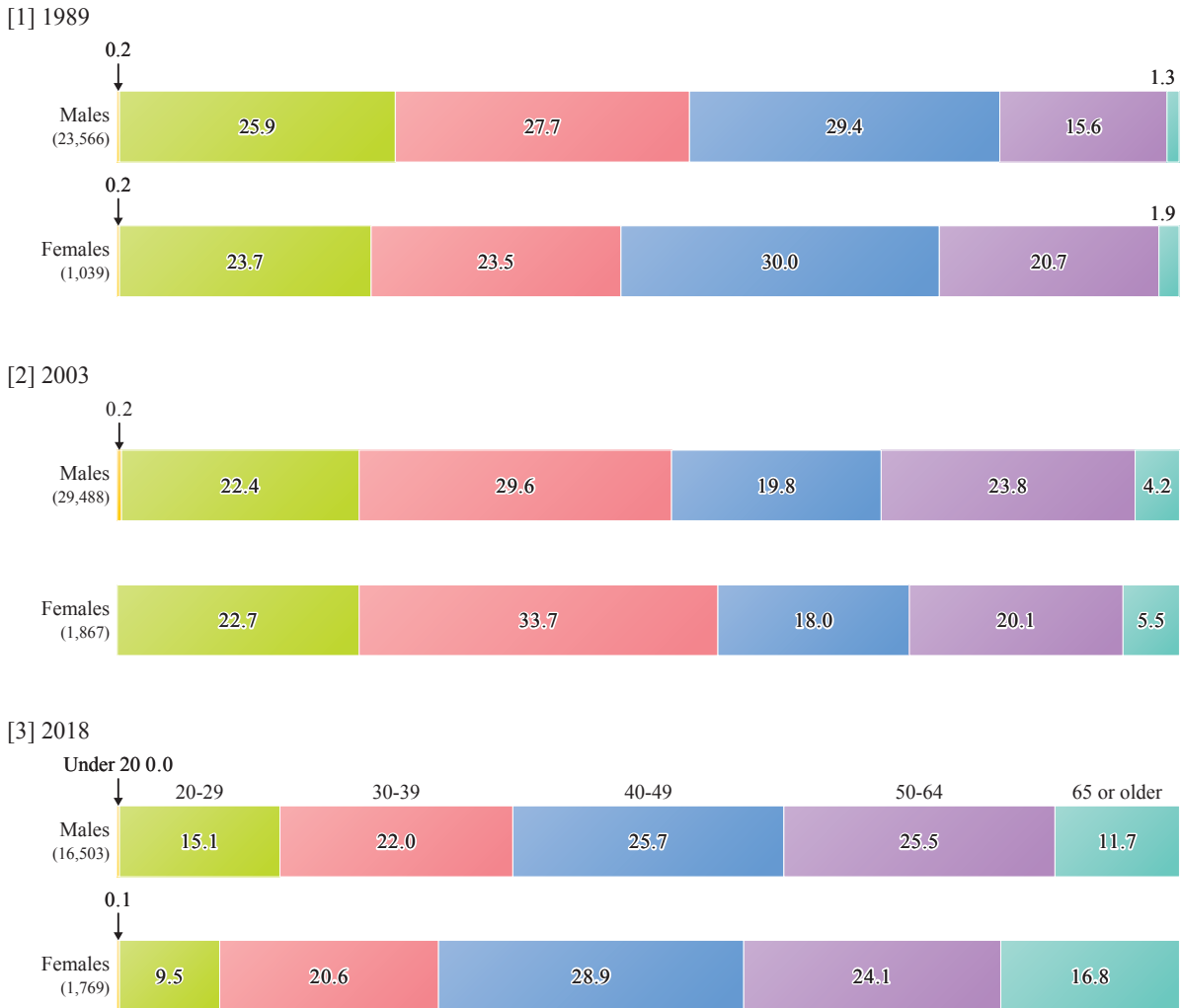
3 Characteristics of new sentenced inmates

(1) Age

Fig. 2-4-1-3 shows the composition by age group of new sentenced inmates in 1989, 2003 and 2018, by gender.

Fig. 2-4-1-3 New sentenced inmates: composition by age group (male/female)

(1989, 2003 and 2018)



Notes: 1. The figures are based on the age at the time of imprisonment. Inmates sentenced to indeterminate sentences and aged 20 and over at the time of imprisonment for 2003 and 2018, however, are counted by the age at the time of the judgment.

2. The figures in parentheses indicate the actual number of persons.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Correction

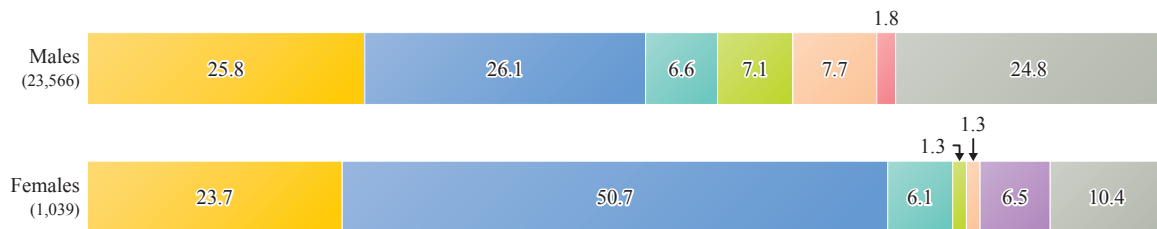
(2) Types of offenses

Fig. 2-4-1-4 shows the composition by type of offense committed by new sentenced inmates in 1989, 2003 and 2018, by gender.

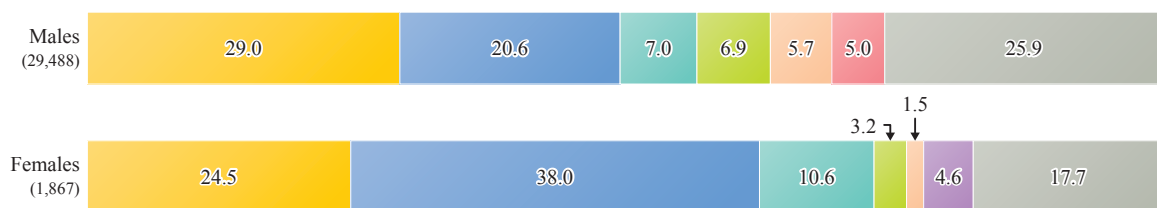
Fig. 2-4-1-4 New sentenced inmates: composition by type of offense (male/female)

(1989, 2003 and 2018)

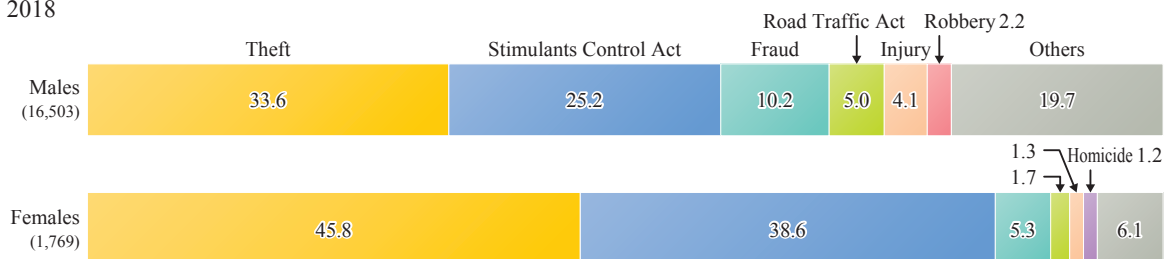
[1] 1989



[2] 2003



[3] 2018



Note: The figures in parentheses indicate the actual number of persons.
Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Correction

Section 2 Treatment of Sentenced Inmates

The **Act on Penal Detention Facilities and the Treatment of Inmates and Detainees** (Act No. 50 of 2005) stipulates the treatment of inmates, aiming to stimulate their motivation for reformation and rehabilitation and foster their ability to adapt to living in society, by working on their sense of consciousness in accordance with their individual characteristics and circumstances, while simultaneously respecting their human rights.

1 Treatment indexes and treatment guidelines

The core of the correctional treatment for sentenced inmates consists of work, guidance for reform and guidance in school courses. The content and delivery of correctional treatment must be tailored to the individual characteristics and circumstances of each sentenced inmate (**principle of individualized treatment**).

Each penal institution conducts an assessment of the individual characteristics and circumstances of each sentenced inmate (**treatment assessment**), utilizing specialized knowledge and techniques, such as medicine, psychology, pedagogy and sociology. A detailed assessment is conducted at designated penal institutions (**assessment centers**) for new sentenced inmates aged less than 26 and sentenced inmates who need a specific assessment to be enrolled in **special guidance for reform**.

Following the assessment (including assessment at assessment centers) upon the commencement of the execution of a sentence, penal institutions designate one or more **treatment indexes** for each sentenced inmate. The treatment indexes take into account the types and contents of correctional treatment, and the characteristics and criminal tendencies of the sentenced inmate. **Table 2-4-2-1** shows the number of sentenced inmates as of the end of 2018 by their treatment index.

Table 2-4-2-1 Sentenced inmates by treatment index

[1] Types and contents of correctional treatment

Type	Contents		Code
Work	General work		V0
	Vocational training		V1
Guidance for reform	General guidance for reform		R0
	Special guidance for reform	Guidance on overcoming drug addiction	R1
		Guidance on withdrawal from organized crime group	R2
		Guidance on prevention of repeat sexual offenses	R3
		Education from victims' points of view	R4
		Traffic safety guidance	R5
		Employment support guidance	R6
Guidance in school courses	Supplementary guidance in school courses		E1
	Special guidance in school courses		E2

[2] Characteristics and criminal tendencies of inmates

(as of December 31, 2018)

Characteristics and criminal tendencies	Code	Number of persons
Persons sentenced to penal detention	D	-
Juveniles younger than 16 who need to be accommodated in juvenile training schools	Jt	-
Persons who have mental disorders or disabilities and therefore need to be accommodated in penal institutions where medical treatment is mainly provided	M	257
Persons who have physical diseases or disabilities and therefore need to be accommodated in penal institutions where medical treatment is mainly provided	P	390
Females	W	3,269
Foreign nationals who need different treatment from that for Japanese inmates	F	1,146
Persons sentenced to imprisonment without work	I	100
Juveniles who do not need to be accommodated in juvenile training schools	J	6
Persons whose term of imprisonment to be served is 10 years or more	L	4,742
Adults younger than 26, the correctional treatment of whom places priority on their plasticity	Y	1,749
Persons without advanced criminal tendencies	A	10,077
Persons with advanced criminal tendencies	B	19,550

Note: Inmates who are designated under more than one treatment index are counted under one code selected in order from the top in the table.
Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Correction

A **treatment guideline**, which indicates the goals, basic content and methods of correctional treatment, is specified for each sentenced inmate in accordance with the result of the treatment assessment that takes place upon the commencement of the execution of his/her sentence. Correctional treatment is implemented based on the treatment guidelines.

2 Work

Inmates sentenced to imprisonment with work are legally obliged to engage in **work**. Inmates sentenced to imprisonment without work or penal detention may work if they so request. The average daily number of inmates engaging in work was 43,737 in FY 2018. As of March 31, 2019, 81.4 % of inmates sentenced to imprisonment without work engaged in work (Source: The Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice).

In FY 2018, 47 vocational training subjects, such as construction machinery, automobile mechanics, forklift operation and business skills, were available, with 13,040 inmates having completed the training and a total of 7,583 inmates having obtained qualifications or licenses to be welding technicians, boiler engineers, information processing engineers, etc. (Source: The Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice).

3 Guidance for reform

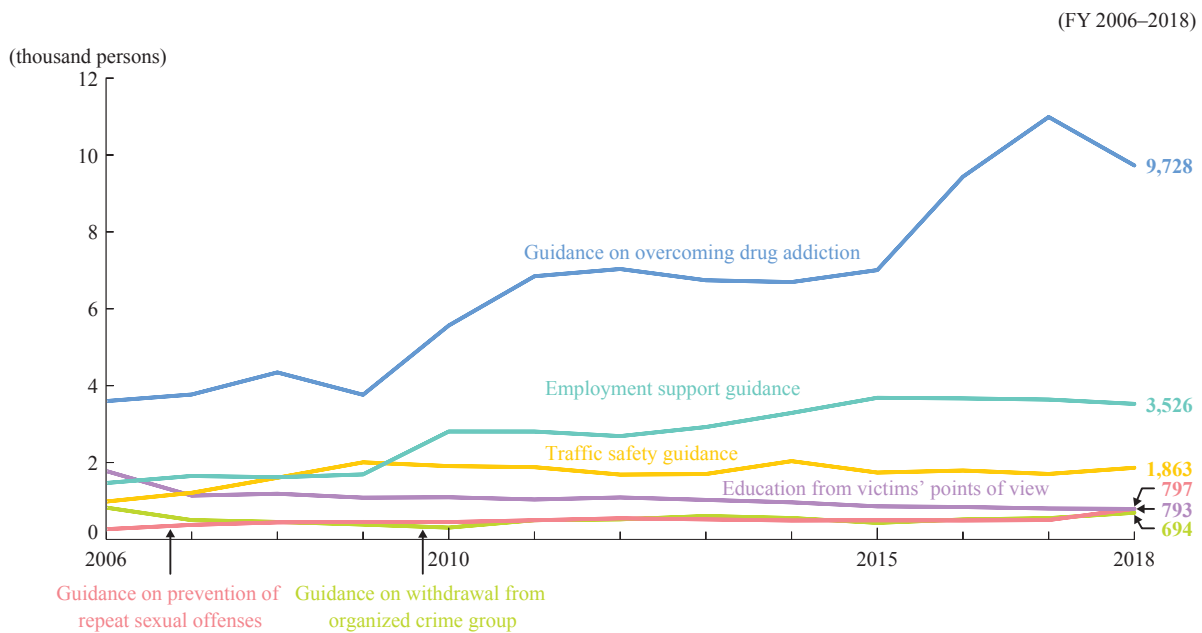
Guidance for reform aims to enable sentenced inmates to become more aware of their responsibility for the offenses they committed, foster a sound mind and body, and acquire the knowledge and attitude needed in adapting to living in society. It consists of general and special guidance for reform.

General guidance for reform is provided through lectures, gymnastics, events, interviews, consultation and advice, along with other methods, and with the aim of helping sentenced inmates to [1] understand their victims' feelings and develop a sense of remorse, [2] lead a regular life with a sound way of thinking, thereby promoting their own mental and physical health, and [3] prepare for returning to society by mapping out a new life while acquiring the necessary skills to adapt to living in society, etc.

Special guidance for reform is provided to sentenced inmates who face difficulty in their reformation and rehabilitation or smooth reintegration into society due to special obstacles, such as drug dependency or membership in organized crime groups, with the priority of the guidance placed on the obstacle.

Fig. 2-4-2-2 shows the trend in the number of sentenced inmates who were enrolled in special guidance for reform.

Fig. 2-4-2-2 Sentenced inmates enrolled in special guidance for reform



Note: The figures indicate the total number of inmates who were enrolled in special guidance for reform in the respective fiscal years.
Source: The Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice

4 Guidance in school courses

Guidance in school courses is the equivalent of an academic education for sentenced inmates who are considered likely to face difficulty in their reformation and rehabilitation or smooth reintegration into society due to lacking the academic abilities necessary for living in society (supplementary guidance in school courses), and for sentenced inmates for whom enhancing their academic abilities can make their reintegration into society especially smoother (special guidance in school courses).

Since FY 2007, the Certificate for Student Achieving the Proficiency Level of Upper Secondary School Graduate has been available in penal institutions through cooperation between the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and guidance on taking the examination is actively provided at four designated penal institutions. In FY 2018, 484 inmates took the examination, of whom 196 passed the examination and 251 passed for part of the subjects (Source: The Education Policy Bureau, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

Section 3 Administration of Penal Institutions

1 Penal institution visiting committee

Penal institution visiting committees, each of which consists of at most 10 external members appointed by the Minister of Justice, have been established at all of the penal institutions, and visit penal institutions and provide the warden of the individual penal institution with their opinions on the administration of the institution.

2 Food supply, medical care and hygiene

Inmates are provided with food and drink (hot water and drink, etc.). The meal budget per adult inmate per day was 533.17 yen in FY 2019 (Source: The Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice).

Medical doctors and other medical specialists are allocated to penal institutions to engage in medical treatment and health-related work. Furthermore, four medical prisons have been established and nine prisons have been designated as institutions that give priority to medical treatment. Both medical equipment and medical specialists have been intensively assigned to the above 13 institutions.

3 Cooperation with private sector

Penal institutions request **volunteer visitors** to interview inmates and provide them with guidance and advice based on their professional knowledge and experience.

Penal institutions are making efforts to enable inmates to participate in religious ceremonies and receive instruction according to their own personal wishes by requesting **chaplains** (private religious volunteers) to provide religious ceremonies and instruction (mental relief through sutra recitation and lectures, etc.).

4 Security and safety

Table 2-4-3-1 shows the trend in the number of incidents that occurred at penal institutions, including escape, killing and injury.

Table 2-4-3-1 Security incidents at penal institutions

(1989–2018)

Year	Total		Escape		Suicide	Killing of/injury to inmates	Death in the course of work	Accidental death	Fire accident	Others
			Number of cases	Number of persons						
1989	10	(5)	3	3	5 (5)	2 (-)	-	-	-	...
1990	15	(13)	3	4	9 (9)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (2)	-	...
1991	5	(3)	1	1	3 (3)	1 (-)	-	-	-	...
1992	11	(8)	1	1	7 (7)	3 (1)	-	-	-	...
1993	10	(8)	2	2	8 (8)	-	-	-	-	...
1994	9	(6)	1	1	5 (5)	2 (-)	1 (1)	-	-	...
1995	6	(3)	1	1	3 (3)	2 (-)	-	-	-	...
1996	13	(7)	2	8	6 (6)	5 (1)	-	-	-	...
1997	12	(7)	-	-	7 (7)	5 (-)	-	-	-	...
1998	19	(10)	-	-	10 (10)	9 (-)	-	-	-	-
1999	19	(10)	-	-	10 (10)	7 (-)	-	-	1 (-)	1 (-)
2000	21	(10)	-	-	10 (10)	9 (-)	-	-	1 (-)	1 (-)
2001	19	(16)	2	2	15 (15)	1 (-)	-	-	-	1 (1)
2002	34	(19)	3	3	18 (18)	9 (-)	-	-	1 (-)	3 (1)
2003	22	(15)	-	-	15 (15)	7 (-)	-	-	-	-
2004	38	(20)	3	3	20 (20)	10 (-)	-	-	-	5 (-)
2005	35	(15)	1	1	15 (15)	15 (-)	-	-	-	4 (-)
2006	52	(19)	-	-	18 (18)	25 (1)	-	-	1 (-)	8 (-)
2007	39	(21)	1	1	21 (21)	12 (-)	-	-	-	5 (-)
2008	39	(25)	-	-	25 (25)	8 (-)	-	-	1 (-)	5 (-)
2009	33	(15)	-	-	15 (15)	7 (-)	-	-	-	11 (-)
2010	36	(24)	-	-	23 (23)	7 (-)	1 (1)	-	-	5 (-)
2011	24	(18)	-	-	18 (18)	4 (-)	-	-	-	2 (-)
2012	33	(21)	2	2	21 (21)	6 (-)	-	-	-	4 (-)
2013	35	(20)	1	1	20 (20)	7 (-)	-	-	-	7 (-)
2014	15	(12)	-	-	11 (11)	3 (1)	-	-	-	1 (-)
2015	25	(18)	-	-	18 (18)	7 (-)	-	-	-	-
2016	18	(11)	1	1	11 (11)	6 (-)	-	-	-	-
2017	21	(14)	-	-	14 (14)	7 (-)	-	-	-	-
2018	12	(3)	1	1	3 (3)	8 (-)	-	-	-	-

Notes: 1. Security incidents excluding “escape” refer to the number of cases. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of death due to the incidents at penal institutions.

2. “Killing of/injury to inmates” excludes the number of cases of injured persons diagnosed as completely cured within one month.

3. “Others” includes inappropriate treatment of inmates and illegal confinement.

Source: The Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Chapter 5 Rehabilitation Services

Organizations providing rehabilitation services include the following: the **National Offenders Rehabilitation Commission** (a council consisting of a chairperson and four members) within the Ministry of Justice; **Regional Parole Boards** (a council composed of no less than three but no more than 15 members) established within the jurisdiction of each high court; and **Probation Offices** established within the jurisdiction of each district court. The National Offenders Rehabilitation Commission has the authority to make a recommendation to the Minister of Justice to pardon a specific person while regional parole boards have the authority to decide whether parole should be granted or not, based on a recommendation made by the warden of the penal institution, etc. Probation offices engage in probation/parole supervision, adjustment of living conditions, urgent aftercare of discharged offenders, promotion of crime prevention activities, etc.

Section 1 Parole

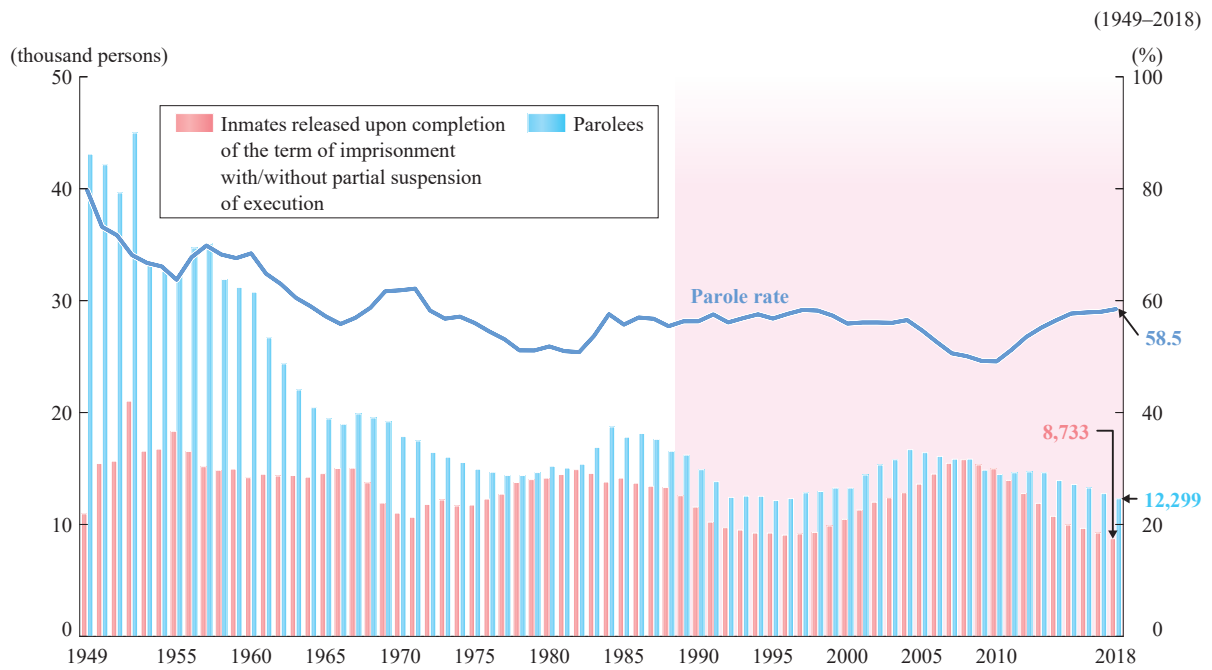
Parole can be granted to inmates sentenced to imprisonment with or without work who demonstrate signs of substantial reformation and are expected to be reformed and rehabilitated. Inmates granted parole are provisionally released and placed under supervision (See Section 2 of this Chapter) during the period remaining on their sentence. Parole aims to prevent reoffending and facilitate their reformation and rehabilitation and smooth reintegration into society.

To be granted parole, it is necessary for inmates who were sentenced to imprisonment with or without work to have served one third of a definite term of imprisonment or 10 years for life imprisonment. Parole can be granted to inmates who meet the following criteria: [1] they have a sense of remorse and are willing to reform and rehabilitate themselves; [2] there is no risk of re-offending; [3] it is reasonable to place them under parole supervision for their own reformation and rehabilitation; and [4] the general sentiment of society approves such decision.

1 Number of parolees

Fig. 2-5-1-1 shows the trend in the number of released sentenced inmates and the parole rate since 1949.

Fig. 2-5-1-1 Released sentenced inmates and parole rate



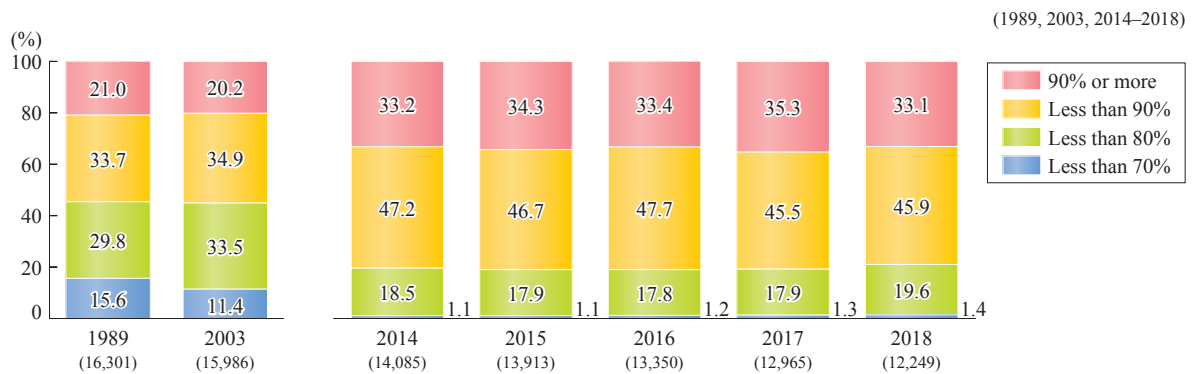
Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Correction

2 Percentage of sentence served

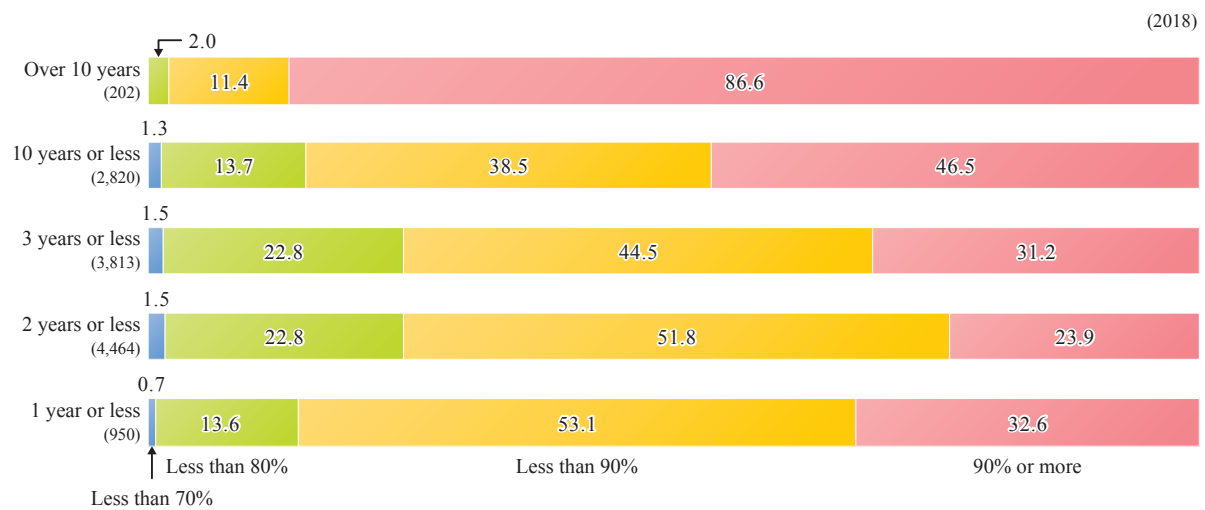
Fig. 2-5-1-2 shows, in relation to inmates sentenced to imprisonment for a determinate term and granted parole, the trend in the composition by percentage of sentence served before release on parole in 1989, 2003 and 2014–2018, and the composition by percentage of sentence served before release on parole in 2018, by length of sentence term.

Fig. 2-5-1-2 Inmates sentenced to imprisonment for a determinate term and granted release on parole, by percentage of sentence served and by term of sentence

[1] Total



[2] By term of sentence



- Notes: 1. Since 2016, with the commencement of the system of “partial suspension of execution of sentence”, the total number of “inmates sentenced to imprisonment for a determinate term and granted release on parole” has included the number of such parolees granted partial suspension of the execution of their sentence of imprisonment.
 2. The percentage of sentence served for a parolee granted partial suspension of execution is based on his/her term of imprisonment for which partial suspension of execution was granted.
 3. The figures in parentheses indicate the actual numbers of persons under the respective categories.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Rehabilitation

Section 2 Probation/Parole Supervision

Probation/parole supervision aims to prevent persons under probation/parole supervision from repeating offenses or delinquency and to facilitate their reformation and rehabilitation through leading positive lives in the community. Probation/parole supervision is implemented through cooperation between probation officers and volunteer probation officers (private volunteers commissioned by the Minister of Justice). Probation officers and volunteer probation officers maintain contact with the persons under probation/parole supervision through interviews in order to observe their behavior, and provide them with any needed **instruction and supervision** to ensure that they follow their conditions for probation/parole supervision. The probation officers and volunteer probation officers also provide the persons under probation/parole supervision with **guidance and assistance** to secure residences and gain employment for them so they can become self-supporting.

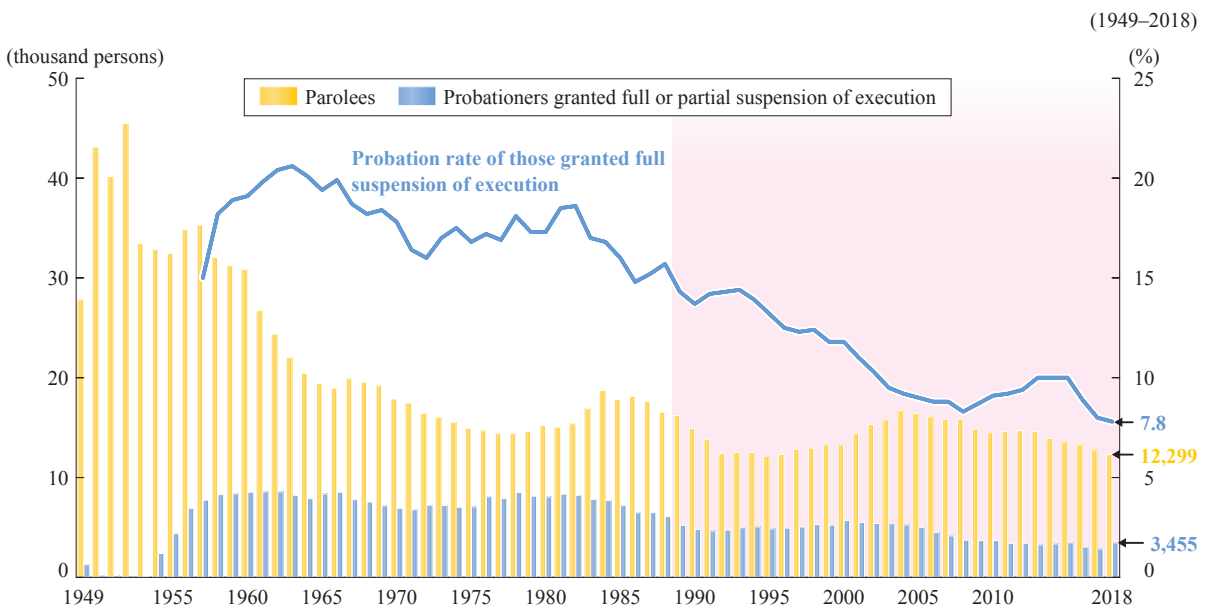
Persons under probation/parole supervision include [1] those placed under probation as a protective measure based on a decision made by a family court (juvenile probationers), [2] those granted parole from juvenile training schools and placed under parole supervision (juvenile training school parolees), [3] those granted parole from penal institutions and placed under parole supervision (parolees), [4] those granted full or partial suspension of the execution of their sentence and placed under probation (probationers), and [5] those granted parole from a women's guidance home and placed under parole supervision (women's guidance home parolees).

1 Probationers/parolees

(1) Number of persons newly placed under probation/parole supervision

Fig. 2-5-2-1 shows the trend in the number of probationers/parolees newly placed under probation/parole supervision since 1949 and the trend in the probation rate among those granted full suspension of the execution of their sentence since 1957.

Fig. 2-5-2-1 Probationers/parolees newly placed under probation/parole supervision and probation rate



- Notes: 1. The figures for “probation rate of those granted full suspension of execution” are presented from 1957 onward since, prior to 1957, the Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution did not specify whether or not persons sentenced to imprisonment with fully suspended execution were placed under probationary supervision.
2. Since 2016, with the commencement of the partial suspension of execution of sentence system, parolees who served imprisonment with partial suspension of execution have been included in “parolees” and probationers granted partial suspension of execution have been included in “probationers granted full or partial suspension of execution”.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Legal Affairs
 Annual Report of Statistics on Rehabilitation
 Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution

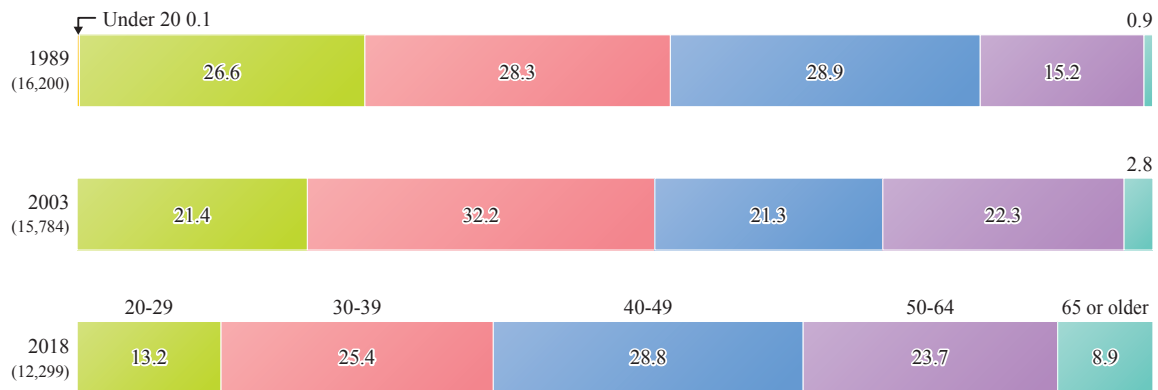
(2) Age of probationers/parolees

Fig. 2-5-2-2 shows the composition by age group of probationers/parolees newly placed under probation/parole supervision in 1989, 2003 and 2018.

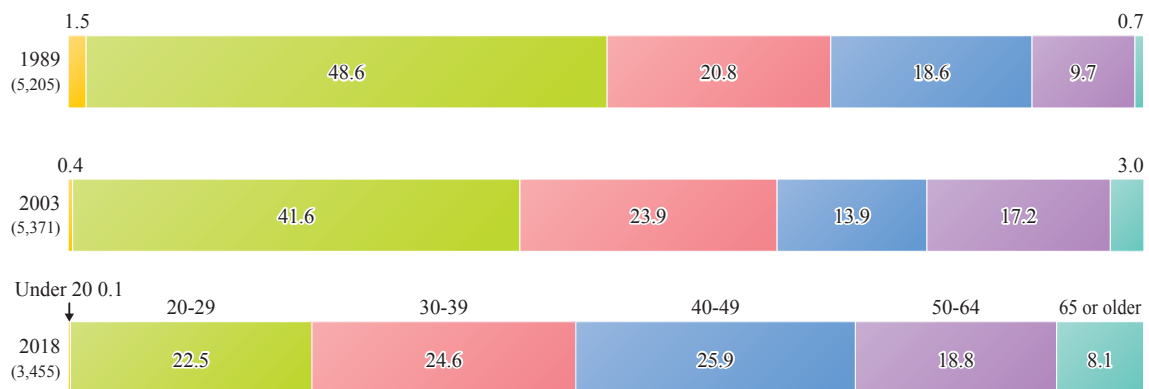
Fig. 2-5-2-2 Probationers/parolees newly placed under probation/parole supervision: composition by age group

(1989, 2003 and 2018)

[1] Parolees



[2] Probationers granted full or partial suspension of execution



Notes: 1. The figures are based on the age at the time of placement under probation/parole supervision.

2. "Probationers granted full or partial suspension of execution" for 1989 and 2003 refers to probationers granted full suspension of execution.

3. The figures in parentheses indicate the actual numbers of persons.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Rehabilitation

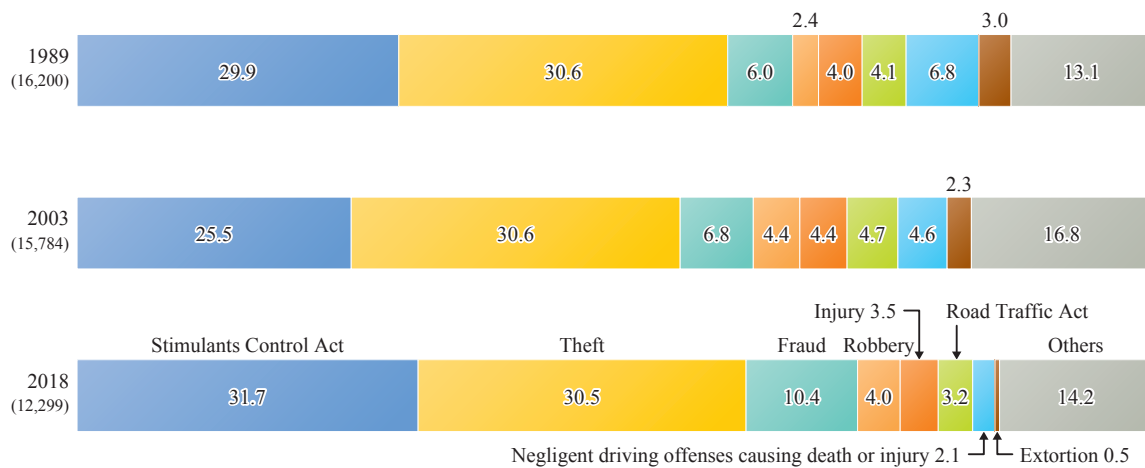
(3) Offenses of probationers/parolees

Fig. 2-5-2-3 shows the composition by offense of probationers/parolees newly placed under probation/parole supervision in 1989, 2003 and 2018.

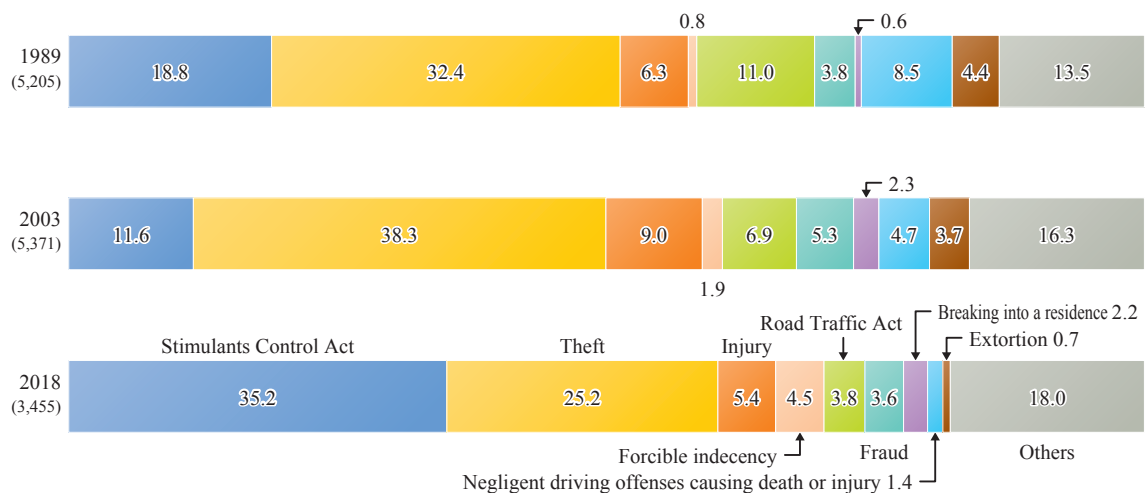
Fig. 2-5-2-3 Probationers/parolees newly placed under probation/parole supervision: composition by type of offense

(1989, 2003 and 2018)

[1] Parolees



[2] Probationers



Notes: 1. "Probationers" refers to probationers with full suspension of the execution of their sentence for the figures in 1989 and 2003, and probationers with full/partial suspension of the execution of their sentence for the figures in 2018.

2. The figures in parentheses indicate the actual number of persons under the respective categories.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Rehabilitation

2 Treatment during probation/parole

The treatment of persons under probation/parole supervision is mainly based on graduated treatment and treatment in accordance with their problems, such as categorized treatment, in order to prevent their re-offending and facilitate their reformation and rehabilitation.

(1) Graduated treatment

Graduated treatment is a system that classifies persons under probation/parole supervision into one of four different treatment levels according to their progress in reformation and rehabilitation, their risk of re-offending, and their necessity for guidance and assistance, etc. In accordance with the level they belong to, differing levels of involvement and frequency of contact by probation officers are provided.

Parolees sentenced to life imprisonment or long-term imprisonment (refers to imprisonment for 10 years or more) face various difficulties in reintegrating themselves back into society and hence are classified into the highest level for the first year after their release and are provided with substantial treatment involving multiple probation officers, if necessary.

(2) Treatment in accordance with problems

Categorized treatment means to categorize the problems and other characteristics of persons under probation/parole supervision according to their offenses/delinquency and efficiently treat them by focusing on those problems so as to provide effective probation/parole supervision.

Table 2-5-2-4 shows the number of probationers/parolees by category in 1990, 2003 and 2018.

Table 2-5-2-4 Number of probationers/parolees by category

(1990, 2003 and 2018)

[1] 1990

Category Classification	Abuse of paint-thinner, etc.	Stimulants offenders	Gang-related offenders	Motorcycle gangs	Sexual offenders	Mental disorders, etc.	Family violence offenders	Life sentence
Parolees	124 (1.7)	1,606 (21.6)	563 (7.6)	12 (0.2)	270 (3.6)	59 (0.8)	3 (0.0)	644 (8.7)
Probationers with full suspension of execution of sentence	506 (3.1)	3,023 (18.7)	1,125 (7.0)	71 (0.4)	371 (2.3)	201 (1.2)	7 (0.0)	...

[2] 2003

Category Classification	Abuse of paint-thinner, etc.	Stimulants offenders	Problematic drinkers	Gang-related offenders	Motorcycle gangs	Sexual offenders, etc.	Mental disorders, etc.	Elderly	Unemployed offenders, etc.	Family violence offenders	Child abuse	Spousal violence	Dependence on gambling, etc.
Parolees	73 (0.9)	2,155 (27.1)	430 (5.4)	281 (3.5)	33 (0.4)	337 (4.2)	162 (2.0)	278 (3.5)	286 (3.6)	24 (0.3)	7 (0.1)	6 (0.1)	358 (4.5)
Probationers with full suspension of execution of sentence	275 (1.7)	2,515 (16.0)	483 (3.1)	630 (4.0)	158 (1.0)	813 (5.2)	536 (3.4)	313 (2.0)	377 (2.4)	121 (0.8)	16 (0.1)	55 (0.3)	174 (1.1)

[3] 2018

Category Classification	Abuse of paint-thinner, etc.	Stimulants offenders	Problematic drinkers	Gang-related offenders	Motorcycle gangs	Sexual offenders, etc.	Mental disorders, etc.	Elderly	Unemployed offenders, etc.	Family violence offenders	Child abuse	Spousal violence	Dependence on gambling, etc.
Parolees	18 (0.4)	1,526 (32.3)	547 (11.6)	81 (1.7)	4 (0.1)	288 (6.1)	561 (11.9)	525 (11.1)	1,686 (35.6)	47 (1.0)	17 (0.4)	27 (0.6)	638 (13.5)
Probationers with full/partial suspension of execution of sentence	40 (0.4)	2,208 (22.3)	1,024 (10.3)	100 (1.0)	8 (0.1)	1,261 (12.7)	1,618 (16.3)	763 (7.7)	1,779 (18.0)	349 (3.5)	84 (0.8)	160 (1.6)	509 (5.1)

Notes: 1. The figures are as of December 31 of the respective years.

2. Person categorized in multiple categories are counted in each category.

3. In 2003, "problematic drinking", "elderly", "dependence on gambling, etc.", "child abuse" and "spousal violence" were newly established, and "life sentence" was closed. "Sexual offenders" was modified to "sexual offenders, etc.", which includes underwear thieves and stalkers with a sexual purpose. "Unemployed, etc.", which was originally for juveniles, was expanded to adults.

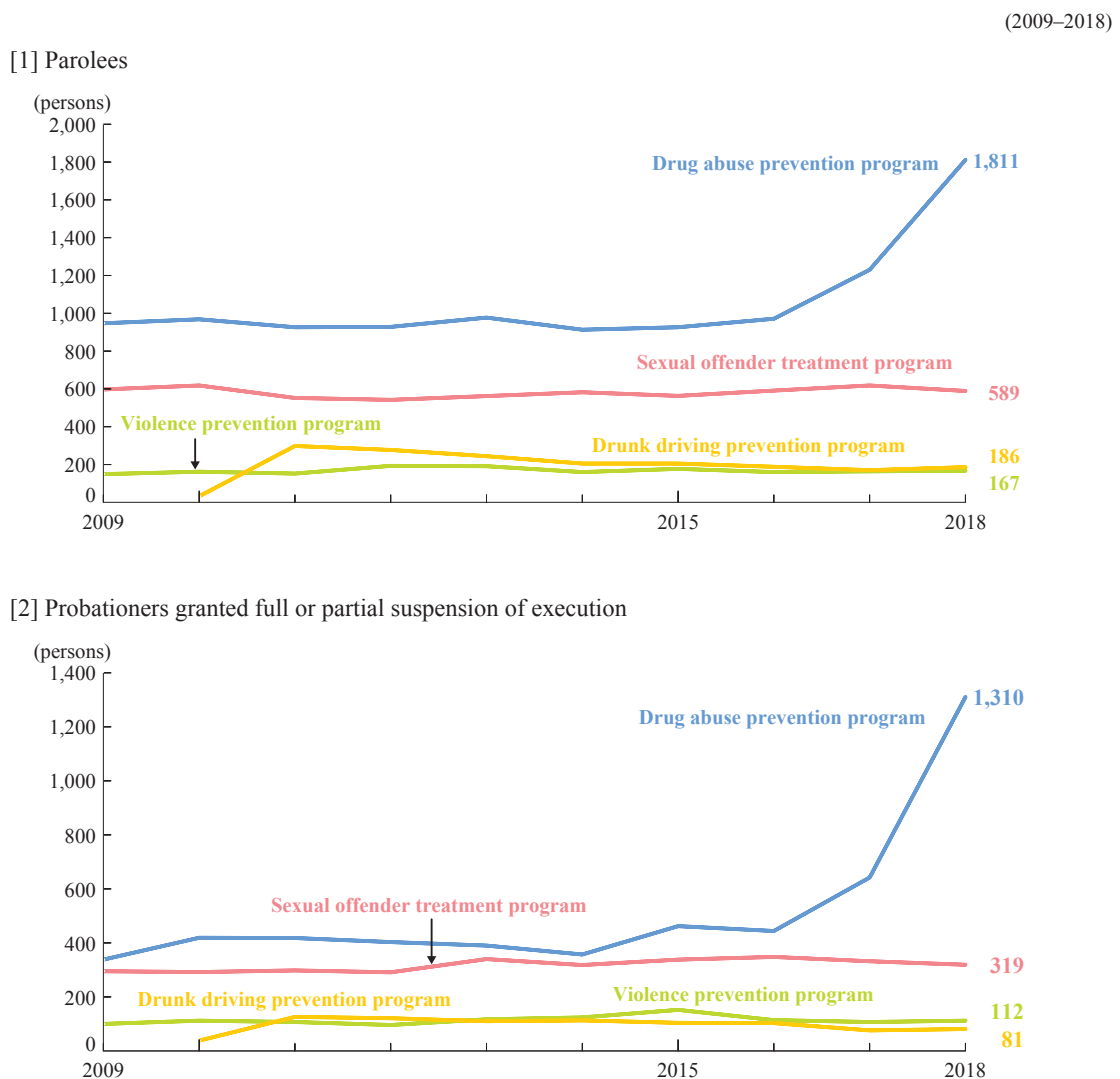
4. The figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of probationers/parolees categorized in each category among the total number of probationers/parolees (including those not categorized).

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Rehabilitation
The Rehabilitation Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Persons under probation/parole supervision who have specific criminal tendencies are provided, as a part of instruction and supervision, with **specialized treatment programs**, which are built upon psychological and other expertise with cognitive behavioral therapy as a base theory and provided in a systemized manner.

Fig. 2-5-2-5 shows the trend in the number of probationers/parolees who participated in specialized treatment programs.

Fig. 2-5-2-5 Probationers/parolees in a specialized treatment program



- Notes: 1. The figures are based on data of statistical materials that have been available since 2009.
 2. “Drug abuse prevention program” from 2009 to May 2016 refers to “stimulant offender treatment program”.
 3. “Violence prevention program” and “drunk driving prevention program” include those who were enrolled in the program without “special conditions”.
 4. “Drunk driving prevention program” started in October 2010.
 5. Since 2016, with the commencement of the partial suspension of execution of sentence system, parolees who served imprisonment with partial suspension of execution have been included in “parolees” and probationers granted partial suspension of execution have been included in “probationers granted full or partial suspension of execution”.
 6. Persons granted partial suspension of the execution of their imprisonment who were released on parole and then placed under probation for suspended imprisonment after the completion of their parole period are included in both “parolees” and “probationers granted full or partial suspension of execution”.

Source: The Rehabilitation Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Section 3 Volunteer Probation Officers and Halfway Houses

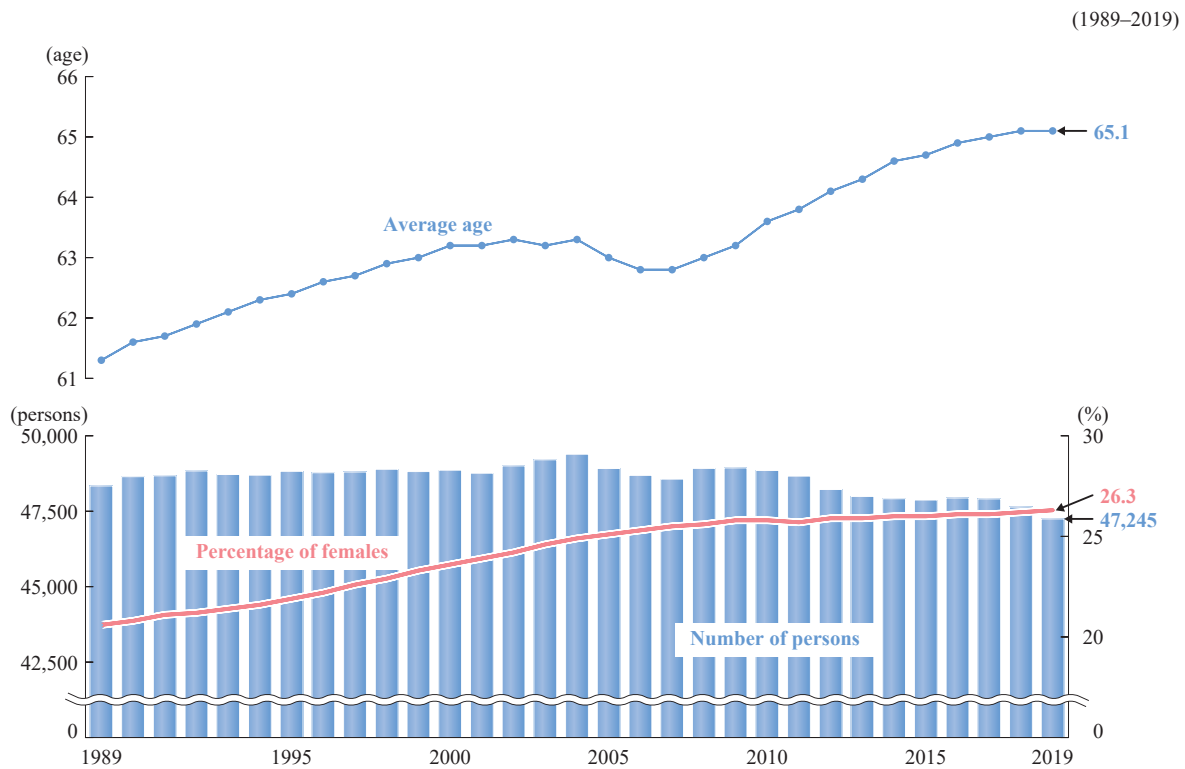
1 Volunteer probation officers

Volunteer probation officers (VPOs) are volunteers who support the rehabilitation of offenders and delinquents in local communities. Commissioned by the Minister of Justice pursuant to the Volunteer Probation Officers Act (Act No. 204 of 1950), they implement probation/parole supervision and adjustment of living conditions in cooperation with probation officers, and engage in crime prevention activities, etc. in partnership with local governments.

VPOs are assigned to one of 886 probation districts (as of April 1, 2019) nationwide (Source: The Rehabilitation Bureau, Ministry of Justice).

Fig. 2-5-3-1 shows the trend in the number of volunteer probation officers, their average age, and percentage of female VPOs.

Fig. 2-5-3-1 Volunteer probation officers (VPOs): number, percentage of females and average age



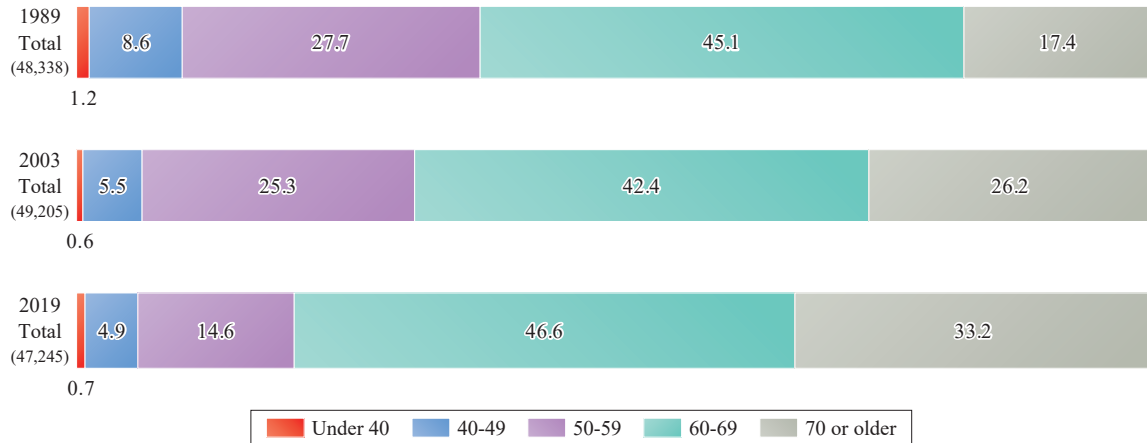
Note: The figures are as of January 1 of the respective years.
Source: The Rehabilitation Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Fig. 2-5-3-2 shows the composition by age group and occupation of VPOs as of January 1 of 1989, 2003 and 2019.

Fig. 2-5-3-2 Volunteer probation officers: composition by age group and occupation

(1989, 2003 and 2019)

[1] Age groups



[2] Occupation



Notes: 1. "Other" refers to those engaged in the landlord business, physicians, etc. It includes both "civil engineering/construction industry" and "social welfare service" for 1989 and 2003.

2. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of persons.

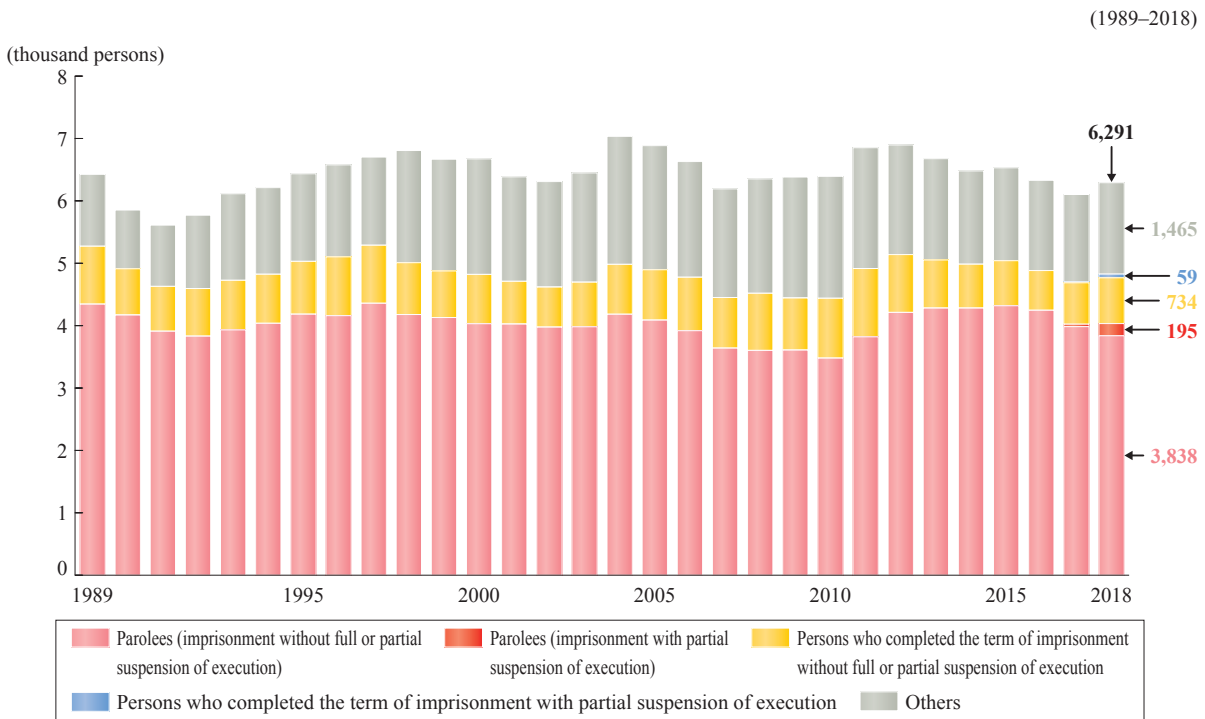
Source: The Rehabilitation Bureau, Ministry of Justice

2 Halfway houses

Halfway houses are institutions that are commissioned, mainly by probation offices, to provide accommodation, meals, employment support, living guidance, etc. to persons under probation/parole supervision or those receiving urgent aftercare because of their difficulties in becoming independent due to a lack of residence or person to rely on, and thus support their smooth reintegration into society. As of April 1, 2019, there were 103 halfway houses nationwide.

Fig. 2-5-3-3 shows the trend in the number of persons newly entrusted to halfway houses.

Fig. 2-5-3-3 Persons newly entrusted to halfway houses



- Notes: 1. The figures exclude persons whose category changed (e.g. a person entrusted to a house as a parolee but who remained at the house after completion of his/her term of the sentence).
2. "Others" includes juvenile probationers, juvenile training school parolees, adults whose sentences have been fully suspended (with/without probationary supervision), women's guidance home parolees, those who have received a fully suspended sentence with probation but the judgment has not yet been finalized, suspects whose prosecution has been suspended, etc. From 2002, it may also include persons who were punished with a fine/petty fine, persons released from a workhouse, juveniles released from a juvenile training school (without parole period) or parolees from a juvenile training school whose parole period has been completed.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Rehabilitation

Column 4 Improvement of Offender Treatment

In the *Heisei* Era (1989–2019), two main Acts that provide for basic rules of institutional and community corrections were enacted. These Acts amended the rules of institutional correction defined in the *Meiji* Era (1868–1912) and those of community correction defined after World War II.

The Act on Penal Detention Facilities and the Treatment of Inmates and Detainees enacted in 2005 stipulates the treatment of inmates in penal institutions. It clarifies inmates' rights and obligations and the scope of staff's authority, and improves treatment for the rehabilitation and reintegration of sentenced inmates through individualized treatment and special guidance for reform.

The Offenders Rehabilitation Act (Act No. 88 of 2007) enacted in 2007 stipulates parole and probation. It specifies the prevention of re-offending as a goal of rehabilitation, organizes and expands the conditions that probationers and parolees must comply with, and expands the scope of the adjustment of living conditions for parolees.

Part
2

PART 3
**Trends in Juvenile Delinquency and Treatment
of Juvenile Delinquents**

Part
3

In this Part, “juvenile delinquent” refers to juveniles subject to a family court hearing, which means [1] juvenile offenders (juveniles who have committed a crime (aged 14 or older at the time of the crime)), [2] juvenile offenders under 14 (juveniles under 14 years of age who have violated laws and regulations of a criminal nature), and [3] pre-delinquents (juveniles who have a propensity not to submit to legitimate supervision by a custodian or have similar characteristics and, in light of their personality or environment, are likely to commit a crime or violate laws and regulations of a criminal nature in the future) (Article 3, paragraph (1) of the Juvenile Act (Act No. 168 of 1948)).

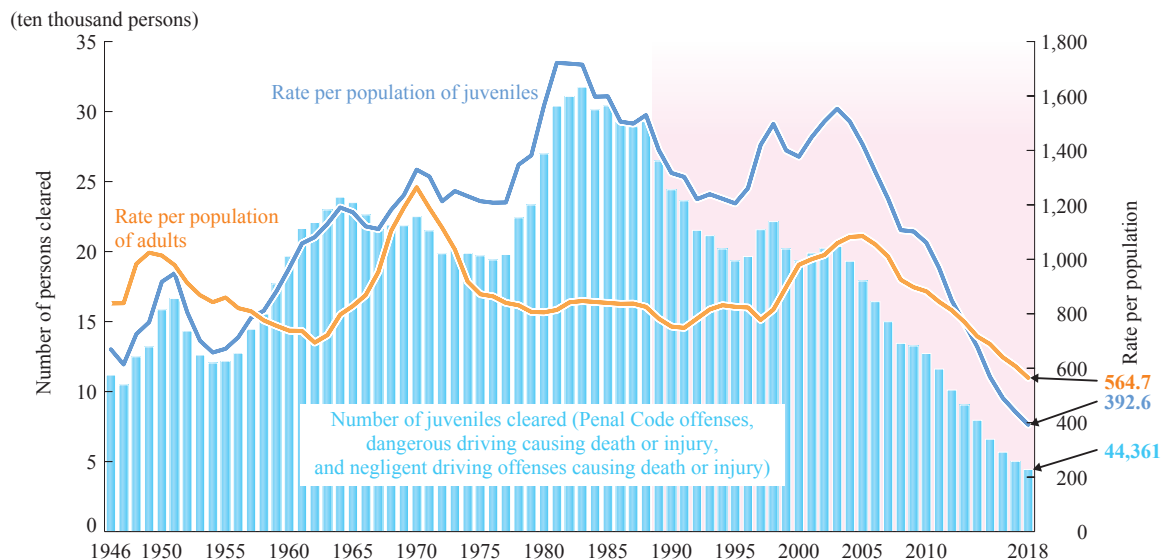
Chapter 1 Trends in Juvenile Delinquency

Section 1 Penal Code Offenses Committed by Juveniles

Fig. 3-1-1-1 [1] shows the trend in the number and rate per population of juveniles cleared (including juvenile offenders under 14 who received guidance from the police; hereinafter the same applies in this Section) for Penal Code offenses, dangerous driving causing death or injury or negligent driving offenses causing death or injury since 1946. **Fig. 3-1-1-1** [2] shows a comparison between the trend in the number and rate per population of juveniles cleared for Penal Code offenses and adults cleared for Penal Code offenses since 1966.

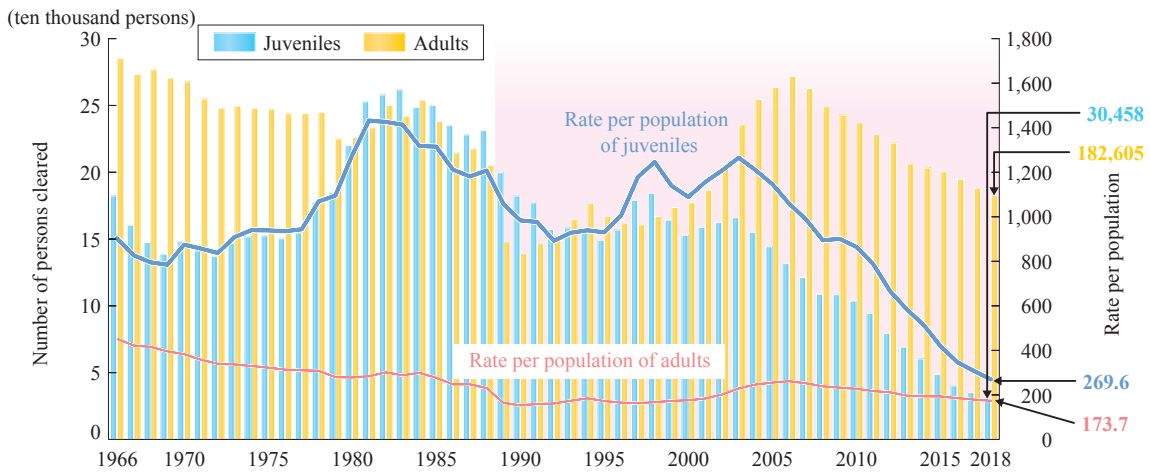
Fig. 3-1-1-1 Penal Code offenses, dangerous driving causing death or injury, and negligent driving offenses causing death or injury: juveniles cleared and rate per population

[1] Penal Code offenses, dangerous driving causing death or injury, and negligent driving offenses causing death or injury (1946–2018)



[2] Penal Code offenses

(1966–2018)

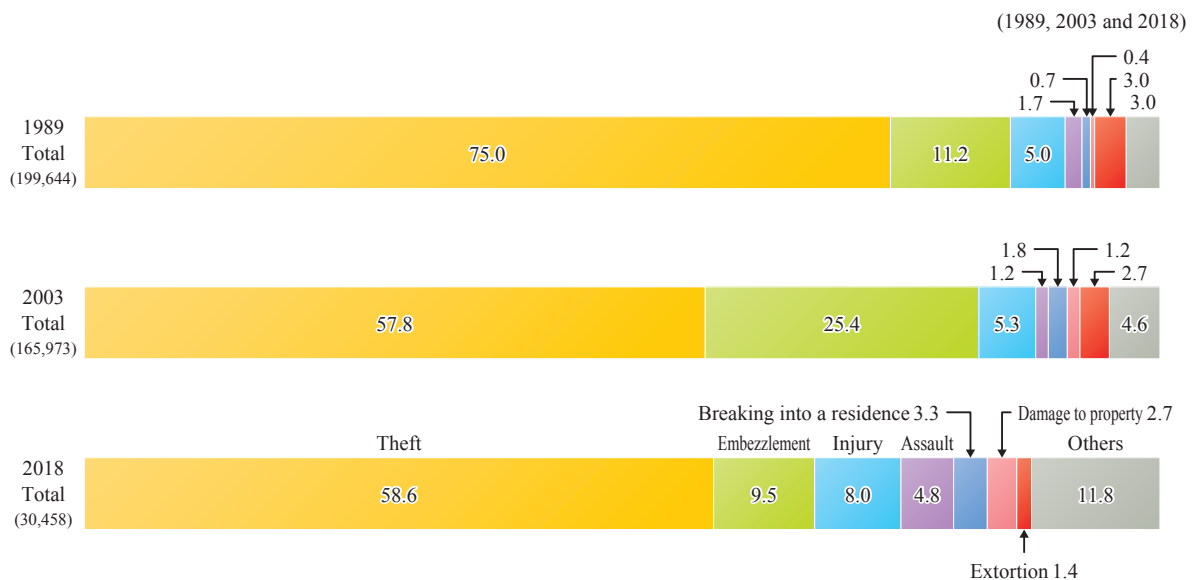


- Notes:
1. The figures are based on the age at the time of the offense. Those who were aged 20 or older at the time of clearance are counted as adults.
 2. The figures include juvenile offenders under 14 who received guidance from the police.
 3. "Rate per population of juveniles" refers to the number of juveniles cleared per 100,000 population of juveniles aged 10 and older.
 4. "Rate per population of adults" refers to the number of adults cleared per 100,000 population of adults.
 5. The numbers for the years following 1970 in [1] do not include juvenile offenders under 14 for negligent driving offenses causing death or injury.
 6. The numbers for the years 2002–2014 in [2] include dangerous driving causing death or injury.

Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency
 The Traffic Bureau, National Police Agency
 The Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (population data)

Fig. 3-1-1-2 shows the composition by type of offense committed by juveniles cleared for Penal Code offenses in 1989, 2003 and 2018.

Fig. 3-1-1-2 Penal Code offenses committed by juveniles: composition by type of offense committed by cleared persons



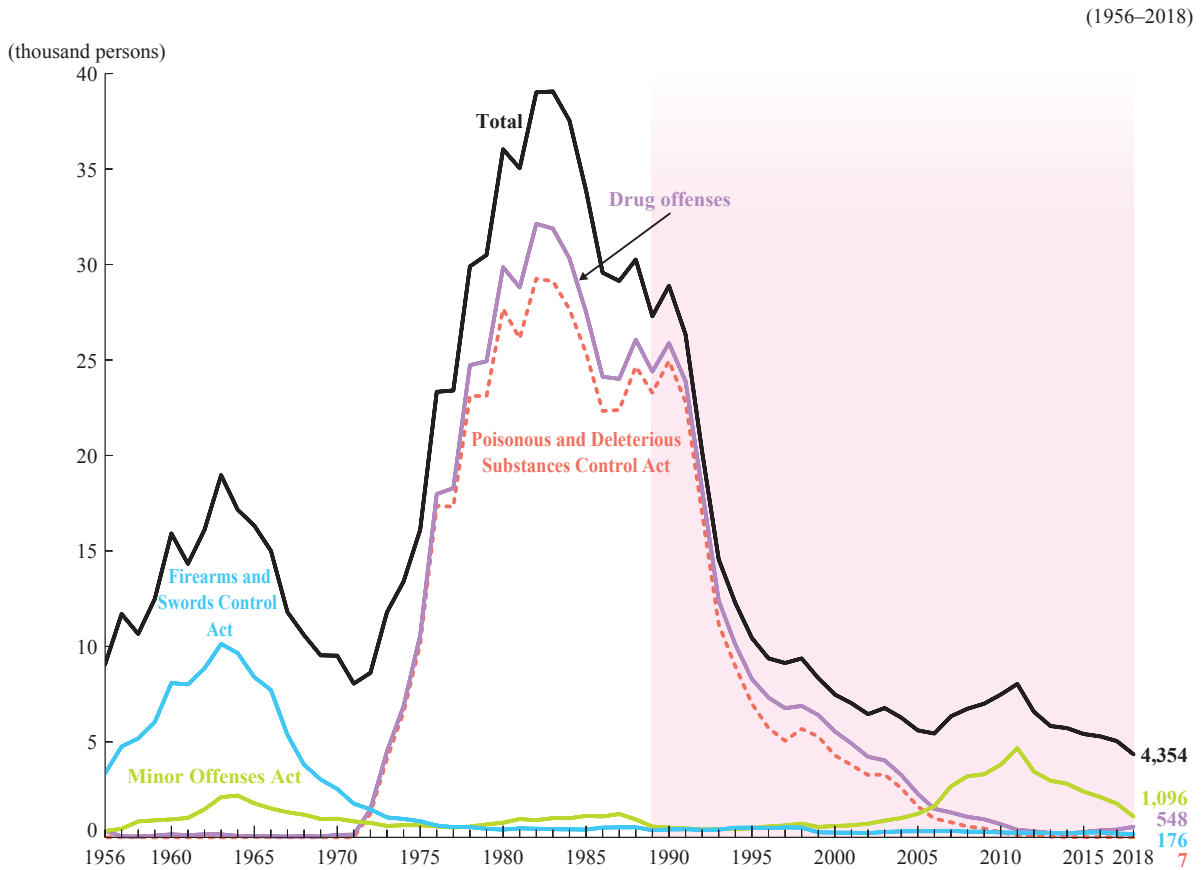
- Notes:
1. The figures are based on the age at the time of the offense, and exclude those who were aged 20 or older at the time of clearance.
 2. The figures include juvenile offenders under 14 who received guidance from the police.
 3. "Embezzlement" includes embezzlement of lost property.
 4. The numbers for the year 2003 include dangerous driving causing death or injury.
 5. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of persons.

Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency
 The Traffic Bureau, National Police Agency

Section 2 Special Acts Offenses Committed by Juveniles

Fig. 3-1-2-1 shows the trend in the number of juvenile offenders cleared for Special Acts offenses (excluding violations of four traffic-related Acts up to 2003 and traffic-related Acts since 2004) since 1956.

Fig. 3-1-2-1 Special Acts offenses: juveniles cleared



- Notes: 1. The figures are based on the age at the time of the offense.
 2. The figures exclude juvenile offenders under 14.
 3. “Drug offenses” refers to violations of the Stimulants Control Act, the Cannabis Control Act, the Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act, the Opium Control Act, and the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Act.
 4. The figures exclude those cleared for violations of four traffic-related Acts up to 2003 and traffic-related Acts since 2004.

Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency

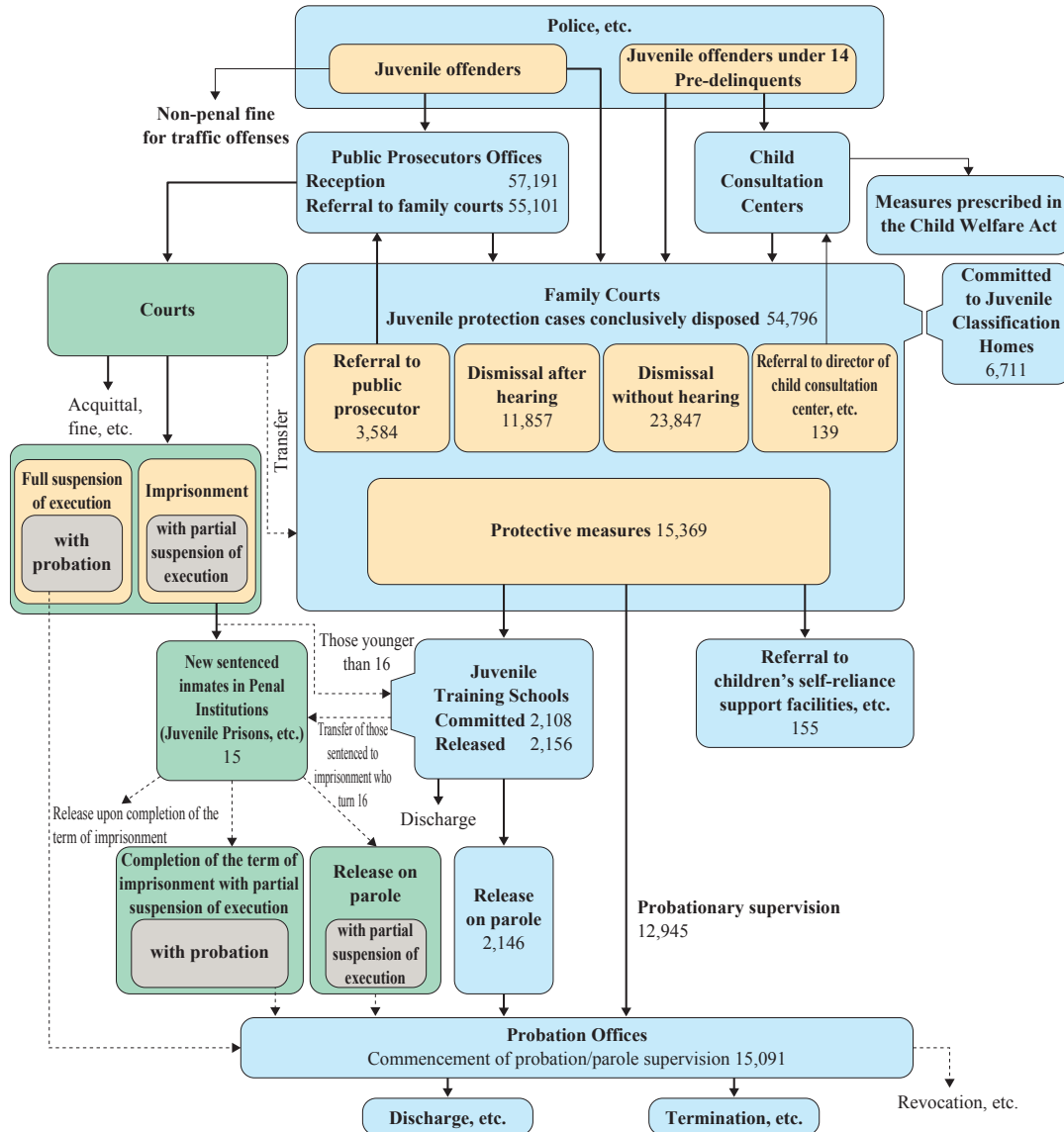
Chapter 2 Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents

Section 1 Overview

Fig. 3-2-1-1 shows the procedure for juvenile delinquents.

Fig. 3-2-1-1 Outline of treatment of juvenile delinquents

(2018)
(persons)



- Notes: 1. The figures in “Public Prosecutors Offices” count the total number of juveniles in cases received by or referred from public prosecutors offices, thus a person received/referred twice for different cases is counted as two juveniles.
 2. “Referral to director of child consultation center, etc.” refers to referral to prefectural governors or directors of child consultation centers.
 3. “Referral to children’s self-reliance support facilities, etc.” refers to referral to children’s self-reliance support facilities or foster homes.
 4. The number of “released” from juvenile training schools is limited to discharge or release on parole.
 5. “Commencement of probation/parole supervision” is limited to juvenile probationers and juvenile training school parolees.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution
 Annual Report of Judicial Statistics
 Annual Report of Statistics on Correction
 Annual Report of Statistics on Rehabilitation

Part
3

1 Procedure before referral to family courts

(1) Juvenile offenders

When a judicial police official investigates a juvenile's case and considers that the juvenile has committed an offense, the official shall refer the case to a family court if it involves an offense that is only punishable with a fine or less severe penalty, or to a public prosecutor if it involves an offense that is punishable with a more severe penalty, unless the case concerns a violation of the Road Traffic Act and *hansokukin* (administrative fine) was paid in accordance with the traffic infraction notification system. A public prosecutor investigates the case and then refers it to a family court if the prosecutor considers that an offense has been committed or there are any other reasons to subject the case to a family court hearing.

(2) Juvenile offenders under 14 and pre-delinquents

A family court may subject juvenile offenders under 14 and pre-delinquents under 14 years of age to a hearing only when a prefectural governor or a child consultation center's director refers the juvenile to the family court.

Police officers may investigate a case when there is probable cause to suspect that a juvenile under 14 has committed an offense. The police shall refer the case to the director of a child consultation center if, as a result of the investigation, they consider that the act of the juvenile involved a specific serious offense.

When juvenile offenders under 14 violate laws or regulations involving specific serious offenses, the prefectural governor or the director of a child consultation center is required, in principle, to refer the case to a family court. The governor or the director shall also refer a juvenile to a family court if it is considered appropriate to refer the juvenile to a family court hearing.

A person who discovers a pre-delinquent aged 14 or older must notify the family court of the discovery.

2 Procedure in family courts

(1) Investigation by family courts

A family court is required to investigate any case referred to it. It can order a family court probation officer to investigate the case.

(2) Assessment by juvenile classification homes

By a ruling, a family court may refer a juvenile to a juvenile classification home and request an assessment (measures for observation and protection of juveniles) if the assessment is necessary for the hearing. In such case, the juvenile is committed to a juvenile classification home, and the home assesses the juvenile based on the knowledge and techniques it has in medicine, psychology, pedagogy, sociology and other expertise and conducts necessary observation and protection of the juvenile.

(3) Hearings in family courts

Based on the result of an investigation, the family court shall issue a ruling for the commencement or non-commencement of a hearing or other proceeding.

The juvenile or his/her custodians can appoint an attendant, but they need the permission of the family court to appoint someone other than an attorney at law as the attendant.

Hearings are closed to the public, but a family court may allow the victims of certain serious cases to observe the hearing upon their request if the court finds it appropriate and unlikely to hinder the sound development of the juvenile.

The family court may, by a ruling, have a public prosecutor participate in a hearing for a case concerning a juvenile offender involved in a designated serious crime when the court finds that the participation of a public prosecutor in the hearing is necessary for the fact-finding regarding the delinquency. In such case, if the juvenile has no attendant who is an attorney at law, the court shall appoint one.

When it is found impossible or unnecessary to place the juvenile under protective measures as a result of the hearing, the family court shall issue a ruling not to subject the juvenile to protective measures. When it is found appropriate to take the measures prescribed in the Child Welfare Act (Act No. 164 of 1947), the family court shall refer the case to a prefectural governor or a child consultation center's director. When the person is found to be 20 years of age or older, the family court shall refer the case to a public prosecutor.

The family court shall, by a ruling, refer a case punishable by the death penalty or imprisonment with or without work to a public prosecutor if the disposition to refer the case to criminal procedure is found appropriate as a result of the investigation or hearing. If the juvenile is 16 years of age or older and has committed a specific serious act, or in other circumstances, the family court, in principle, needs to render a ruling to refer the case to a public prosecutor.

Except in the cases mentioned above, the family court shall, by a ruling, subject the juvenile to protective measures. Protective measures include placing the juvenile under probation by a probation office, referring the juvenile to a children's self-reliance support facility or a foster home (limited to juveniles younger than 18 years of age), or a juvenile training school (generally limited to juveniles aged 12 or older).

The juvenile or the legal representative or attendant of the juvenile may lodge an appeal against a ruling imposing protective measures only on the grounds of a violation of laws and regulations that affected the ruling, a serious error of fact or substantial inappropriateness of the measures. In the case where a public prosecutor participated in the hearing by a ruling of the family court, the public prosecutor may file a request to a high court for acceptance of the case as the court of second instance only on the grounds of a violation of laws and regulations that affected the ruling or a serious error of fact in connection with the fact-finding in the case.

3 Procedure for protective measures

(1) Probation based on the decision of family courts

A juvenile placed under probation based on the decision of a family court receives instruction, supervision, guidance and assistance necessary for reformation/rehabilitation from a probation officer or volunteer probation officer, in principle until turning 20 years of age or being discharged from the probation (See Section 5 of this Chapter for an overview of the probation process).

(2) Referral to children’s self-reliance support facilities or foster homes

Juveniles committed to children’s self-reliance support facilities/foster homes are accommodated in these facilities/homes, which are open facilities for children requiring aid and are established in accordance with the Child Welfare Act.

(3) Referral to juvenile training schools and parole supervision after release on parole

A juvenile training school mainly accommodates juveniles referred by family courts and provides them with correctional education, support for reintegration into society and other treatment.

The period of commitment to a juvenile training school can, in principle, last until the juvenile turns 20 years of age, but the superintendent of the juvenile training school may extend it for a period not exceeding one year from the date of the referral. A juvenile in a juvenile training school is to be released upon completion of his/her period of commitment but in certain cases, his/her commitment may be extended based on the decision of a family court until he/she turns 23 or 26 years of age.

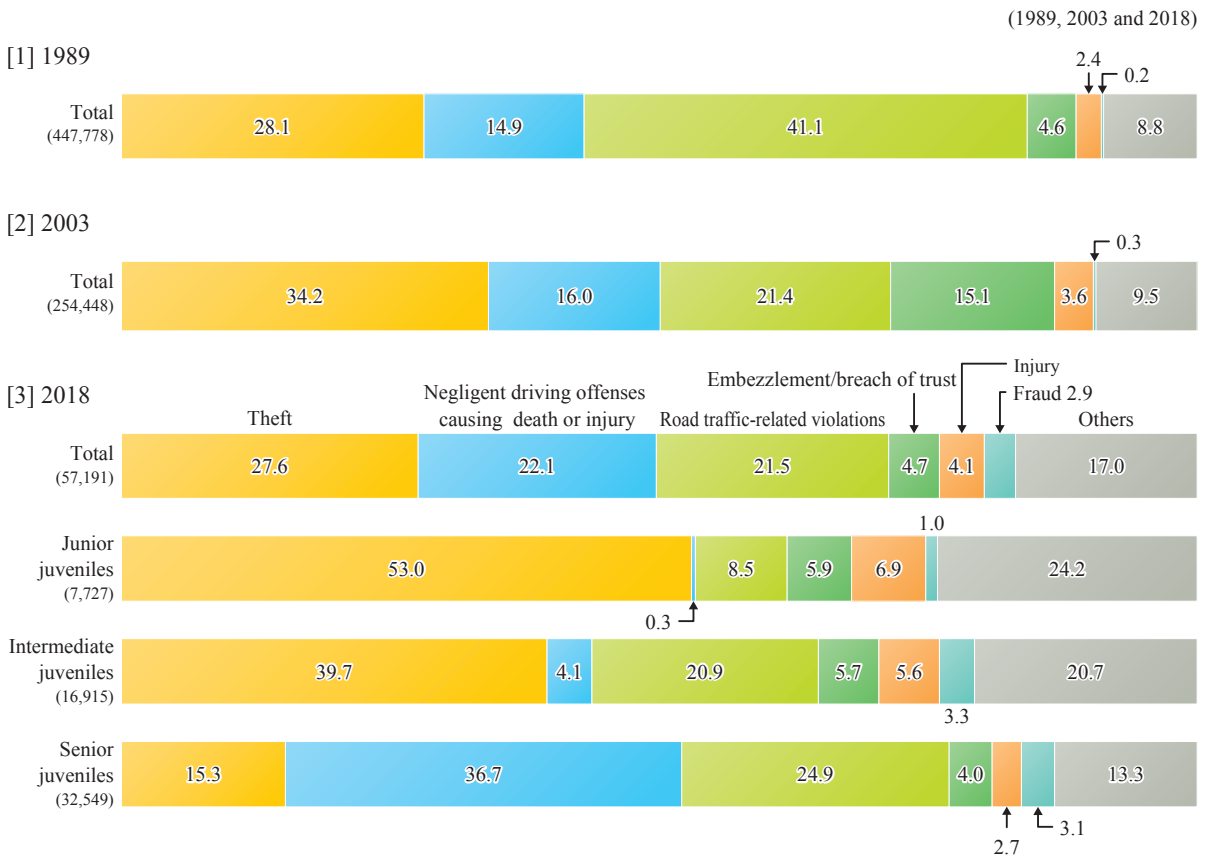
Conversely, a juvenile in a juvenile training school may be released on parole before the completion of his/her period of commitment based on the decision made by the Regional Parole Board. If released on parole, the juvenile is placed under parole supervision after his/her release until his/her period of commitment is complete or until his/her discharge is granted by the Board.

Section 2 Prosecution/Courts

1 Investigation by public prosecutors (before referral to family courts)

Fig. 3-2-2-1 shows the composition by type of offense committed by juvenile offenders newly received by public prosecutors in 1989, 2003 and 2018 and the composition by age group of the offenders in 2018.

Fig. 3-2-2-1 Juvenile offenders received by public prosecutors: composition by type of offense (by age group)



- Notes: 1. The figures are based on the age at the time of reception.
 2. "Embezzlement" includes embezzlement of lost property.
 3. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of persons.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution

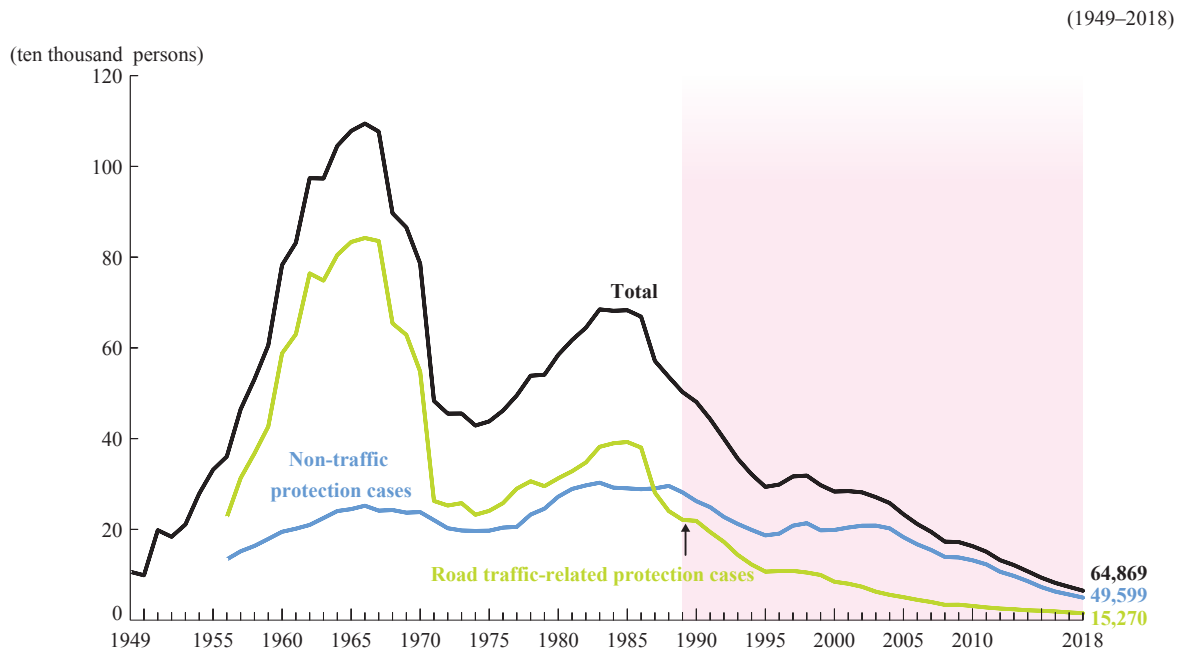
Public prosecutors may offer an opinion on the disposition they consider most appropriate when they refer a juvenile case to a family court.

Part
3

2 Family courts

Fig. 3-2-2-2 shows the trend in the number of juveniles received by family courts for juvenile protection cases since 1949.

Fig. 3-2-2-2 Juvenile protection cases: juveniles received by family courts



Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Section 3 Juvenile Classification Homes

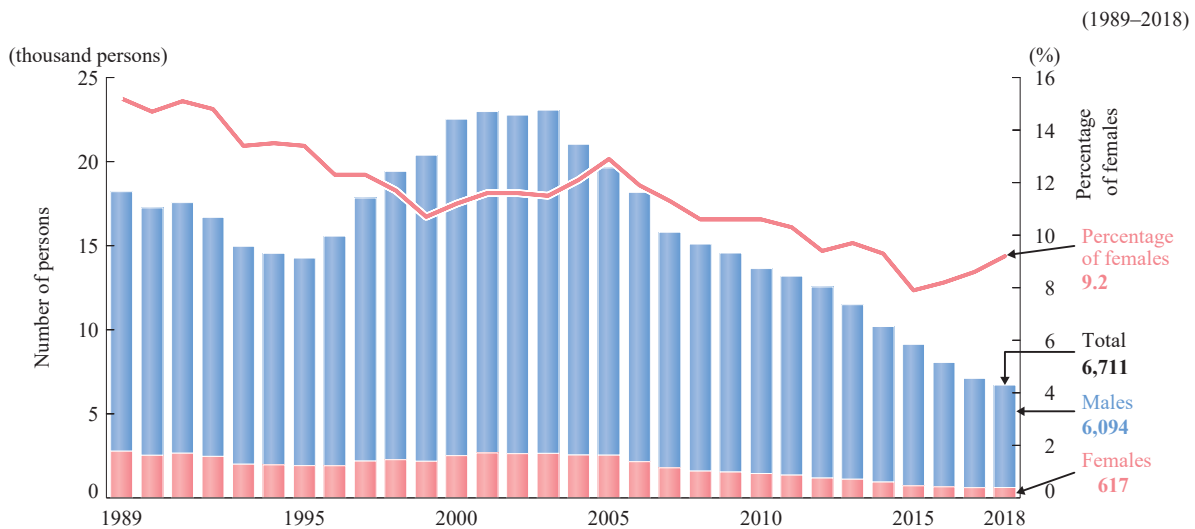
1 Overview of juvenile classification homes

The **Juvenile Classification Home Act** (Act No. 59 of 2014) stipulates that juvenile classification homes have the following duties: [1] to conduct an assessment of juveniles based on professional knowledge and skills, [2] to conduct observation and protection of juveniles committed to the homes based on their characteristics in consideration of their sound development, and [3] to provide advice and support for juveniles and relevant organizations within the local community in order to prevent crime and delinquency.

2 Juveniles newly committed to juvenile classification homes

Fig. 3-2-3-1 shows the trend in the number of juveniles newly committed to juvenile classification homes (the commitment may be as a measure for observation and protection of juveniles, a measure in place of detention, or other reasons) by gender and the percentage of females.

Fig. 3-2-3-1 Juveniles newly committed to juvenile classification homes (male/female) and percentage of females



Note: "Juveniles newly committed to juvenile classification homes" excludes juveniles who were returned after escaping, transferred from another institution or provisionally committed.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Correction

Part
3

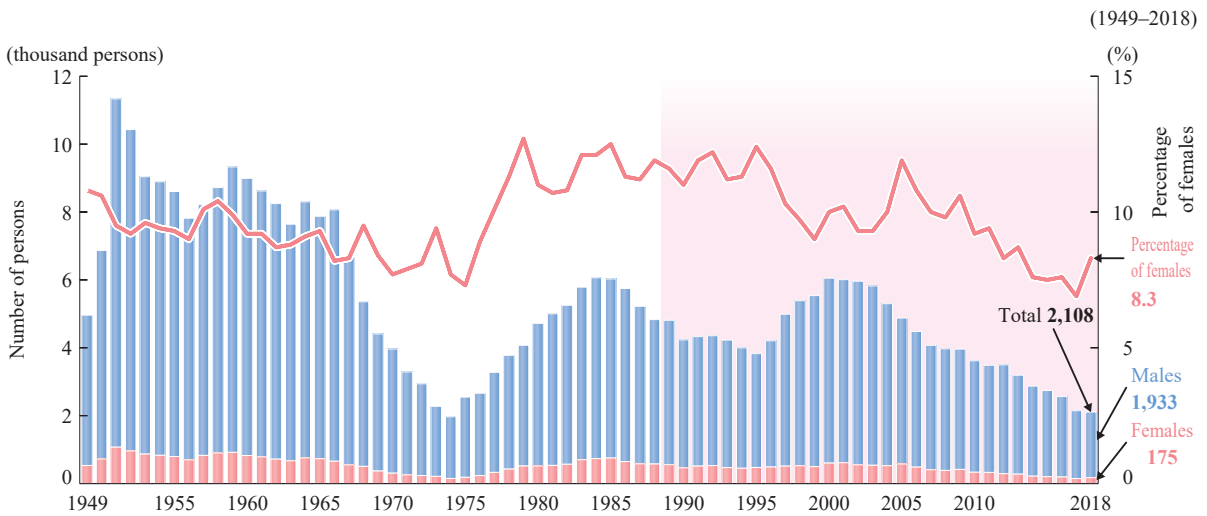
Section 4 Juvenile Training Schools

1 Juveniles newly committed to juvenile training schools

(1) Number of juveniles newly committed to juvenile training schools

Fig. 3-2-4-1 shows the trend in the number of juveniles newly committed to juvenile training schools by gender and the percentage of females since 1949.

Fig. 3-2-4-1 Juveniles newly committed to juvenile training schools (male/female) and percentage of females



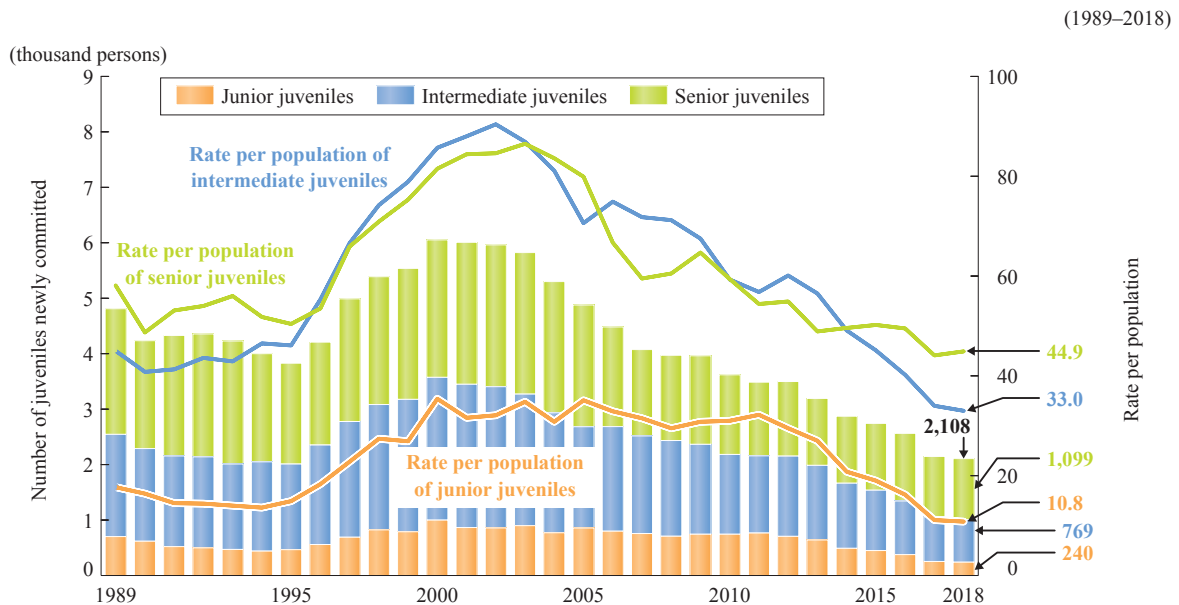
Source: Statistics on Juvenile Correction and Rehabilitation
 Annual Report of Statistics on Juvenile Correction
 Annual Report of Statistics on Correction

(2) Characteristics of juveniles newly committed to juvenile training schools

A. Age

Fig. 3-2-4-2 shows the number and rate per population of juveniles newly committed to juvenile training schools by age group.

Fig. 3-2-4-2 Juveniles newly committed to juvenile training schools: number and rate per population (by age group)



- Notes: 1. The figures are based on the age at the time of commitment. “Junior juveniles” includes those younger than 14 years old and “senior juveniles” includes those who had turned 20 years old at the time of commitment.
2. “Rate per population” indicates the number of juveniles newly committed to juvenile training schools per 100,000 juveniles in the respective age groups.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Correction
The Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (population data)

B. Types of delinquency

Fig. 3-2-4-3 shows the composition by type of delinquency committed by juveniles newly committed to juvenile training schools, by gender in 1989, 2003 and 2018, and also by age group in 2018.

Fig. 3-2-4-3 Juveniles newly committed to juvenile training schools: composition by type of delinquency (by age group, by male/female)

(1989, 2003 and 2018)



Notes: 1. The figures are based on the age at the time of commitment. "Junior juveniles" includes those younger than 14 years old and "senior juveniles" includes those who had turned 20 years old at the time of commitment.

2. The figures in parentheses indicate the actual numbers of juveniles.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Correction

2 Treatment provided in juvenile training schools

(1) Classes of juvenile training schools and correctional education curriculum

Juvenile training schools fall under the following four classes and each juvenile training school accommodates, according to the designated class, the following persons categorized based on age, level of criminal tendency, mental and/or physical condition, etc.:

- (i) Class 1 Persons who are subject to the execution of protective measures and do not have a serious physical or mental disorder and are about 12 years of age or older but younger than 23 years of age (excluding those categorized as (ii));
- (ii) Class 2 Persons who are subject to the execution of protective measures and whose criminal tendency is more serious, who do not have a serious physical or mental disorder and who are about 16 years of age or older but younger than 23 years of age;
- (iii) Class 3 Persons who are subject to the execution of protective measures and have a serious physical or mental disorder and are about 12 years of age or older but younger than 26 years of age; and
- (iv) Class 4 Persons who are subject to the execution of their sentence at juvenile training schools.

Correctional education curriculum is designated for each juvenile training school to conduct correctional education in a systematic and organizational manner. Correctional education curriculum refers to focused contents and standard periods of correctional education provided for inmates, which is determined according to the types of inmates who fall under certain common characteristics in light of the age, condition of mental and physical disorder and degree of criminal tendencies of inmates, necessary ability for adapting themselves to living in society and other circumstances.

(2) Correctional education

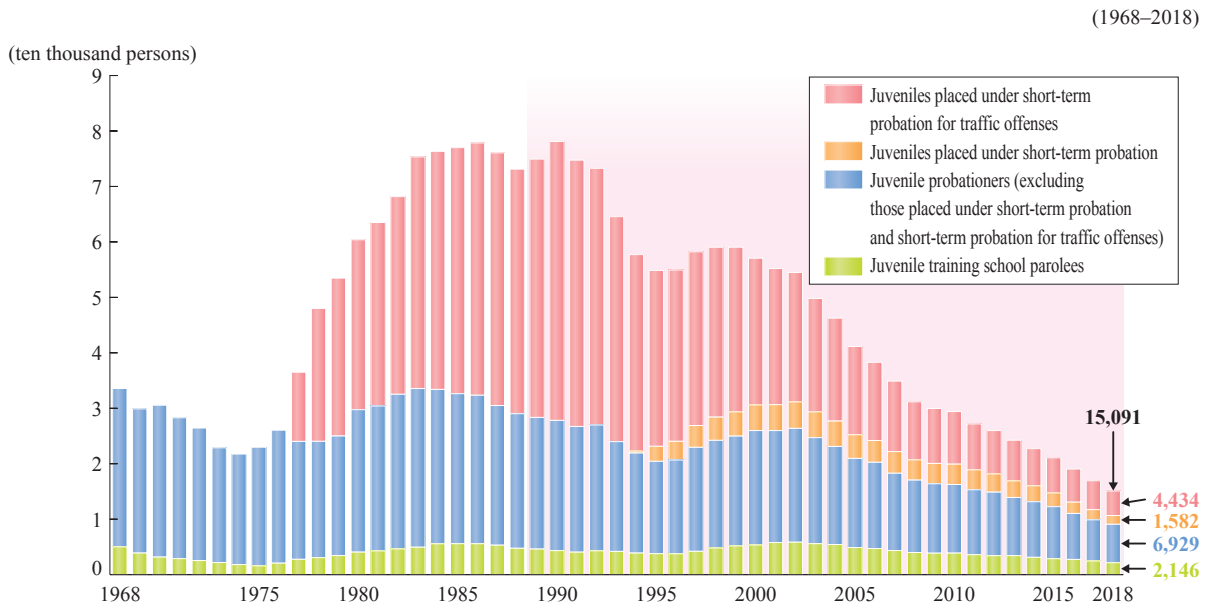
The centerpiece of treatment in juvenile training schools is correctional education. Inmates are provided with five fields of guidance: lifestyle guidance, vocational guidance, guidance in school courses, physical guidance and special activities guidance.

Section 5 Probation/Parole Supervision for Juveniles

1 Juvenile probationers and juvenile training school parolees

Fig. 3-2-5-1 shows the trend in the number of juvenile probationers and juvenile training school parolees newly placed under probation/parole supervision since 1968.

Fig. 3-2-5-1 Juveniles newly placed under probation/parole supervision



Note: The figures for “short-term probation for traffic offenses” and “short-term probation” have been counted since 1977 and 1994, respectively, with the commencement of each measure.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Rehabilitation



2 Treatment for juvenile probationers and juvenile training school parolees

Table 3-2-5-2 shows the number of juvenile probationers and juvenile training school parolees by major treatment category as of the end of 1990, 2003 and 2018.

Table 3-2-5-2 Juvenile probationers/juvenile training school parolees, by treatment category

(1990, 2003 and 2018)

[1] 1990

Category	Abusers of paint-thinner, etc.	Stimulants offenders	Gang-related offenders	Motorcycle gangs	Sexual offenders	Mental disorders, etc.	Junior high school students	School violence offenders	Unemployed offenders	Family violence offenders
Juvenile probationers	9,038 (26.9)	566 (1.7)	480 (1.4)	3,156 (9.4)	394 (1.2)	103 (0.3)	708 (2.1)	217 (0.6)	1,979 (5.9)	126 (0.4)
Juvenile training school parolees	2,243 (40.3)	268 (4.8)	259 (4.6)	723 (13.0)	218 (3.9)	65 (1.2)	43 (0.8)	26 (0.5)	376 (6.7)	48 (0.9)

[2] 2003

Category	Abusers of paint-thinner, etc.	Stimulants offenders	Problematic drinkers	Gang-related offenders	Motorcycle gangs	Sexual offenders, etc.	Mental disorders, etc.	Junior high school students	School violence offenders	Unemployed offenders	Family violence offenders	Dependence on gambling, etc.
Juvenile probationers	1,850 (7.3)	309 (1.2)	163 (0.6)	74 (0.3)	3,169 (12.5)	358 (1.4)	164 (0.6)	1,159 (4.6)	161 (0.6)	1,340 (5.3)	159 (0.6)	34 (0.1)
Juvenile training school parolees	1,130 (15.2)	393 (5.3)	27 (0.4)	107 (1.4)	2,061 (27.7)	278 (3.7)	176 (2.4)	54 (0.7)	28 (0.4)	569 (7.6)	83 (1.1)	33 (0.4)

[3] 2018

Category	Abusers of paint-thinner, etc.	Stimulants offenders	Problematic drinkers	Gang-related offenders	Motorcycle gangs	Sexual offenders, etc.	Mental disorders, etc.	Junior high school students	School violence offenders	Unemployed offenders	Family violence offenders	Dependence on gambling, etc.
Juvenile probationers	14 (0.2)	30 (0.3)	289 (3.1)	15 (0.2)	368 (4.0)	706 (7.6)	598 (6.5)	346 (3.7)	77 (0.8)	951 (10.3)	151 (1.6)	43 (0.5)
Juvenile training school parolees	7 (0.3)	70 (2.6)	112 (4.1)	12 (0.4)	243 (8.9)	287 (10.5)	412 (15.1)	24 (0.9)	32 (1.2)	730 (26.7)	79 (2.9)	80 (2.9)

Notes: 1. The figures are based on the number of juveniles placed under each treatment category as of December 31 of the respective years.

2. Juveniles may be assigned to multiple categories.

3. The figures in parentheses indicate the percentages of juveniles in the respective treatment categories among the total numbers of juvenile probationers (excluding those placed on short-term probation for traffic offenses or short-term probation) or juvenile training school parolees (including probationers/parolees yet to be categorized), as of December 31 of the respective years.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Rehabilitation
The Rehabilitation Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Chapter 3 Criminal Procedure for Juveniles

A public prosecutor must, in principle, institute prosecution of a case referred to the public prosecutor by a family court if the prosecutor considers that there is sufficient suspicion to institute prosecution.

The criminal procedure for prosecuted juveniles is basically the same as that for adults. A court, however, shall, by a ruling, transfer a case to a family court if it is found appropriate to subject the juvenile defendant to protective measures as a result of the examination of the facts.

If a juvenile is to be punished with imprisonment with or without work for a definite term, the juvenile must be given a sentence within the minimum and maximum imprisonment terms determined within the limit of the sentence to be imposed (indeterminate sentence; the minimum and maximum terms cannot exceed 10 and 15 years, respectively) unless the execution of the sentence is suspended.

If a person who is under 18 at the time of the commission of an offense is to be punished with the death penalty, life imprisonment shall be imposed. If a person who is under 18 at the time of the commission of an offense is to be punished with life imprisonment, imprisonment with or without work for a definite term may be imposed. In this case, the term of imprisonment imposed shall be neither less than 10 years nor more than 20 years.

Column 5 Improvement of Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents

Two Acts that provide basic rules for the treatment of juvenile delinquents were enacted in 2014.

The Juvenile Training School Act (Act No. 58 of 2014) stipulates that juvenile training schools shall provide inmates with appropriate correctional education and other treatment that contribute to their sound development according to their individual characteristics.

The Juvenile Classification Home Act stipulates that juvenile classification homes shall make assessments based on professional knowledge and skills, provide inmates with appropriate treatment according to their situation, and provide advice and support for juveniles and relevant organizations within the local community in order to prevent crime and delinquency.

Part
3

PART 4
Specific Types of Offenses / Offenders

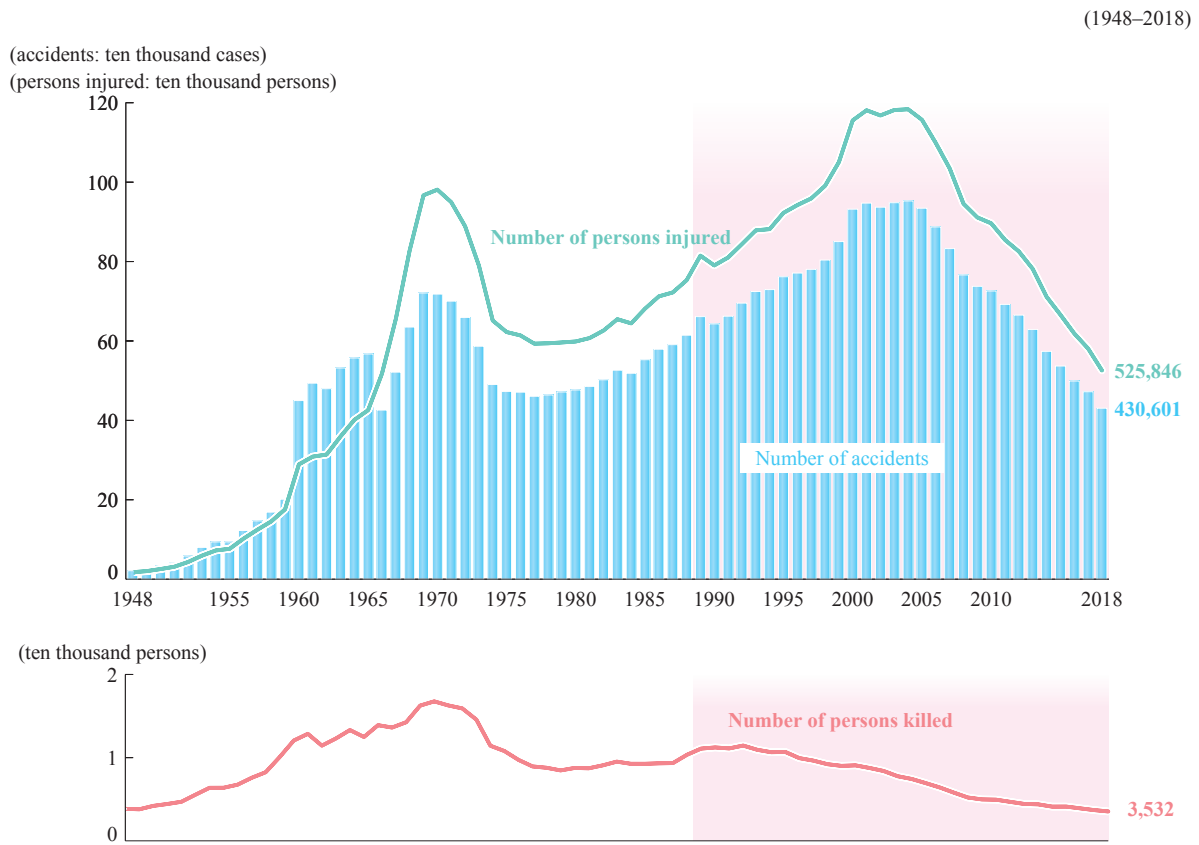
Part
4

Chapter 1 Traffic Offenses

Section 1 Occurrence of Traffic Accidents

Fig. 4-1-1-1 shows the trend in traffic accidents and persons killed or injured in those accidents since 1948.

Fig. 4-1-1-1 Traffic accidents: accidents occurred and persons killed/injured



- Notes: 1. “Number of accidents” refers to the traffic accidents that occurred on the “road” as defined in the Road Traffic Act, and the figures since 1966 are limited to fatal/injurious accidents.
 2. The figures for “number of accidents” and “number of persons injured” before 1959 do not include accidents that resulted either in an injury requiring a week or less for recovery, or property damage of 20,000 yen or less.
 3. “Number of persons killed” accounts for those who died within 24 hours after the accident.

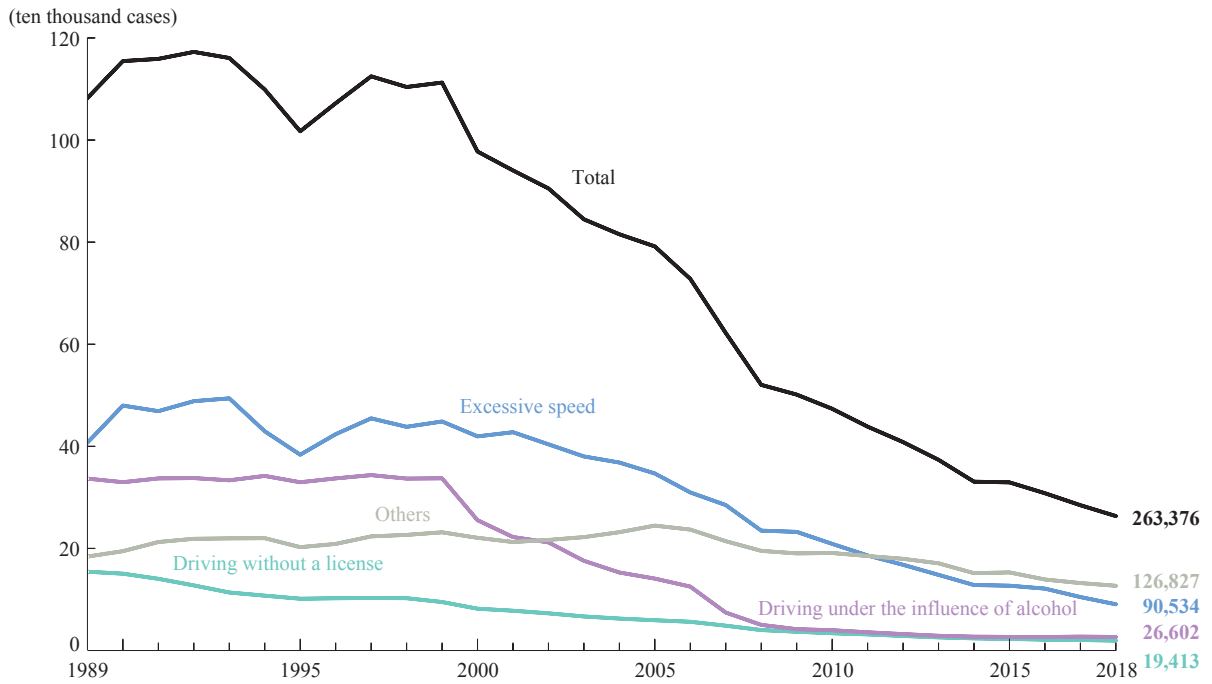
Source: The Traffic Bureau, National Police Agency

Section 2 Road Traffic-related Violations

Fig. 4-1-2-1 shows the trend in cases referred to public prosecutors for road traffic-related violations.

Fig. 4-1-2-1 Road traffic-related violations: referred cases

(1989–2018)



Note: "Others" includes violations by light vehicles.
Source: The Traffic Bureau, National Police Agency

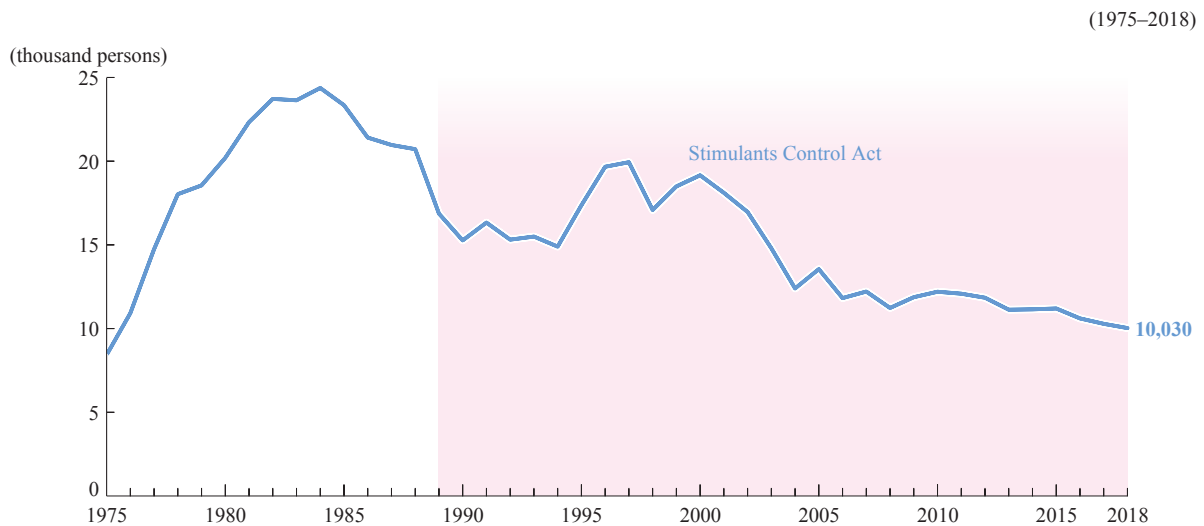
Chapter 2 Drug Offenses

Section 1 Trends in Offenses

1 Stimulants Control Act violations

Fig. 4-2-1-1 shows the trend in the number of persons cleared for violations of the **Stimulants Control Act** (Act No. 252 of 1951) (including violations of the Act Concerning Special Provisions for the Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act, etc. and Other Matters for the Prevention of Activities Encouraging Illicit Conducts and Other Activities Involving Controlled Substances through International Cooperation (Act No. 94 of 1991; hereinafter referred to as “Act on Special Provisions for Narcotics”) concerning stimulants); hereinafter the same applies in this Section) since 1975.

Fig. 4-2-1-1 Violations of Stimulants Control Act: persons cleared



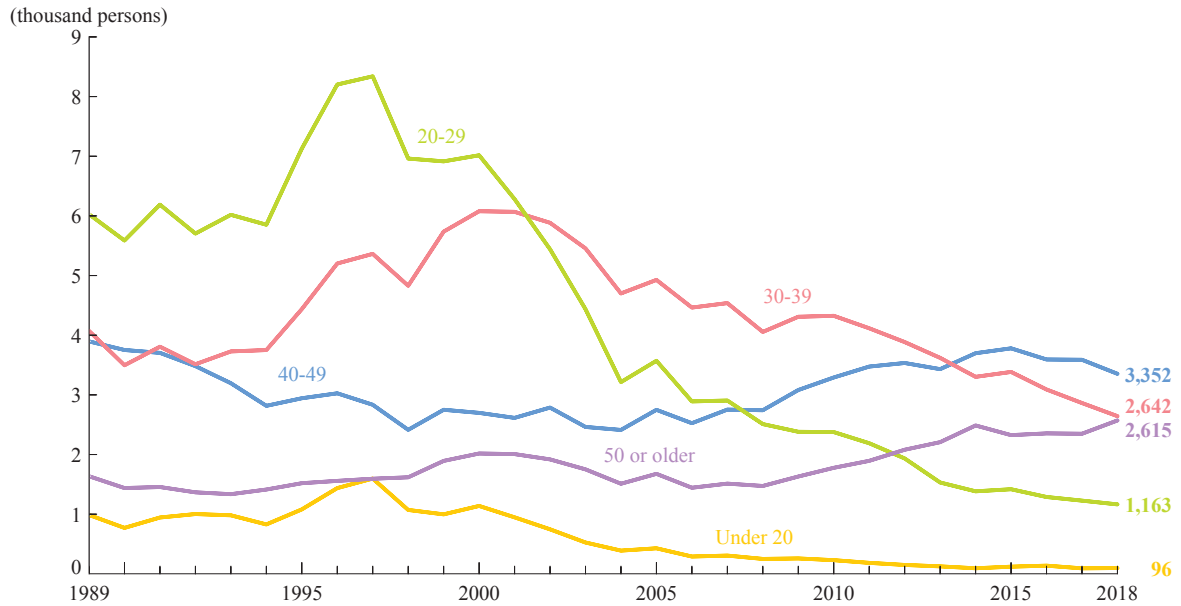
Notes: 1. The figures include persons cleared for violations of the Act on Special Provisions for Narcotics concerning stimulants.
2. The figures include persons cleared by officials of law enforcement agencies other than the police.

Source: The Pharmaceutical Safety and Environmental Health Bureau, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (for data from 2016)
The Cabinet Office (for data from 2008 up to 2015)
The Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (for data up to 2007)
The Criminal Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency (for data up to 2007)
The Guard and Rescue Department, Japan Coast Guard (for data up to 2007)

Fig. 4-2-1-2 shows the number of persons cleared (limited to those cleared by the police) for violations of the Stimulants Control Act by age group.

Fig. 4-2-1-2 Violations of Stimulants Control Act: persons cleared, by age group

(1989–2018)



Notes: 1. The figures are based on the age at the time of the offense.

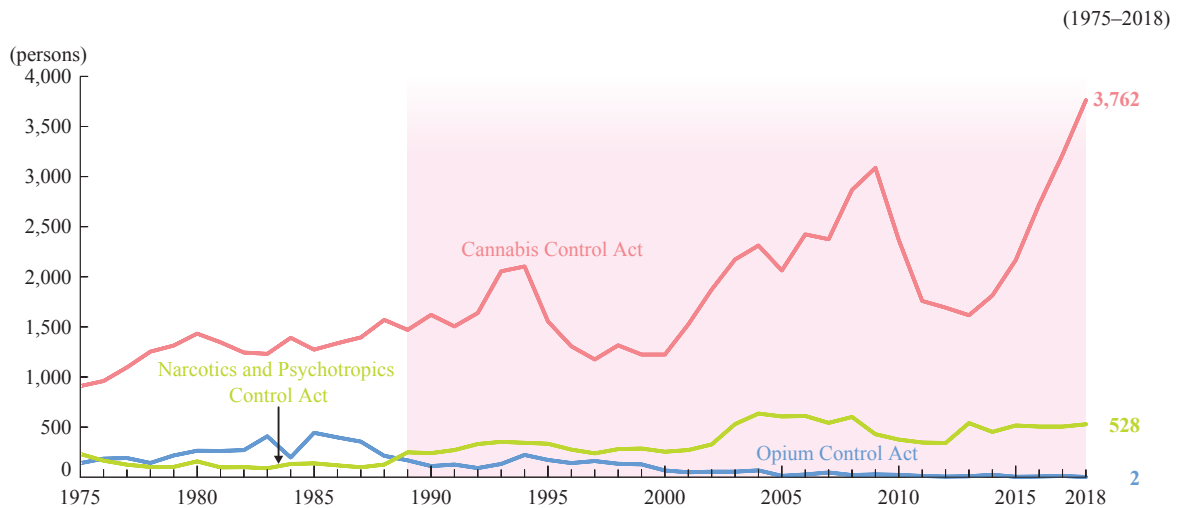
2. The figures include persons cleared for violations of the Act on Special Provisions for Narcotics concerning stimulants and do not include persons cleared by officials of law enforcement agencies other than the police.

Source: The Criminal Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency

2 Cannabis and other drug-related offenses

Fig. 4-2-1-3 shows the trend in the number of persons cleared for violations of the **Cannabis Control Act** (Act No. 124 of 1948), **Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act** (Act No. 14 of 1953), and **Opium Control Act** (Act No. 71 of 1954) (including violations of the Act on Special Provisions for Narcotics pertaining to cannabis, narcotics and psychotropics, and opium respectively).

Fig. 4-2-1-3 Violations of Cannabis Control Act and other drug control laws: persons cleared



Notes: 1. The figures include persons cleared for violations of the Act on Special Provisions for Narcotics pertaining to cannabis, narcotic and psychotropic drugs, and opium.

2. The figures include persons cleared by officials of law enforcement agencies other than the police.

Source: The Pharmaceutical Safety and Environmental Health Bureau, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (for data from 2016)

The Cabinet Office (for data from 2008 up to 2015)

The Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (for data up to 2007)

The Criminal Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency (for data up to 2007)

The Guard and Rescue Department, Japan Coast Guard (for data up to 2007)

3 Offenses related to new psychoactive substances

Table 4-2-1-4 shows the trend in the number of persons cleared for offenses related to **New Psychoactive Substances** (substances produced to have a chemical structure and pharmacological effects similar to controlled substances (stimulants, cannabis, narcotics and psychotropics, opium and opium poppies) or designated substances (designation under Article 2, Paragraph (15) of the Act on Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products Including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices (Act No. 145 of 1960)); they include substances falsely presented as not containing controlled/designated substances), by type of law and regulation.

Table 4-2-1-4 New psychoactive substances: persons cleared, by type of regulation

(2009–2018)

Applied regulations	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	11	10	6	112	176	840	1,196	920	651	396
Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Act (Pharmaceutical Affairs Act)	9	9	6	57	37	492	960	758	578	346
Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act	-	1	-	26	89	98	148	126	56	48
Traffic offenses	-	-	-	19	40	160	36	7	1	1
Others	2	-	-	10	10	90	52	29	16	1

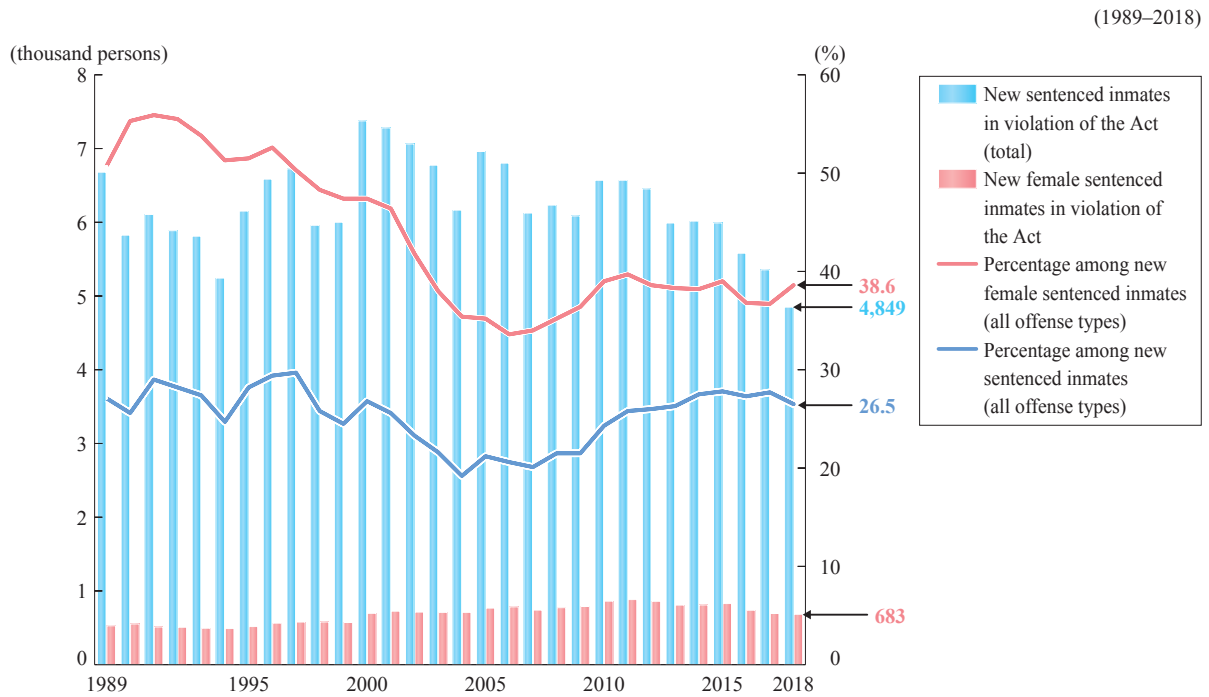
- Notes: 1. This table is based on data in and after 2009 for which statistical materials are available.
 2. The figures do not include persons cleared by officials of law enforcement agencies other than the police.
 3. Persons cleared for more than one offense are counted only for the most severe offense.
 4. “New psychoactive substances (NPS)” refers to substances produced to have a chemical structure and pharmacological effects similar to controlled substances (stimulants, cannabis, narcotics/psychotropics, opium and opium poppies) or designated substances (designation under Article 2, paragraph (15) of the Act on Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products Including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices (Act No. 145 of 1960; hereinafter referred to as “Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Act”). It includes substances falsely presented as not containing controlled/designated substances.
 5. “Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Act” accounts for the offenses only if designated substances are detected from the NPS relevant to the offense.
 6. “Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act” accounts for the offenses only if narcotics are detected from the NPS relevant to the offense.
 7. “Traffic offenses” refers to offenses of dangerous driving causing death or injury, offenses that cause death or injury through negligence in vehicle driving, negligent driving offenses causing death or injury, violations of the Road Traffic Act, etc.
 8. “Others” refers to violations of the Stimulants Control Act, abandonment by a person responsible for protection causing death related to NPS, prefectural ordinances on drug abuse prevention and from 2014, violations of regulations other than those on designated substances in the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Act.
 9. “Traffic offenses” and “Others” include cases related to substance that had yet to be designated at the time of the offense but was designated after the clearance of the offense.

Source: The Criminal Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency

Section 2 Treatment of Drug Offenders

Fig. 4-2-2-1 shows the trend in the number of new sentenced inmates for violations of the Stimulants Control Act.

Fig. 4-2-2-1 Violations of Stimulants Control Act: new sentenced inmates



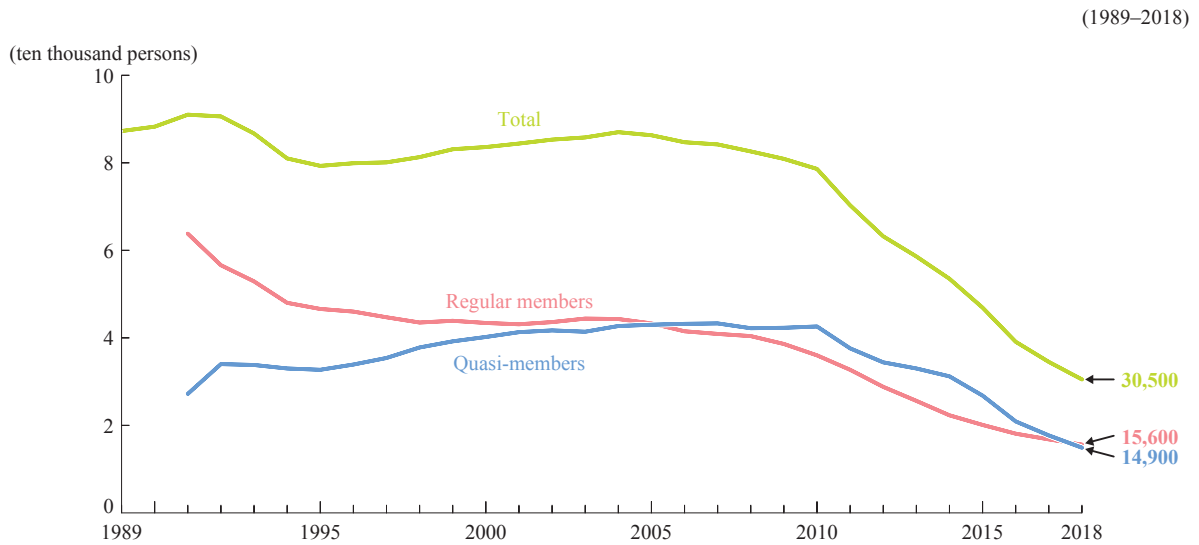
Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Correction

Chapter 3 Organized Crime

Section 1 Trends in Organized Crime Groups

Fig. 4-3-1-1 shows the trend in the number of members or quasi-members of organized crime groups identified as *Boryokudan*.

Fig. 4-3-1-1 Members/quasi-members of *Boryokudan*



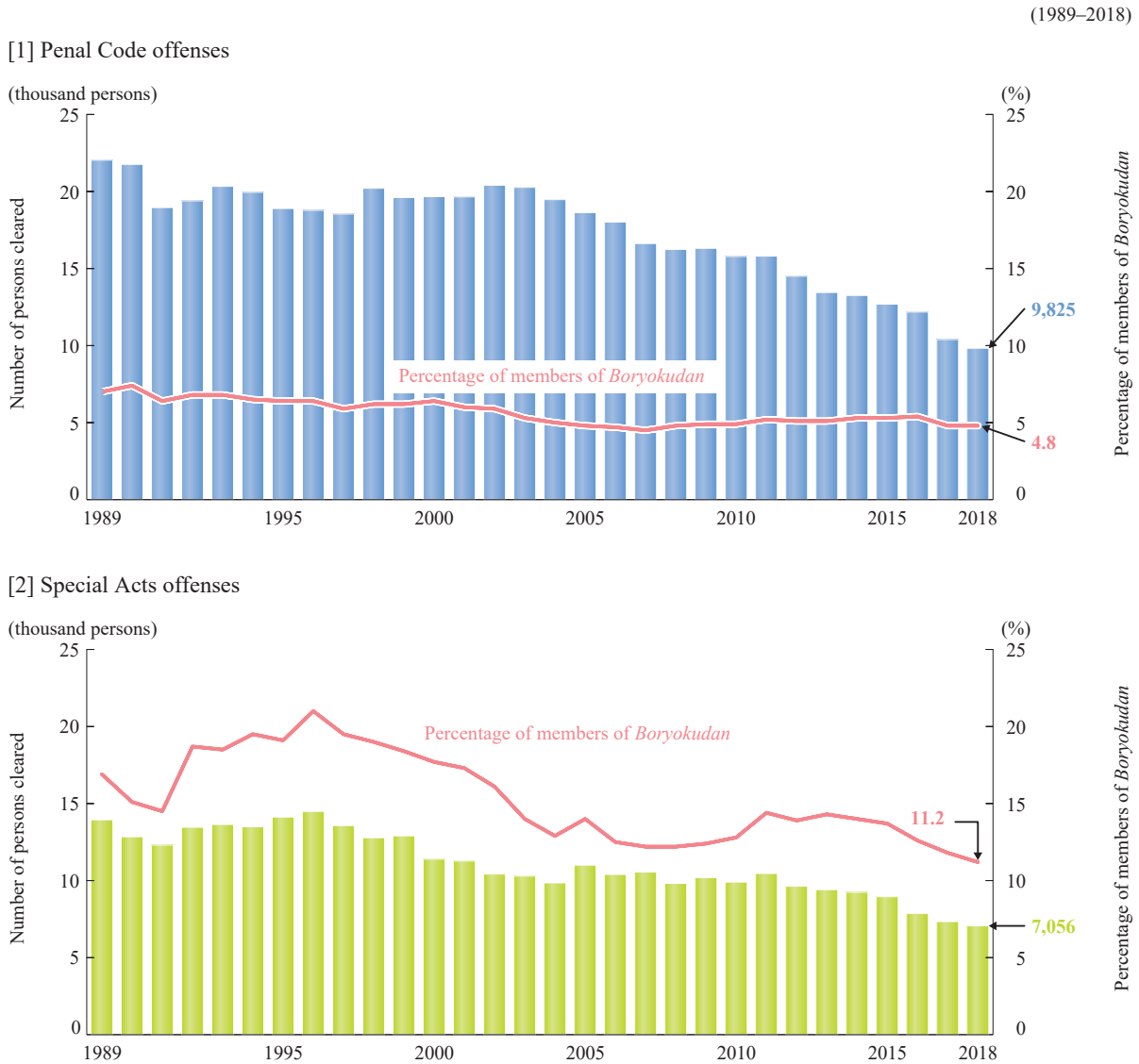
- Notes: 1. "Total" may not be the exact sum of "regular members" and "quasi-members" because the figures are rough estimates of year-end members.
2. "Quasi-members" refers to persons who are associated with *Boryokudan* and may commit illegal and/or violent acts backed by the power of the group, or those who cooperate with or are involved in the maintenance/management of the group by providing funding.
3. "Regular members" and "quasi-members" are based on data in and after 1991 for which statistical materials are available.

Source: The Criminal Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency

Section 2 Trends in Offenses

Fig. 4-3-2-1 shows the trend in the number of *Boryokudan* members, etc. cleared for Penal Code offenses and Special Acts offenses (excluding violations of traffic-related Acts).

Fig. 4-3-2-1 Members of *Boryokudan* cleared (Penal Code offenses/Special Acts offenses)



- Notes: 1. The number of *Boryokudan* members cleared for Special Acts offenses excludes violations of traffic-related Acts.
 2. “Members of *Boryokudan*” refers to members or quasi-members of *Boryokudan* and others around them.
 3. “Percentage of members of *Boryokudan*” refers to the percentage of members of *Boryokudan* among the total number of persons cleared. For calculating the percentage in [2] up to 1995, the total number of persons cleared for Special Acts offenses excluding violations of four traffic-related Acts is used. For calculating the percentage since 1996, the total number of persons cleared for Special Acts offenses excluding violations of traffic-related Acts is used.

Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency

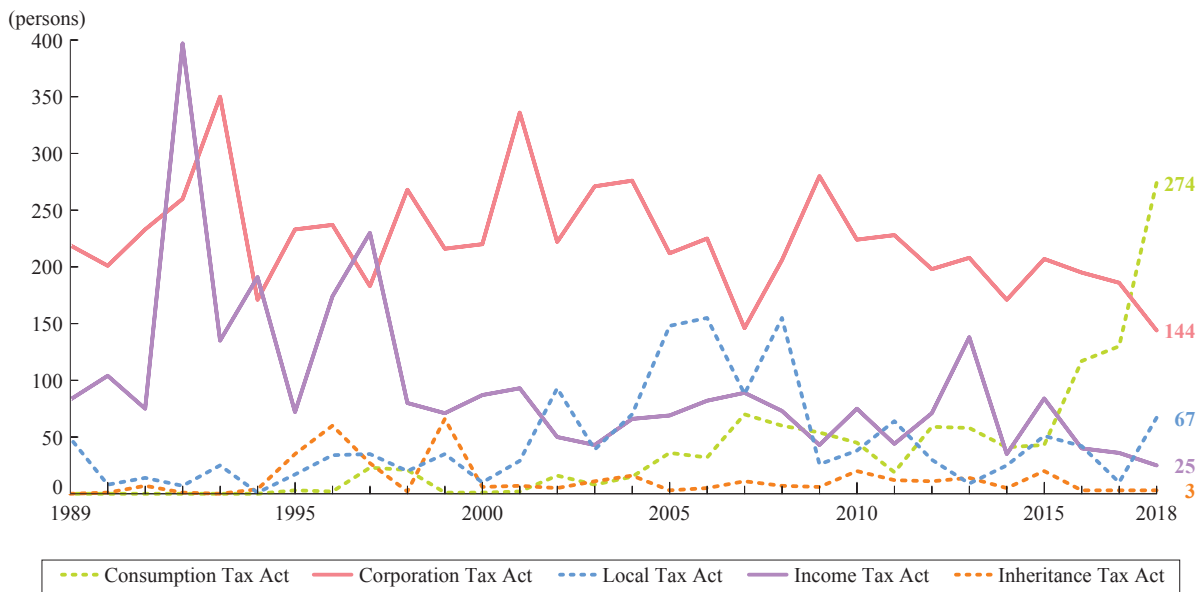
Chapter 4 Financial and Economic Offenses

Section 1 Tax-related Offenses

Fig. 4-4-1-1 shows the trends in the number of persons received by public prosecutors for violations of the **Income Tax Act** (Act No. 33 of 1965), the **Corporation Tax Act** (Act No. 34 of 1965), the **Inheritance Tax Act** (Act No. 73 of 1950), the **Consumption Tax Act** (Act No. 108 of 1988), and the **Local Tax Act** (Act No. 226 of 1950).

Fig. 4-4-1-1 Tax violations: persons received by public prosecutors

(1989–2018)

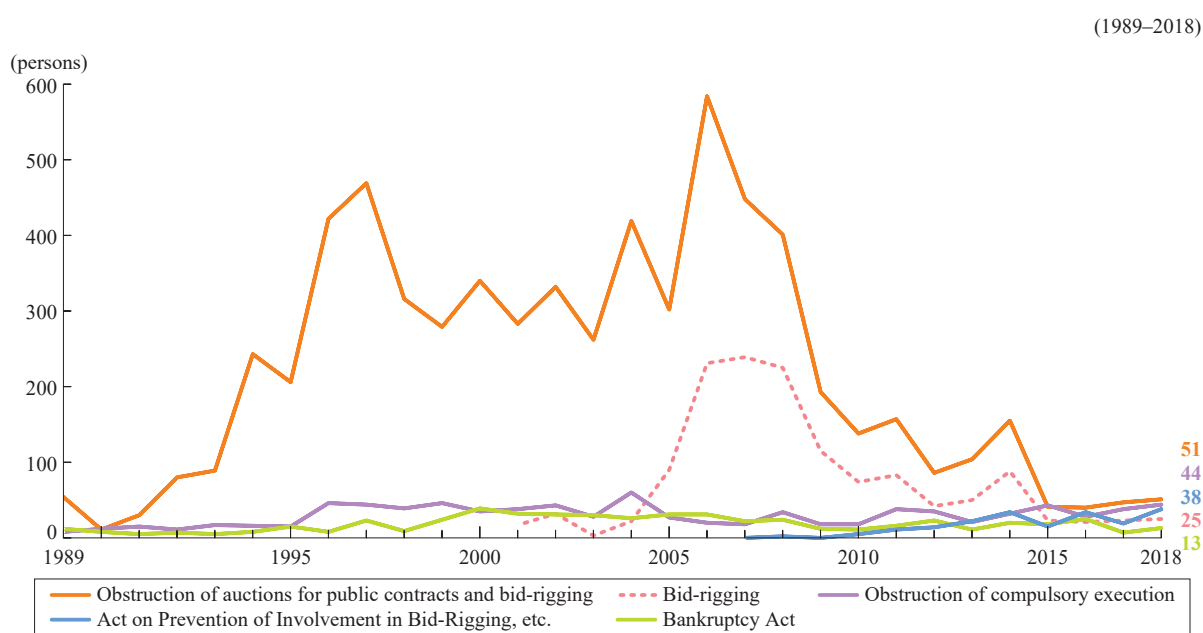


Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution

Section 2 Economic Offenses

Fig. 4-4-2-1 shows the trend in the number of persons received by public prosecutors for **obstruction of compulsory execution** (offenses stipulated in Articles 96-2, 96-3 and 96-4 of the Penal Code including the offense stipulated in Article 96-2 of the Penal Code prior to its amendment by Act No. 74 of 2011), **obstruction of auctions for public contracts, bid-rigging** and violations of the **Bankruptcy Act** (Act No. 75 of 2004) (including Act No.71 of 1922 prior to its abolition under Act No. 75 of 2004) and Act on Elimination and Prevention of Involvement in Bid Rigging, etc. and Punishments for Acts by Employees that Harm Fairness of Bidding, etc. (Act No. 110 of 2006; hereinafter referred to as “Act on Elimination of Bid-rigging”).

Fig. 4-4-2-1 Obstruction of compulsory execution, etc.: persons received by public prosecutors



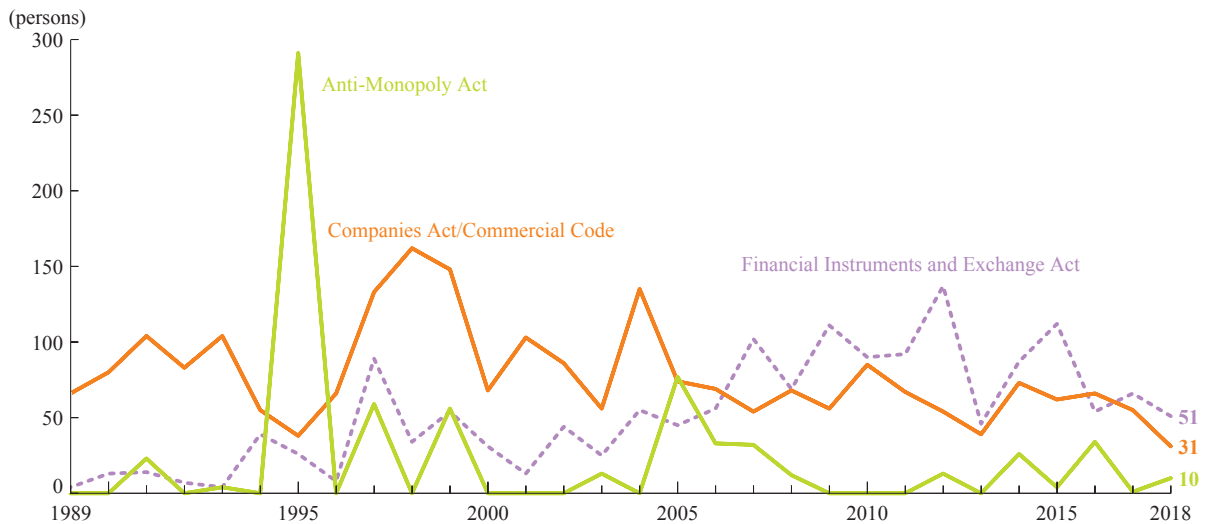
- Notes: 1. “Obstruction of auctions for public contracts” refers to the offenses stipulated in Article 96-6, paragraph (1) of the Penal Code, and includes the offenses stipulated in Article 96-3, paragraph (1) prior to amendment of the Code by Act No. 74 of 2011.
2. “Bid-rigging” is also included in “obstruction of auctions for public contracts and bid-rigging” and is based on data in and after 2001 for which statistical materials are available.
3. “Obstruction of compulsory execution” refers to the offenses stipulated in Articles 96-2, 96-3 and 96-4 of the Penal Code, and includes the offenses stipulated in Article 96-2 prior to amendment of the Code by Act No. 74 of 2011.
4. “Bankruptcy Act” (Act No. 75 of 2004) includes violation of the previous Bankruptcy Act (Act No. 71 of 1922) before its abolition by Act No. 75 of 2004.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution

Fig. 4-4-2-2 shows the trend in the number of persons received by public prosecutors for violations of the **Companies Act** (Act No. 86 of 2005)/**Commercial Code** (Act No. 48 of 1899, prior to its amendment by Act No. 87 of 2005), the **Act on Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade** (Act No. 54 of 1947; hereinafter referred to as the “**Anti-Monopoly Act**”), and the **Financial Instruments and Exchange Act** (Act No. 25 of 1948; the Act was titled “**Securities and Exchange Act**” prior to its amendment on September 30, 2007).

Fig. 4-4-2-2 Violations of Companies Act/Commercial Code, etc.: persons received by public prosecutors

(1989–2018)

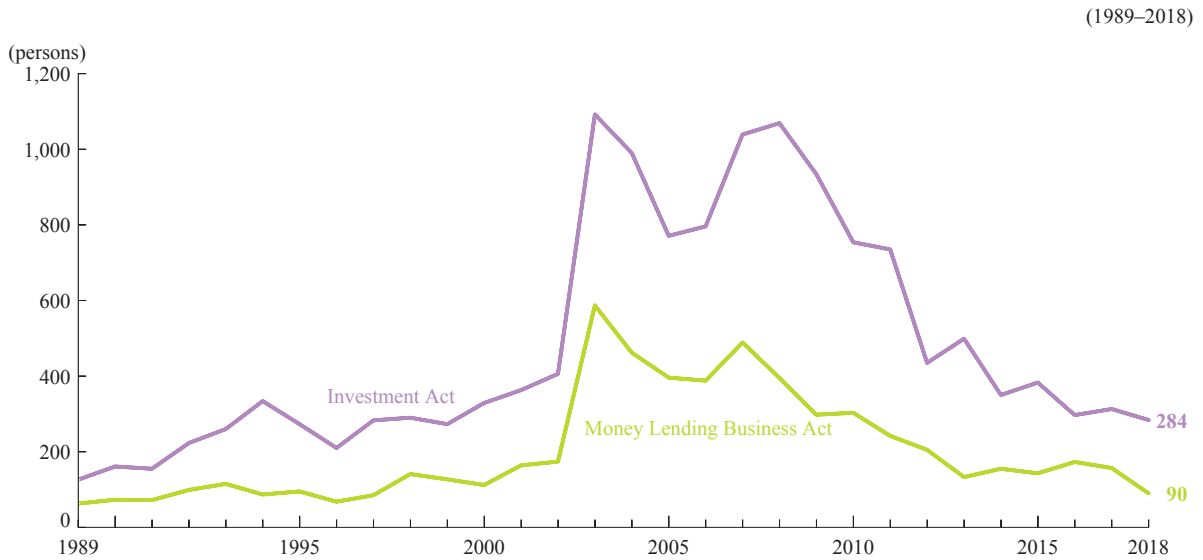


Note: “Companies Act/Commercial Code” refers to violations of the Companies Act (Act No. 86 of 2005) and the Commercial Code (Act No. 48 of 1899) prior to its amendment by Act No. 87 of 2005.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution

Fig. 4-4-2-3 shows the trend in the number of persons received by public prosecutors for violations of the Act Regulating the Receipt of Contributions, the Receipt of Deposits, and Interest Rates (Act No. 195 of 1954; hereinafter referred to as “**Investment Act**”) and the **Money Lending Business Act** (Act No. 32 of 1983; the Act was titled “Loan Business Control Act” prior to its amendment on December 19, 2007).

Fig. 4-4-2-3 Violations of Investment Act, etc.: persons received by public prosecutors

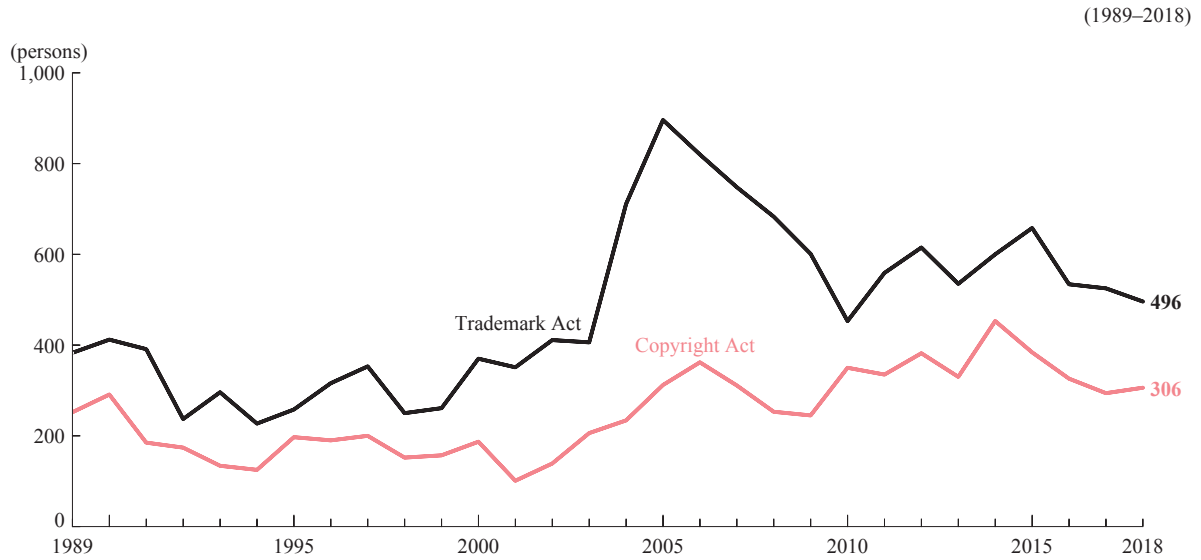


Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution

Section 3 Intellectual Property-related Offenses

Fig. 4-4-3-1 shows the trend in the number of persons received by public prosecutors for violations of the Trademark Act (Act No. 127 of 1959) and the Copyright Act (Act No. 48 of 1970).

Fig. 4-4-3-1 Violations of Trademark Act and Copyright Act: persons received by public prosecutors



Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution

Chapter 5 Cybercrime

Table 4-5-1 shows the trend in the number of cleared cases for offenses involving computers or electromagnetic records (unauthorized creation or damaging of electromagnetic records, obstruction of business by damaging a computer, computer fraud, and creation of unauthorized commands for electromagnetic records, etc.), offenses related to electromagnetic records of payment cards (offense stipulated in Chapter XVIII-2, Part II of the Penal Code), and violation of the **Act on Prohibition of Unauthorized Computer Access** (Act No. 128 of 1999; hereinafter referred to as “Unauthorized Computer Access Act”).

Table 4-5-1 Cybercrime: cleared cases

(2000–2018)

Year	Offenses involving computers or electromagnetic records	Unauthorized creation or damaging of electromagnetic records	Obstruction of business by damaging a computer	Computer fraud	Creation of unauthorized commands for electromagnetic records, etc.	Offenses related to electromagnetic records of payment cards	
						Offenses related to electromagnetic records of payment cards	Unauthorized Computer Access Act
2000	44	9	2	33	...	...	67
2001	63	11	4	48	...	...	67
2002	30	8	4	18	...	277	105
2003	55	12	9	34	...	459	145
2004	55	8	5	42	...	555	142
2005	73	17	7	49	...	502	277
2006	129	56	10	63	...	319	703
2007	113	34	5	74	...	298	1,442
2008	247	20	7	220	...	277	1,740
2009	195	22	4	169	...	259	2,534
2010	133	36	6	91	...	192	1,601
2011	105	17	6	79	3	286	248
2012	178	35	7	95	41	169	543
2013	478	56	7	388	27	95	980
2014	192	48	8	108	28	125	364
2015	240	32	6	157	45	117	373
2016	374	24	11	281	58	608	502
2017	355	39	13	228	75	579	648
2018	349	84	9	188	68	405	564

Note: “Unauthorized creation or damaging of electromagnetic records” includes cleared cases of the unauthorized creation of electromagnetic records of payment cards which are also part of the figures for “offenses related to electromagnetic records of payment cards”.

Source: The Community Safety Bureau, National Police Agency
Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency



Table 4-5-2 shows the trend in the number of cleared cases for **offenses using cyber networks** (committing fraud through the internet, violation of the Act on Regulation and Punishment of Acts Relating to Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and the Protection of Children (Act No. 52 of 1999; hereinafter referred to as “Act against Child Prostitution and Pornography”), and offenses using computer networks as vital tools).

Table 4-5-2 Offenses using cyber networks: cleared cases

(2000–2018)

Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	802	1,209	1,471	1,649	1,884	2,811	3,593	3,918	4,334	3,961	5,199	5,388	6,613	6,655	7,349	7,483	7,448	8,011	8,127
Fraud	306	485	514	521	542	1,408	1,597	1,512	1,508	1,280	1,566	899	1,357	956	1,133	951	828	1,084	972
Internet auction fraud	...	...	...	288	259	1,252	1,327	1,229	1,140	522	677	389	235	158	381	511	208	212	...
Intimidation	17	40	33	38	58	39	...	...	112	81	67	81	162	189	313	398	387	376	310
Distribution of obscene objects	154	103	109	113	121	125	192	203	177	140	218	699	929	781	840	835	819	769	793
Act against Child Prostitution and Pornography	121	245	408	371	455	456	714	743	761	923	1,193	1,327	1,520	1,616	1,741	1,881	2,002	2,225	2,057
Child prostitution	8	117	268	269	370	320	463	551	507	416	410	444	435	492	493	586	634	793	672
Child pornography	113	128	140	102	85	136	251	192	254	507	783	883	1,085	1,124	1,248	1,295	1,368	1,432	1,385
Internet Dating Site Control Act	...	...	...	...	31	18	47	122	367	349	412	464	363	339	279	235	222	...	...
Youth Protection Ordinances	2	10	70	120	136	174	196	230	437	326	481	434	520	690	657	693	616	858	926
Trademark Act	...	...	...	...	82	109	218	191	192	126	119	212	184	197	308	304	298	302	375
Copyright Act	80	86	66	87	174	128	138	165	144	188	368	409	472	731	824	593	586	398	691
Others	122	240	271	399	285	354	491	752	636	548	775	863	1,106	1,156	1,254	1,593	1,690	1,999	2,003

Notes: 1. “Others” includes violations of the Trademark Act for the years 2000–2003, intimidation for the years 2006 and 2007, and violations of the Internet Dating Site Control Act in and after 2017.

2. “Internet auction fraud” is also included in “fraud” and counted in the years when statistical materials are available.

Source: The Community Safety Bureau, National Police Agency

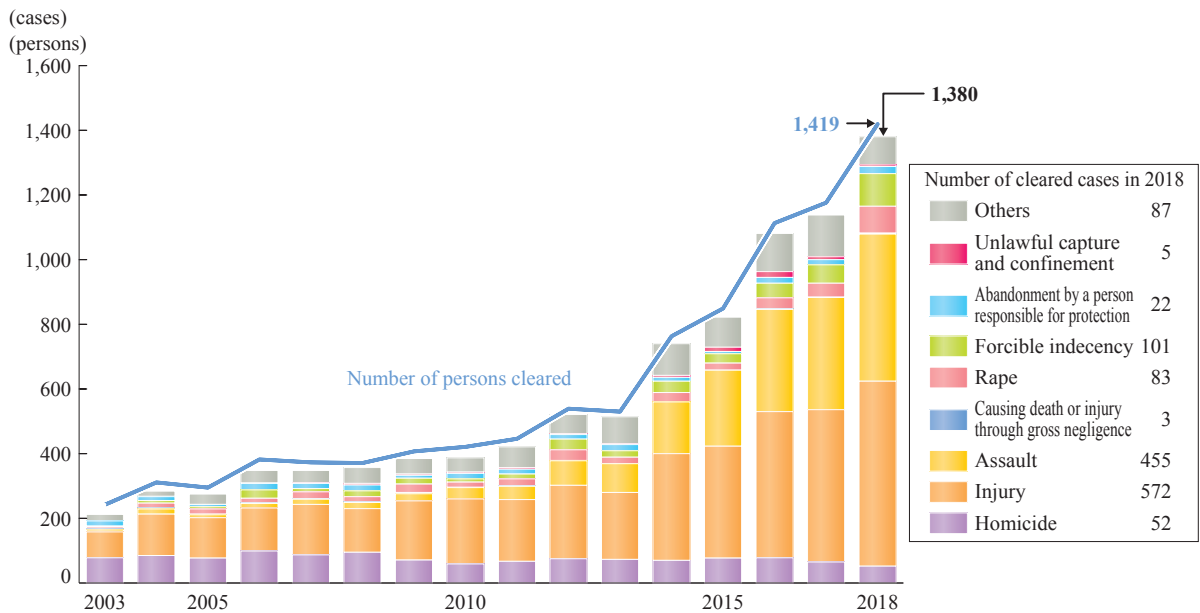
Chapter 6 Child Abuse, Spousal Offenses and Stalking-related Crimes

Section 1 Child Abuse

Fig. 4-6-1-1 shows the trend in the number of cleared cases and cleared persons for child abuse cases (cases cleared for “child abuse” defined in Article 2 of the Act on the Prevention, etc. of Child Abuse (Act No. 82 of 2000)), by type of offense.

Fig. 4-6-1-1 Child abuse: cases/persons cleared, by type of offense

(2003–2018)



- Notes: 1. The figures are based on data in and after 2003 for which statistical materials are available.
 2. “Homicide”, “abandonment by a person responsible for protection” and “causing death or injury through gross negligence” include murder suicide and offenses committed by a person immediately after giving birth.
 3. “Others” includes, inter alia, kidnapping of minors, and violations of the Act against Child Prostitution and Pornography, and the Child Welfare Act.

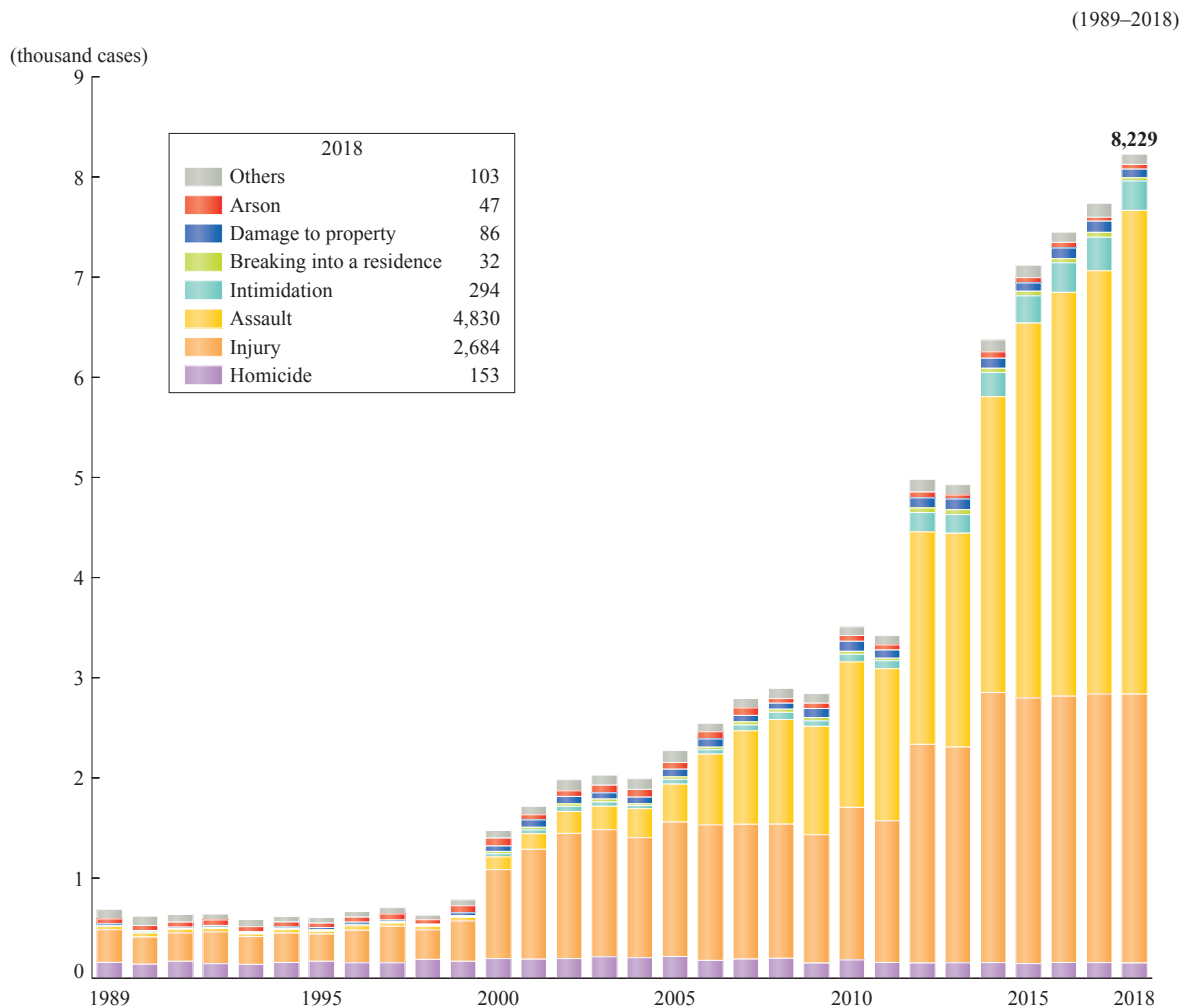
Source: The Community Safety Bureau, National Police Agency



Section 2 Spousal Offenses

Fig. 4-6-2-1 shows the trend in the number of cleared cases for Penal Code offenses committed by spouses of victims (including common-law couples).

Fig. 4-6-2-1 Penal Code offenses: cleared cases of spousal offenses, by type of offense



Note: "Spousal offenses" refers to offenses committed by spouses of victims (including common-law couples).
 Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency

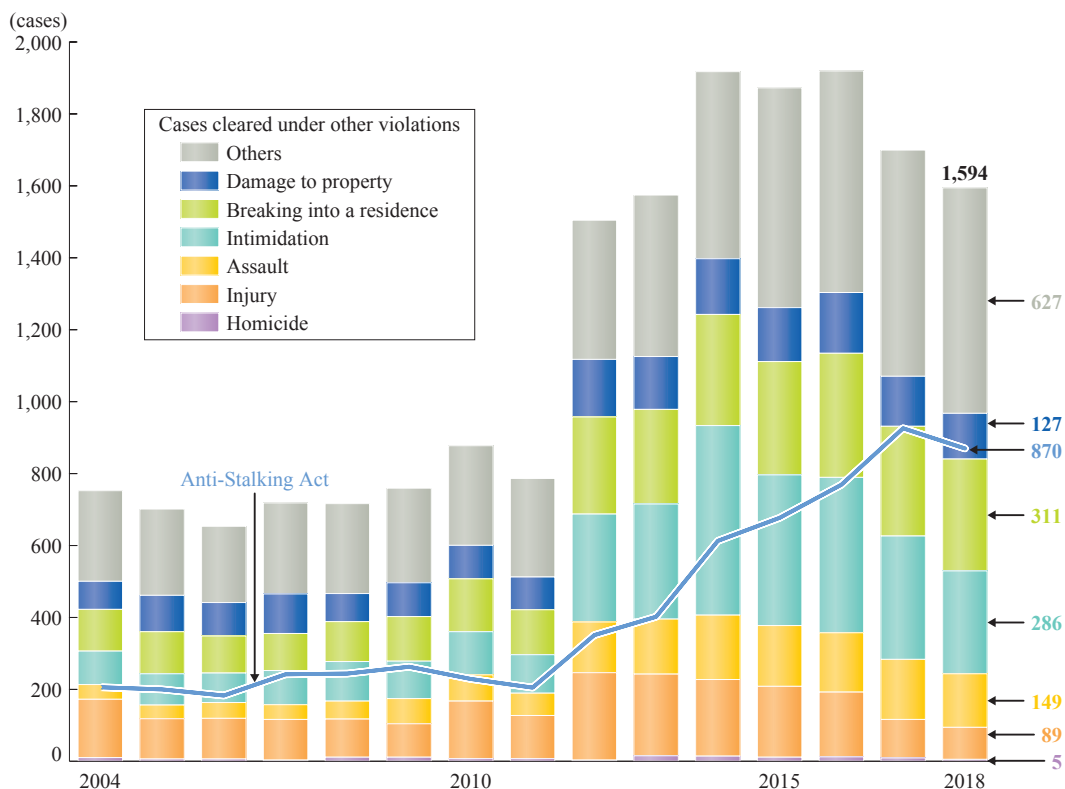
Part
4

Section 3 Stalking-related Crimes

Fig. 4-6-3-1 shows the trend in the number of cleared cases for stalking-related offenses by type of offense.

Fig. 4-6-3-1 Stalking cases: cleared cases, by type of offense

(2004–2018)



- Notes: 1. The figures are based on data in and after 2004 for which statistical materials are available.
 2. The “Anti-Stalking Act” counts every case cleared under the Act.
 3. “Cases cleared under other violations” indicates cleared cases of Penal Code offenses and Special Acts offenses (excluding Anti-Stalking Act violations) and counts only the most severe offense if the offender was cleared for multiple offenses.
 4. “Others” indicates theft, forcible indecency, rape, Firearms and Swords Control Act violations, etc.

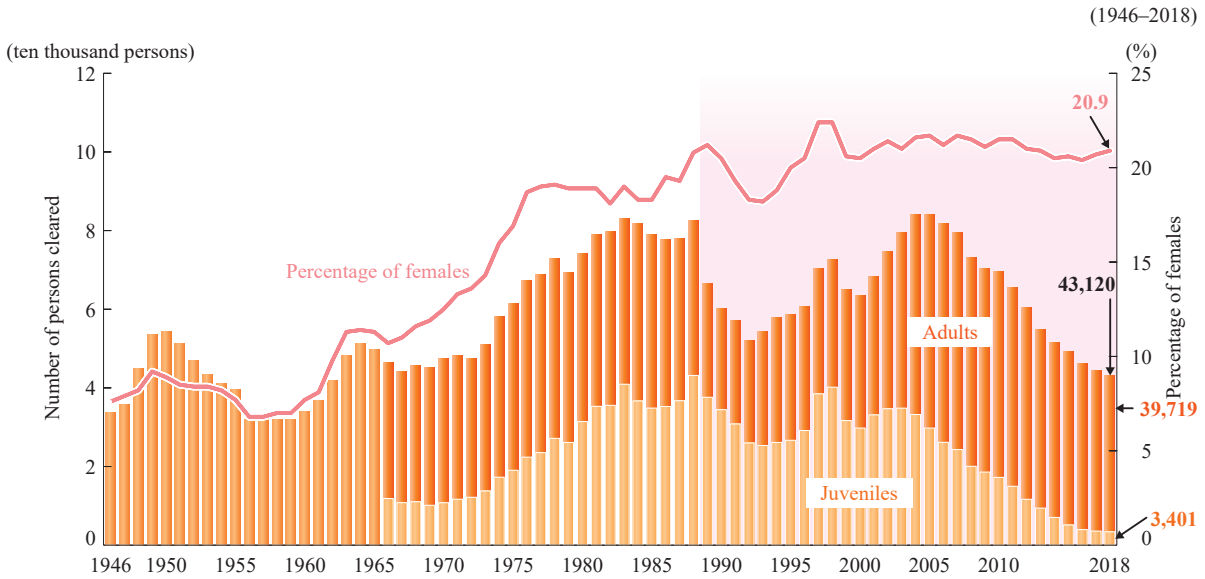
Source: The Community Safety Bureau, National Police Agency

Chapter 7 Offenses by Women

Section 1 Trends in Offenses

Fig. 4-7-1-1 shows the trend in the number of females cleared for Penal Code offenses and the percentage of females since 1946.

Fig. 4-7-1-1 Penal Code offenses (female): cleared persons and percentage of females



- Notes: 1. The figures are based on the age at the time of the offense.
 2. The figures until 1955 include violations of laws and regulations of a criminal nature committed by juveniles under 14 years of age.
 3. "Penal Code offenses" until 1965 does not include negligence in the pursuit of social activities causing death or injury and gross negligence causing death or injury.
 4. Age-based statistics to differentiate juveniles from adults are available only from 1966.
 5. "Penal Code offenses" for the years 2002–2014 includes dangerous driving causing death or injury.

Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency
 The Traffic Bureau, National Police Agency

Fig. 4-7-1-2 shows the composition by type of offense committed by persons cleared for Penal Code offenses in 1989, 2003 and 2018, by gender.

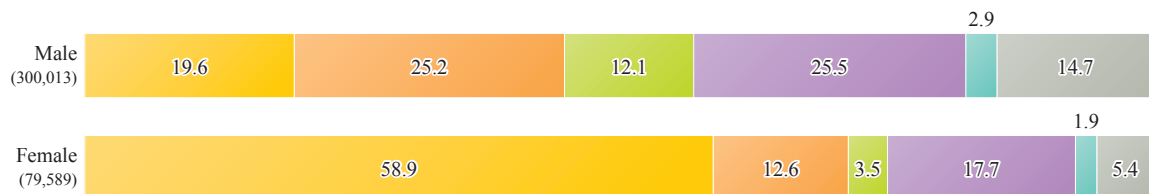
Fig. 4-7-1-2 Penal Code offenses: composition by type of offense committed by cleared persons (male/female)

(1989, 2003 and 2018)

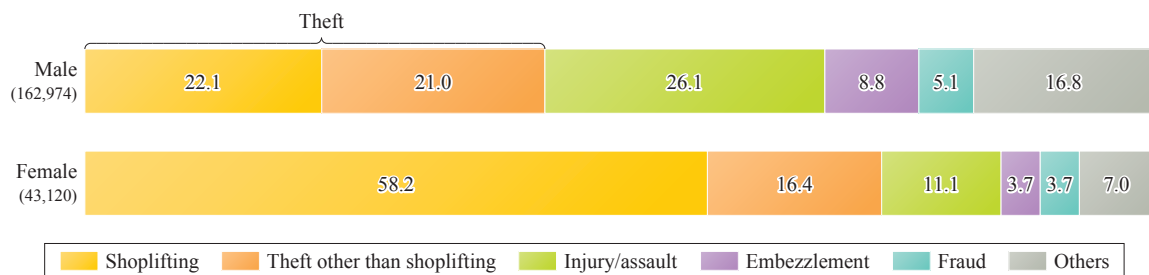
[1] 1989



[2] 2003



[3] 2018

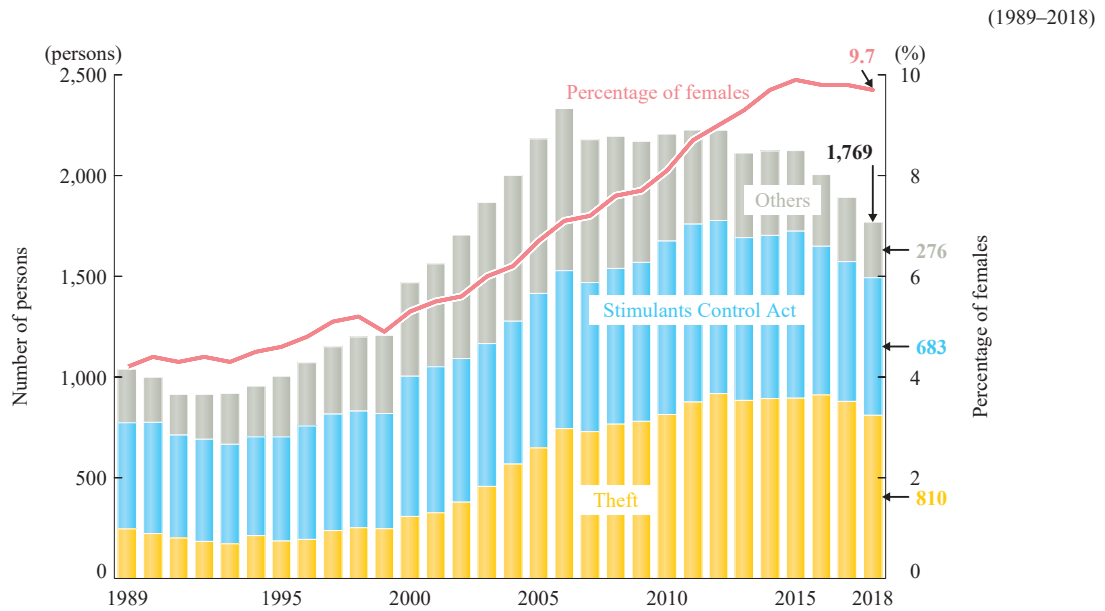


Notes: 1. "Embezzlement" includes embezzlement of lost property.
 2. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of persons.
 Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency

Section 2 Treatment

Fig. 4-7-2-1 shows the number of new female sentenced inmates by type of offense and the percentage of females among the total number of new sentenced inmates.

Fig. 4-7-2-1 New female sentenced inmates (by type of offense) and percentage of females



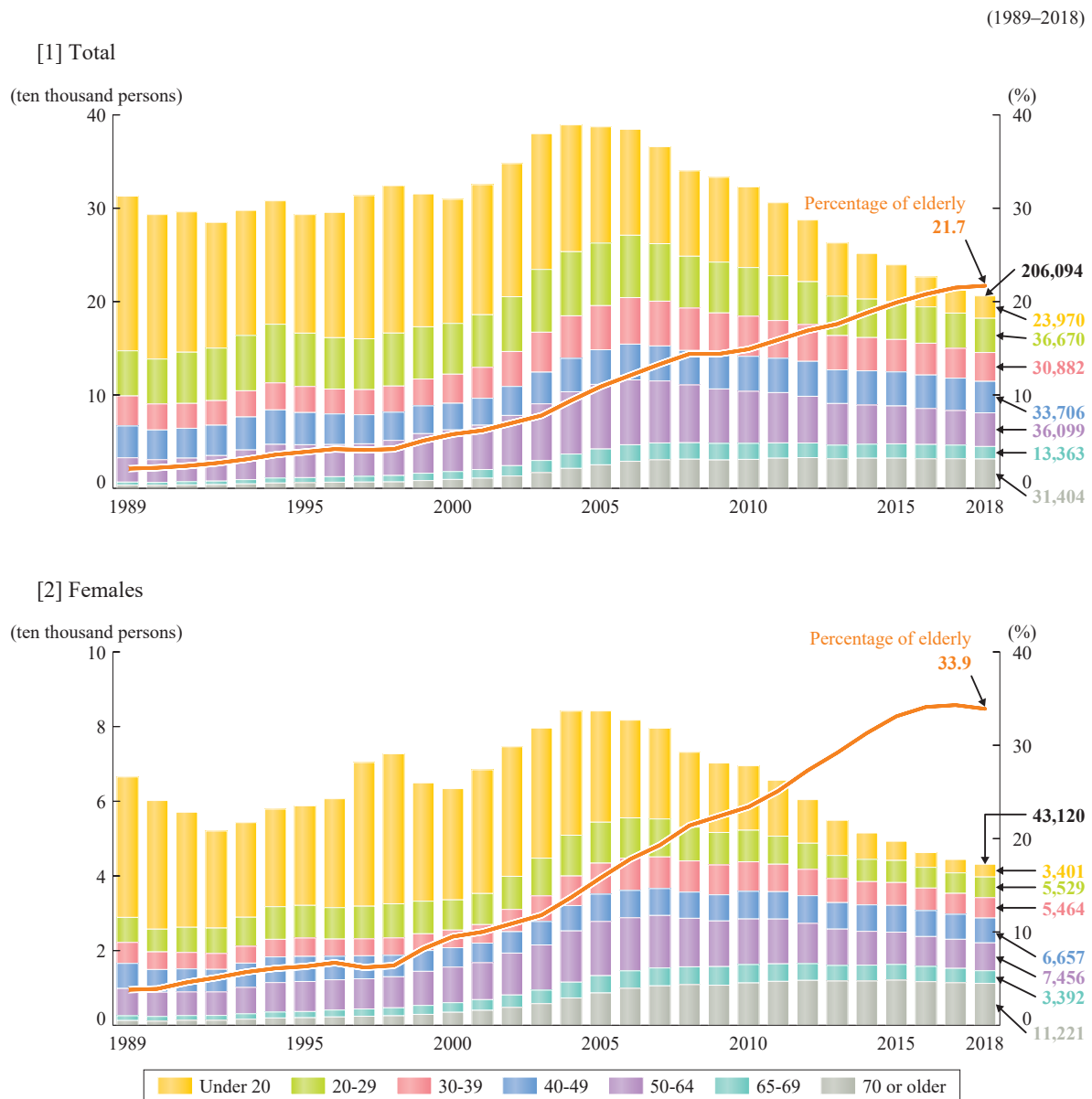
Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Correction

Chapter 8 Offenses by the Elderly

Section 1 Trends in Offenses

Fig. 4-8-1-1 shows the trend in the number of persons cleared for Penal Code offenses by age group and the percentage of elderly persons among the total number of persons cleared for Penal Code offenses, by total/female population.

Fig. 4-8-1-1 Penal Code offenses: persons cleared by age group and percentage of elderly (total/female)



- Notes: 1. The figures are based on the age at the time of the offense.
 2. "Penal Code offenses" for the years 2002–2014 includes dangerous driving causing death or injury.
 3. "Percentage of elderly" refers to the percentage of elderly (female) persons among the total number of (female) persons of all age groups cleared for Penal Code offenses.

Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency
 The Traffic Bureau, National Police Agency

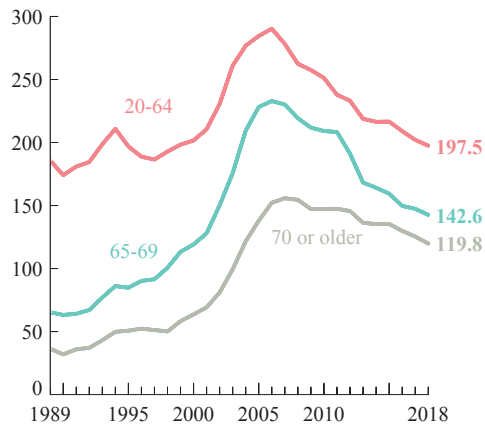


Fig. 4-8-1-2 shows the trend in the rate per population of persons cleared for Penal Code offenses by age group and by total/female population.

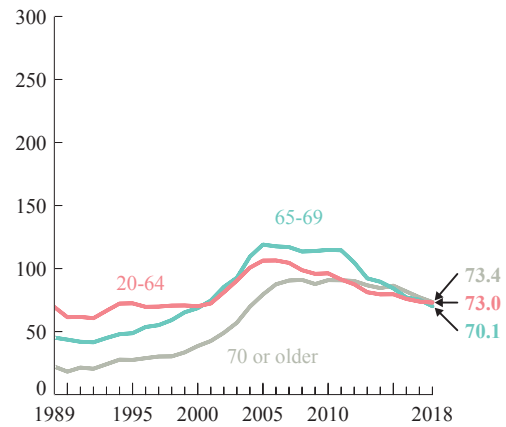
Fig. 4-8-1-2 Penal Code offenses: rate per population of persons cleared, by age group (total/female)

(1989–2018)

[1] Total



[2] Females



- Notes: 1. The figures are based on the age at the time of the offense.
 2. "Rate per population" refers to the number of persons cleared for Penal Code offenses per 100,000 general population of the respective age groups.
 3. "Penal Code offenses" for the years 2002–2014 include dangerous driving causing death or injury.

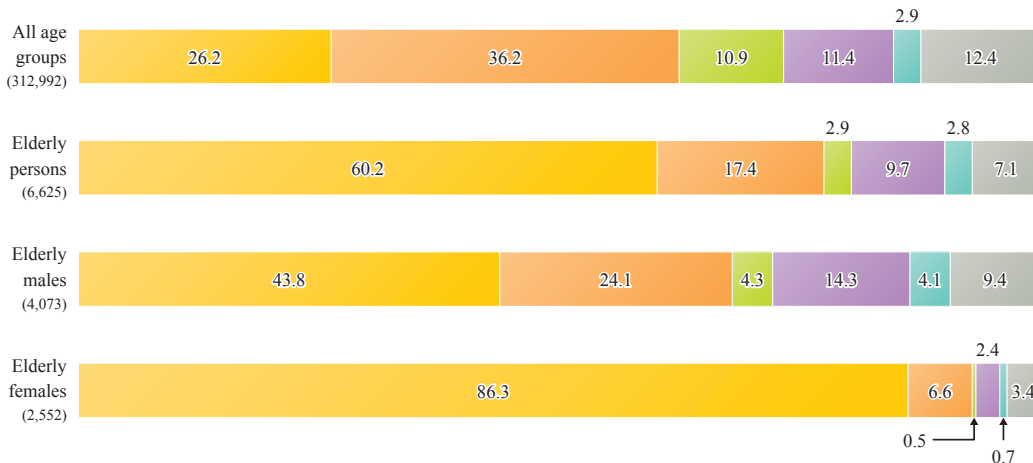
Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency
 The Traffic Bureau, National Police Agency
 The Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (population data)

Fig. 4-8-1-3 shows the composition by type of offense committed by elderly persons cleared for Penal Code offenses by gender in 1989, 2003 and 2018.

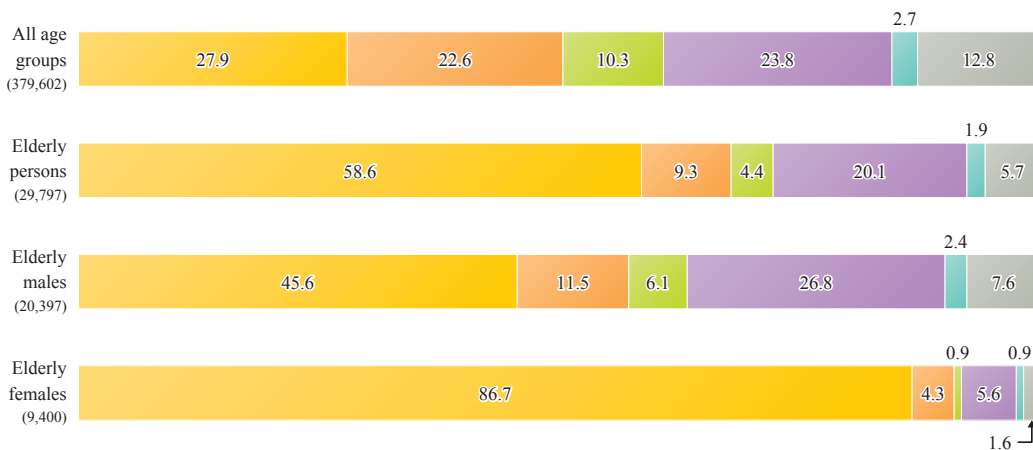
Fig. 4-8-1-3 Penal Code offenses: composition by type of offense committed by elderly persons cleared (male/female)

(1989, 2003 and 2018)

[1] 1989



[2] 2003



[3] 2018



- Notes: 1. The figures are based on the age at the time of the offense.
- 2. "Embezzlement" includes embezzlement of lost property.
- 3. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of persons.

Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency

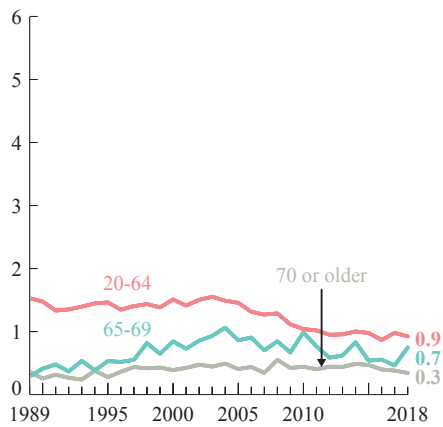


Fig. 4-8-1-4 shows the trend in the rate per population of persons cleared for Penal Code offenses by type of offense and by age group.

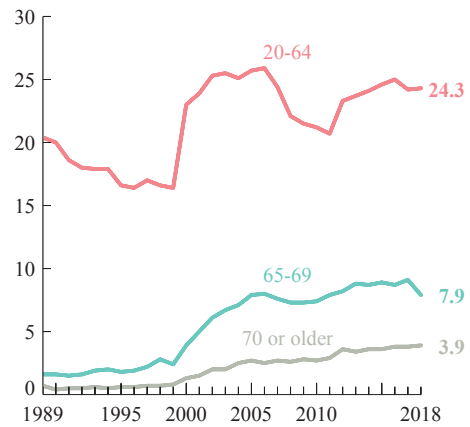
Fig. 4-8-1-4 Penal Code offenses: rate per population of persons cleared, by age group (by type of offense)

(1989–2018)

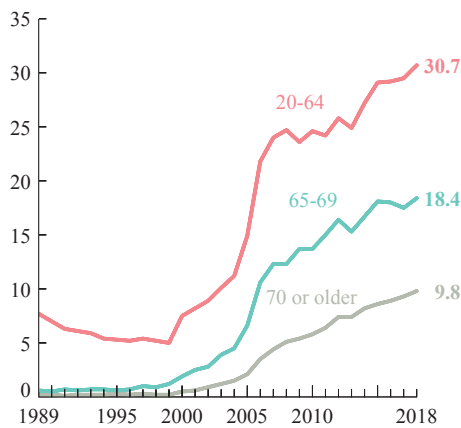
[1] Homicide



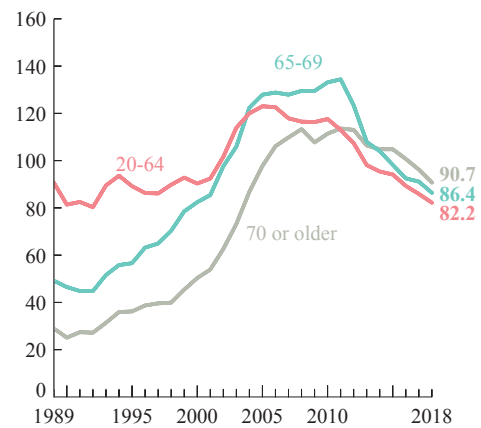
[2] Injury



[3] Assault



[4] Theft



Notes: 1. The figures are based on the age at the time of the offense.

2. "Rate per population" refers to the number of cleared persons of each type of offense per 100,000 general population of the respective age groups.

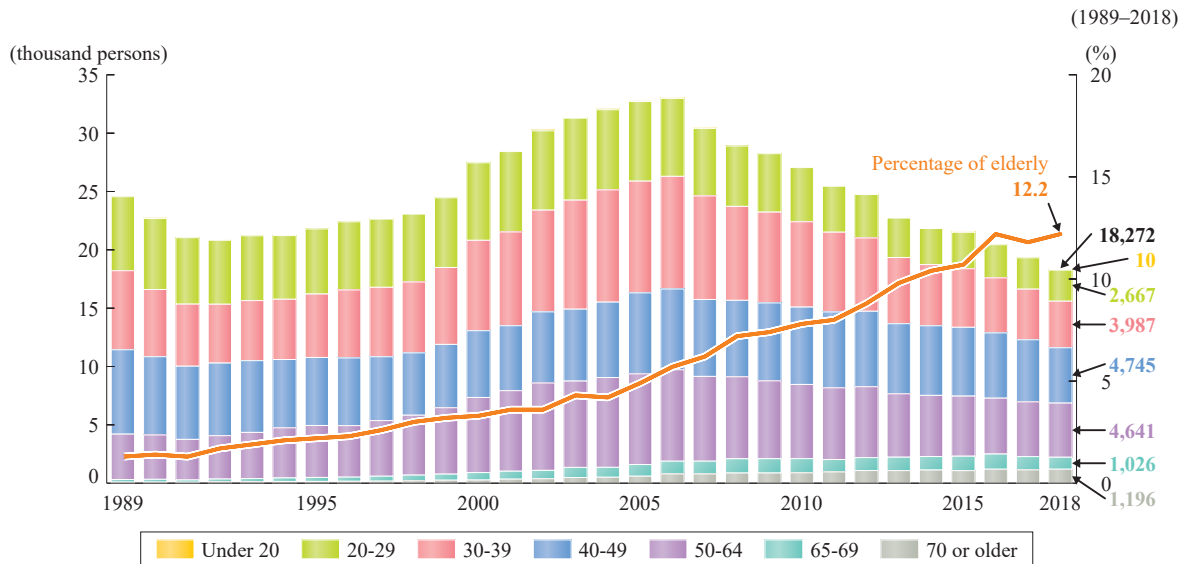
Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency

The Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (population data)

Section 2 Treatment

Fig. 4-8-2-1 shows the trend in new sentenced inmates by age group and the percentage of new elderly sentenced inmates among the total number of new sentenced inmates.

Fig. 4-8-2-1 New elderly sentenced inmates (by age group) and percentage of elderly



Notes: 1. The figures are based on the age at the time of imprisonment. Inmates sentenced to indeterminate sentences, however, have been counted by the age at the time of the judgment since 2003.

2. "Percentage of elderly" refers to the percentage of new elderly sentenced inmates among the total number of new sentenced inmates.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Correction

Chapter 9 Offenses by Foreign Nationals

Section 1 Trends in Offenses

1 Penal Code offenses

Fig. 4-9-1-1 shows the trend in the number of cases and persons cleared for Penal Code offenses committed by visiting and other foreign nationals.

Fig. 4-9-1-1 Penal Code offenses by foreign nationals: cases/persons cleared

(1989–2018)



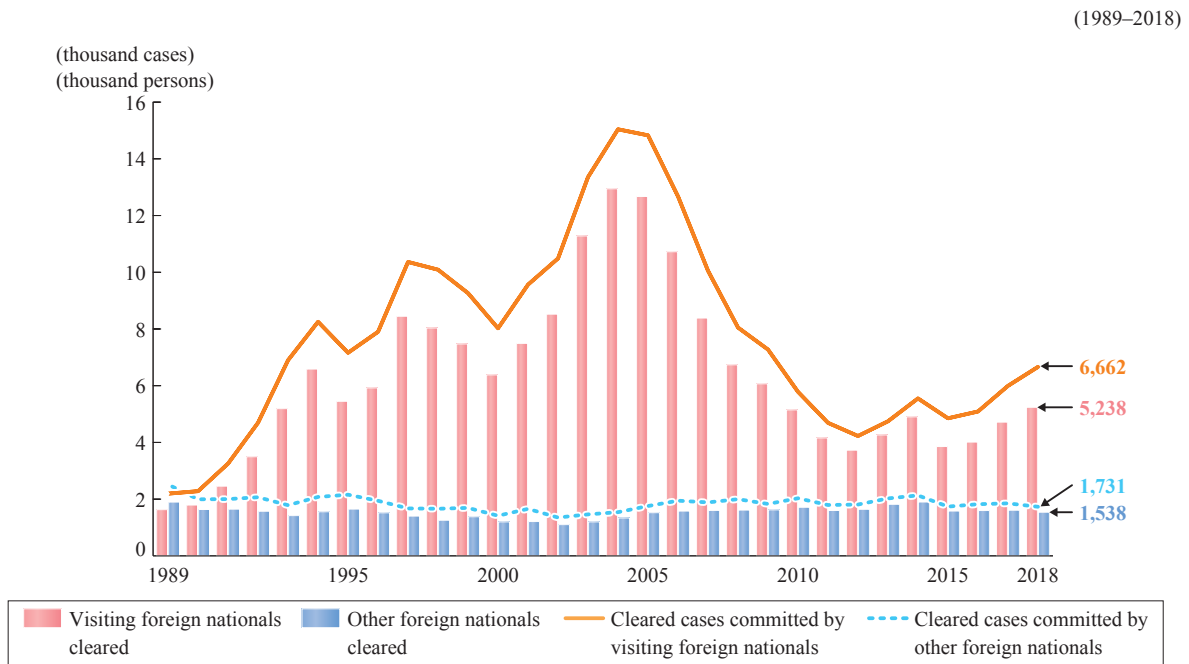
Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency

Part
4

2 Special Acts offenses

Fig. 4-9-1-2 shows the trend in the number of cases and persons cleared for Special Acts offenses (excluding traffic-related Acts) committed by visiting and other foreign nationals.

Fig. 4-9-1-2 Special Acts offenses by foreign nationals: cases/persons cleared



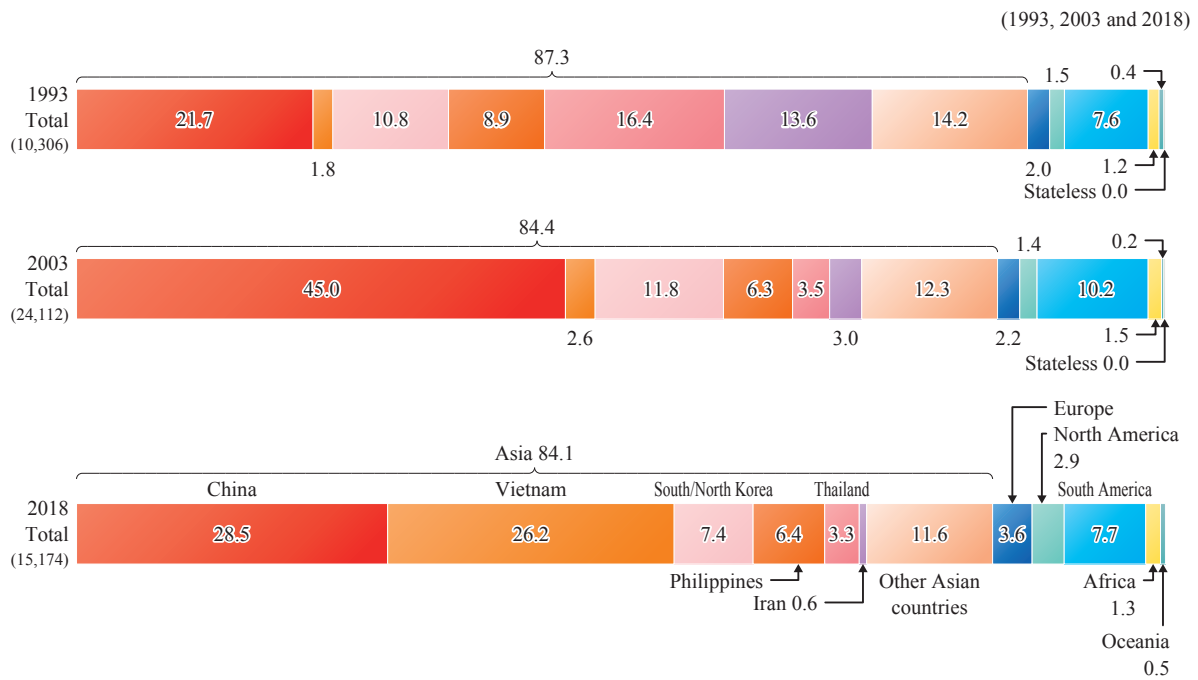
Note: The figures exclude those cleared for violations of traffic-related Acts.
 Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency

Section 2 Treatment

1 Prosecution

Fig. 4-9-2-1 shows the composition by nationality of visiting foreign national suspect received by public prosecutors (excluding those who committed negligent driving causing death or injury and road-traffic violations) in 1993, 2003 and 2018.

Fig. 4-9-2-1 Visiting foreign nationals received by public prosecutors: composition by nationality



- Notes: 1. The figures are based on data in 1993, 2003 and 2018 for which statistical materials are available.
 2. The figures do not include negligent driving offenses causing death or injury and road traffic-related violations.
 3. The figures include stateless persons but exclude persons whose nationality is unknown.
 4. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of persons.

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution

Part
4

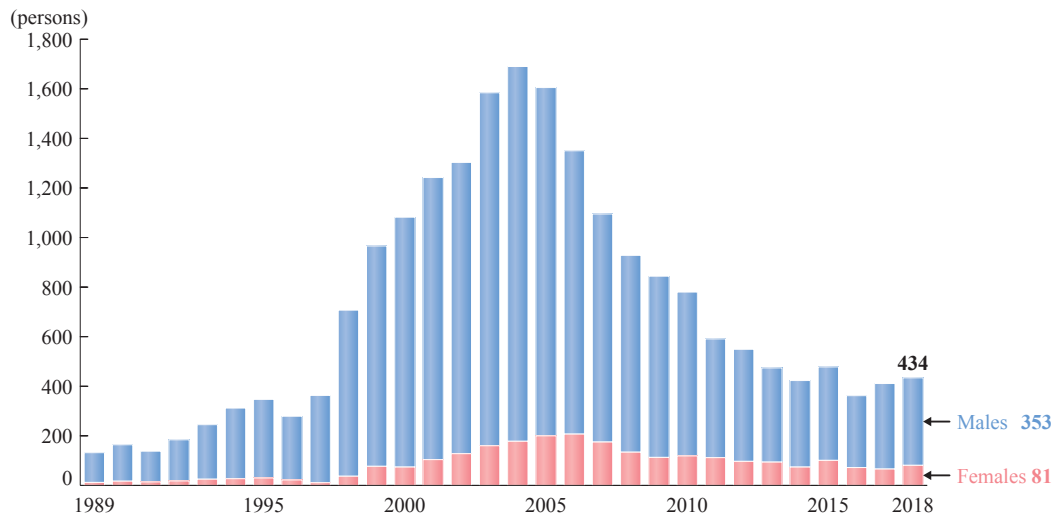
2 Corrections

The number of new foreign national sentenced inmates was 780 in 1989, 2,150 in 2003 and 751 in 2018 (Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Correction).

Foreign national sentenced inmates who require different treatment from that of Japanese sentenced inmates are categorized as F-class and provided with treatment in accordance with their culture and life style. **Fig. 4-9-2-2** shows the trend in the number of new F-class sentenced inmates.

Fig. 4-9-2-2 New F-class sentenced inmates (male/female)

(1989–2018)



Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Correction

Chapter 10 Offenses by Those with Mental Disorders

Section 1 Trends in Offenses

Table 4-10-1-1 shows the number of persons with mental disorders or suspected mental disorders cleared for Penal Code offenses in 1989, 2003 and 2018 and the percentage thereof among the total number of persons cleared for Penal Code offenses by type of offense.

Table 4-10-1-1 Penal Code offenses by persons with mental disorders, etc.: persons cleared by type of offense

(1989, 2003 and 2018)

[1] 1989

Category	Total	Homicide	Robbery	Arson	Rape/ forcible indecenty	Injury/ assault	Intimidation	Theft	Fraud	Others
Persons with mental disorders, etc.	1,833 (0.6)	124 (9.4)	16 (1.1)	125 (19.5)	34 (1.4)	231 (0.7)	14 (1.5)	1,026 (0.5)	81 (0.9)	182 (0.3)
Persons with mental disorders	439	46	2	43	14	63	9	206	14	42
Persons suspected to have mental disorders	1,394	78	14	82	20	168	5	820	67	140

[2] 2003

Category	Total	Homicide	Robbery	Arson	Rape/ forcible indecenty	Injury/ assault	Intimidation	Theft	Fraud	Others
Persons with mental disorders, etc.	2,654 (0.7)	122 (8.4)	47 (1.0)	124 (14.3)	49 (1.4)	449 (1.1)	25 (1.7)	1,260 (0.7)	95 (0.9)	483 (0.4)
Persons with mental disorders	999	58	17	54	27	213	10	409	24	187
Persons suspected to have mental disorders	1,655	64	30	70	22	236	15	851	71	296

[3] 2018

Category	Total	Homicide	Robbery	Arson	Rape/ forcible indecenty	Injury/ assault	Intimidation	Theft	Fraud	Others
Persons with mental disorders, etc.	2,695 (1.3)	99 (11.8)	41 (2.4)	94 (17.5)	70 (1.7)	710 (1.5)	85 (3.1)	904 (0.9)	105 (1.1)	587 (1.6)
Persons with mental disorders	1,733	59	22	59	47	447	56	597	72	374
Persons suspected to have mental disorders	962	40	19	35	23	263	29	307	33	213

Notes: 1. "Persons with mental disorders, etc." refers to "persons with mental disorders" (persons with schizophrenia, acute intoxication or addiction to psychoactive substances, intellectual disabilities, personality disorders, or other mental disorders, who are diagnosed by a designated psychiatrist as subject to medical treatment or protection) or "persons suspected to have mental disorders" (persons notified to the prefectural governor under Article 23 of the Act on Mental Health and Welfare of Persons with Mental Disorders (Act No. 123 of 1950) other than persons with mental disorders).

2. The figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of persons with mental disorders, etc. among all persons cleared.

Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency

Section 2 Medical Care and Treatment System for Mentally Ill

The medical care and treatment system for the mentally ill covers [1] a person who has committed a designated act (arson, forcible indecency, rape, homicide and robbery, including attempting to commit these offenses, and injury) but who, as the conclusive disposition of a public prosecutor, was not prosecuted for reason of insanity or diminished capacity at the time of the act, and [2] a person who was either found not guilty on the grounds of insanity or received a mitigated sentence on the grounds of diminished capacity at the time of the designated act (excluding those sentenced to imprisonment where the execution of their sentence was not suspended), whose judgment has been finalized.

A hearing for either [1] or [2] determines the necessity of medical treatment and, if found necessary, the expected treatment in accordance with the Act on Medical Care and Treatment for Persons Who Have Serious Cases Under the Condition of Insanity (Act No. 110 of 2003). The hearing is initiated, in principle, upon an application by a public prosecutor, and is to be heard by a panel in a district court consisting of a judge and a mental health expert (psychiatrist). At the hearing, the court may request the director of the probation office to research the living conditions of those persons.

Table 4-10-2-1 shows the trend in the number of persons for whom public prosecutors applied for a hearing and the number of persons whose cases were conclusively disposed at the hearing, and those numbers by type of designated act in 2018.

Table 4-10-2-1 Persons for whom public prosecutors applied for a hearing and whose cases were disposed at district court hearings (by type of designated act)

(2005–2018)

Category	Persons for whom public prosecutors applied for a hearing				Dispositions							
	Total	Non-prosecution	Finalized judgments		Total	Decision to hospitalize	Decision for outpatient care	Decision not to provide medical treatment	Rejection		Withdrawal	Rejection due to illegal application
			Not guilty	Full suspension of execution of sentence					Not found to have committed the designated act	Not recognized as an insane person, etc.		
2005	141	129	1	11	80	49	19	7	2	3	-	-
2006	368	318	2	48	351	191	80	68	2	7	3	-
2007	444	382	2	60	422	250	75	75	2	14	6	-
2008	379	334	9	36	404	257	62	68	1	13	3	-
2009	314	280	5	29	319	204	51	54	1	8	1	-
2010	358	322	2	34	369	242	61	46	-	17	3	-
2011	402	362	1	39	394	269	38	72	1	13	1	-
2012	344	309	1	34	385	257	39	74	-	11	2	2
2013	384	346	3	35	383	267	39	59	-	14	4	-
2014	331	290	2	39	355	262	31	53	1	8	-	-
2015	313	279	1	33	338	253	33	46	-	6	-	-
2016	350	313	3	34	340	237	36	50	1	13	3	-
2017	360	320	3	37	353	268	32	48	-	5	-	-
2018	288	266	3	19	322	240	26	41	-	11	3	1
Designated acts												
Arson	66	59	-	7	77	49	7	19	-	2	-	-
Rape	12	10	-	2	17	11	1	3	-	1	1	-
Homicide	75	67	2	6	93	78	4	7	-	3	1	-
Injury	129	124	1	4	124	94	13	11	-	5	-	1
Robbery	6	6	-	-	11	8	1	1	-	-	1	-

- Notes: 1. The figures for 2005 have been counted since July 15, 2005 with the commencement of the medical care and treatment system for the mentally ill.
2. "Designated acts" is to come under the respective articles of the Penal Code (Cf. Article 2, paragraph (1) of the Act on Medical Care for Persons with No or Diminished Capacity).
3. "Arson" refers to arson of inhabited buildings, arson of uninhabited buildings, and setting fire to objects other than structures (excluding preparation for such acts), but does not include the spread of fire to structures nor obstruction of fire fighting.
4. "Rape" includes forcible indecency.
5. "Homicide" does not include preparation for homicide.
6. "Injury" does not include incitement of injury.
7. "Robbery" refers to robbery and constructive robbery (excluding preparation for these acts), but does not include robbery by causing unconsciousness.
8. "Full suspension of execution of sentence" includes those sentenced to imprisonment with/without work without full suspension of execution but who, in effect, have no term to serve.
9. Persons who committed multiple designated acts are accounted for based on the act with the heaviest statutory penalty or if those acts have equivalent penalties, then the person is accounted for based on the act listed first in the column of "designated acts".

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics
The Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice
The General Secretariat, Supreme Court

Those for whom it is decided at the hearing that there is a need for hospitalization are hospitalized in designated inpatient care hospitals (designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare) where they receive specialized medical care in accordance with the system.

The managers of designated inpatient care hospitals are required to apply for confirmation every six months of the need to continue the hospitalization of subject persons, and for their discharge from the hospital immediately after it is deemed no longer necessary for them to remain hospitalized to receive medical care.

Those who receive a decision by a court on their need for outpatient treatment or permission to be discharged from a hospital must then receive outpatient medical care at a designated outpatient care hospital (designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare) for three years, in principle, and are placed under mental health supervision by probation offices during the period with the aim of securing continuous medical care.

Chapter 11 Offenses by Public Officials

Offenses committed by public officials could include both offenses committed in their capacity as public officials and offenses unrelated to their profession (e.g., negligent driving offenses causing death or injury).

Table 4-11-1 shows the number of persons received and conclusively disposed by a public prosecutor for bribes in 1989, 2003 and 2018, and the number by type of profession in 2018.

Table 4-11-1 Acceptance of bribes: persons received/disposed by public prosecutors

(2003 and 2018)

Category	Newly received			Conclusive dispositions								
	Total	Referred from judicial police officers	Complaints, accusations, etc. directly received by public prosecutors	Total	Prosecuted	Prosecuted for public trial	Request for summary order	Not prosecuted	Suspension of prosecution	Others	Referral to family court	
[1] 2003												
Total	142	105	37	144	105	105	-	39	6	33	-	
[2] 2018												
Total	39	36	3	39	33	33	-	6	5	1	-	
Members of the Diet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Members of the assembly of local public entities	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
National public employee	3	1	2	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Local public employee	21	20	1	21	20	20	-	1	-	1	-	
Persons deemed as public service personnel	14	14	-	14	9	9	-	5	5	-	-	

Notes: 1. The figures are based on data in 2003 and 2018 for which statistical materials are available.

2. The figures include any offense of "acceptance of bribes".

3. "Local public employee" includes the governor of local public entities.

4. Every police official, including those employed by the national Government, is included in "local public employee".

5. "Persons deemed as public service personnel" are persons deemed to be personnel engaged in public service pursuant to laws and regulations.

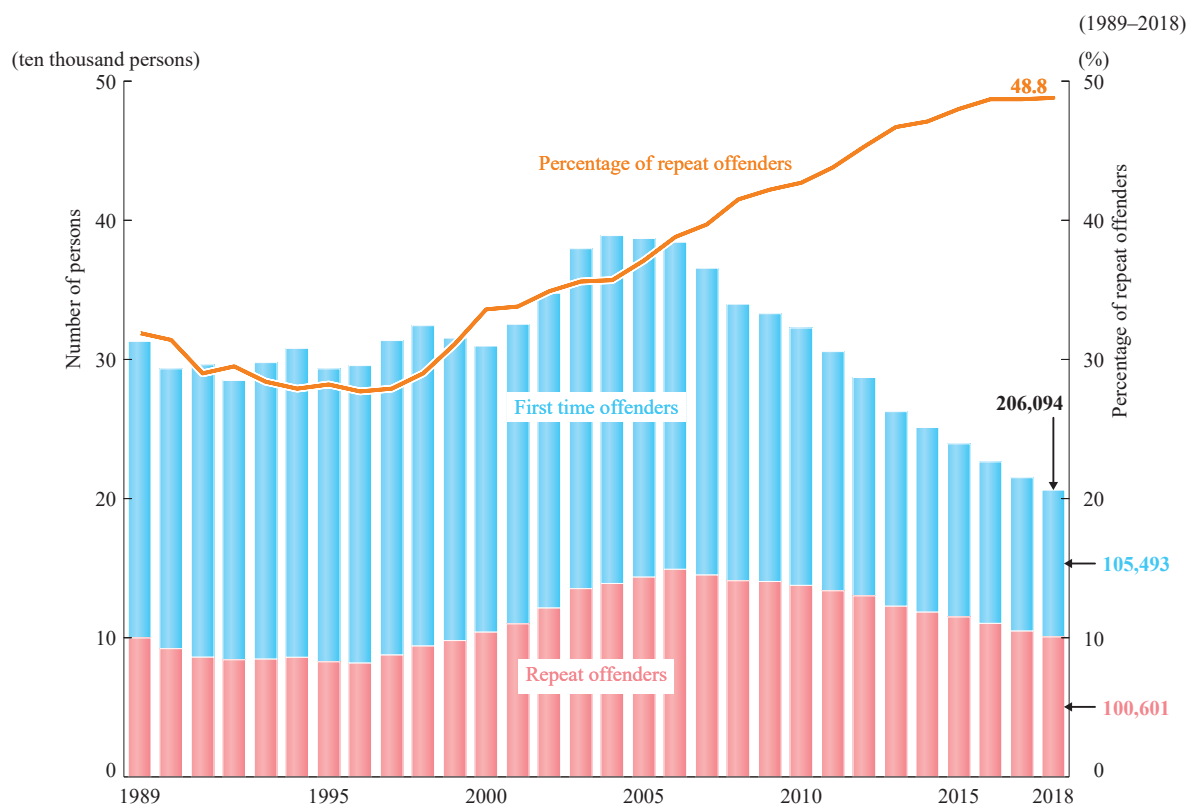
Source: The Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice

PART 5
Repeat Offenders

Chapter 1 Cleared Offenders

Fig. 5-1-1 shows the trend in the number of repeat offenders (those who had previously been cleared for an offense excluding violations of the Road Traffic Act and were cleared again) cleared for Penal Code offenses and the percentage of repeat offenders (the percentage of repeat offenders among the total number of cleared persons for Penal Code offenses).

Fig. 5-1-1 Penal Code offenses: repeat offenders among persons cleared, and percentage of repeat offenders



Notes: 1. "Repeat offenders" refers to those who had previously been cleared for an offense other than Road Traffic Act violations and were cleared again for a Penal Code offense.

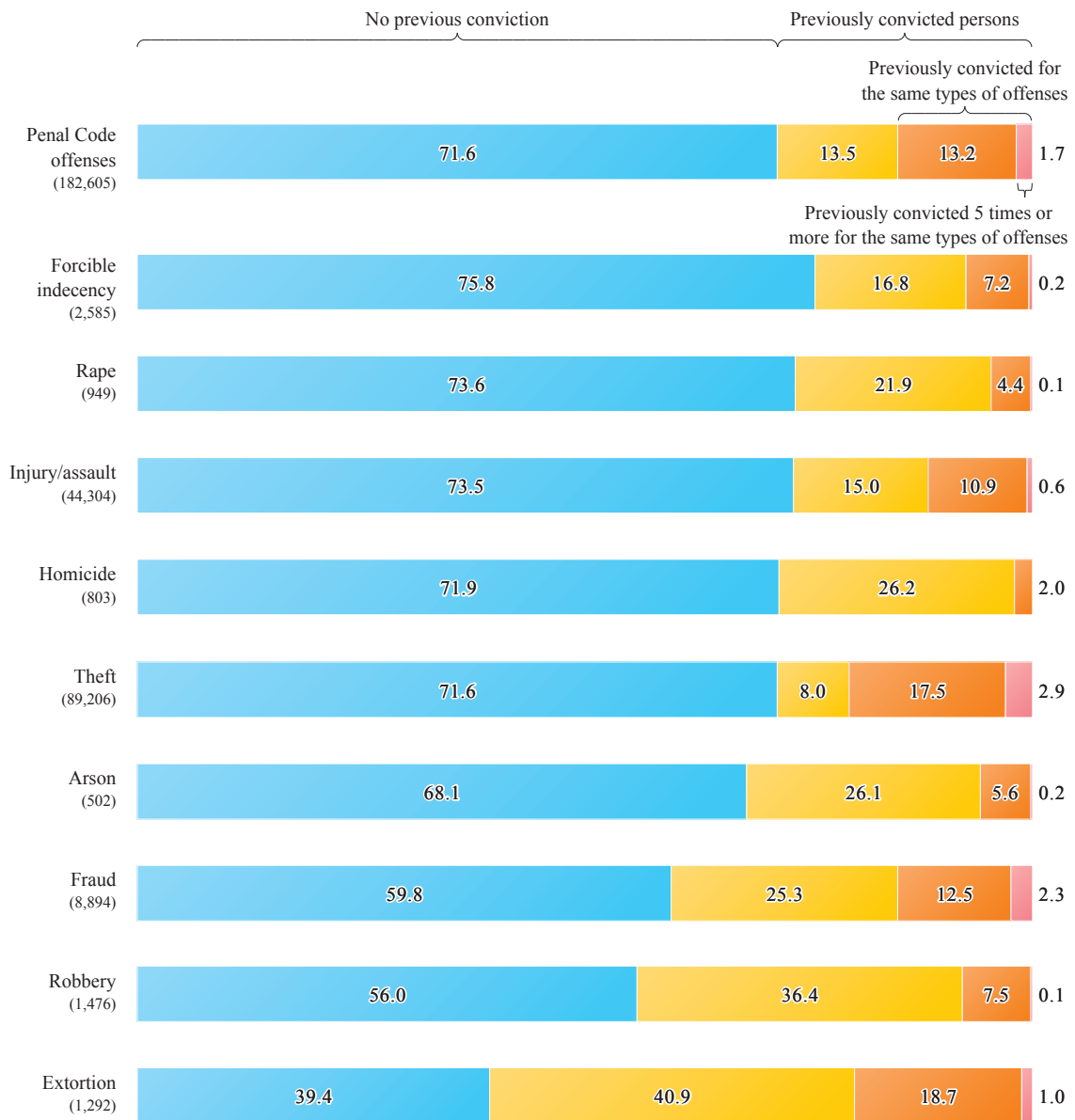
2. "Percentage of repeat offenders" refers to the percentage of repeat offenders among persons cleared for Penal Code offenses.

Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency

Fig. 5-1-2 shows the composition by person with or without a previous conviction among cleared persons for Penal Code offenses, by type of offense in 2018.

Fig. 5-1-2 Penal Code offenses: composition by cleared adult person with/without previous convictions (by type of offense)

(2018)



- Notes: 1. The figures are based on the age at the time of clearance.
 2. "Previously convicted persons" refers to adults who have previously been convicted for an offense other than Road Traffic Act violations and were cleared again.
 3. "Previously convicted for the same types of offenses" refers to adults who have previously been convicted for the same types of offenses. "Previously convicted 5 times or more for the same types of offenses" refers to adults who have previously been convicted 5 times or more for the same types of offenses.
 4. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of persons cleared for the types of offenses.

Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency

Chapter 2 Prosecution

Table 5-2-1 shows the number of persons prosecuted in 1989, 2003 and 2018 (excluding those prosecuted for negligent driving causing death or injury or road traffic-related violations; hereinafter the same applies in this Chapter) who had a previous conviction (the penalty for the previous conviction was a fine or heavier) and the percentage thereof among the total number of prosecuted persons. In 2018, the data is further broken down into the number and percentage by type of offense for which they were prosecuted.

Table 5-2-1 The number and percentage of previously convicted persons among persons prosecuted (by type of offense)

(1989, 2003 and 2018)

Offenses	Prosecuted persons	Previously convicted persons	Previous conviction				Percentage of previously convicted persons
			Imprisonment with/without work			Fines	
			Imprisonment without suspension of execution	Imprisonment with partial suspension of execution	Imprisonment with full suspension of execution		
[1] 1989							
Total	132,403	76,914	34,051	...	18,220	24,643	58.1
Penal Code offenses	79,441	47,642	23,066	...	11,679	12,897	60.0
Special Acts offenses excluding traffic-related violations	52,962	29,272	10,985	...	6,541	11,746	55.3
[2] 2003							
Total	174,258	79,478	32,885	...	23,929	22,664	45.6
Penal Code offenses	105,358	52,234	22,943	...	16,110	13,181	49.6
Special Acts offenses excluding traffic-related violations	68,900	27,244	9,942	...	7,819	9,483	39.5
[3] 2018							
Total	112,468	51,494	22,519	42	14,248	14,685	45.8
Penal Code offenses	68,137	32,945	14,287	15	9,469	9,174	48.4
Arson	273	111	53	-	23	35	40.7
Breaking into a residence	2,146	974	450	-	270	254	45.4
Forcible indecency	1,288	411	153	-	116	142	31.9
Rape	492	138	62	-	41	35	28.0
Giving/acceptance of bribe	97	33	1	-	17	15	34.0
Homicide	307	88	41	-	15	32	28.7
Injury	7,066	3,011	1,102	4	795	1,110	42.6
Assault	4,479	1,928	584	2	530	812	43.0
Intimidation	755	369	163	-	103	103	48.9
Theft	31,319	17,835	8,324	6	5,273	4,232	56.9
Robbery	716	319	168	-	85	66	44.6
Fraud	8,509	3,381	1,531	1	1,064	785	39.7
Extortion	583	290	154	-	77	59	49.7
Embezzlement	1,276	544	227	-	200	117	42.6
Act on Punishment of Physical Violence and Others	631	372	182	-	69	121	59.0
Others	8,200	3,141	1,092	2	791	1,256	38.3
Special Acts offenses excluding traffic-related violations	44,331	18,549	8,232	27	4,779	5,511	41.8
Public Offices Election Act	12	3	-	-	-	3	25.0
Minor Offenses Act	1,082	340	84	-	78	178	31.4
Amusement Business Act	1,001	314	34	-	81	199	31.4
Firearms and Swords Control Act	1,147	510	199	-	124	187	44.5
Anti-Prostitution Act	268	99	29	-	41	29	36.9
Child Welfare Act	139	50	10	-	24	16	36.0
Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Act	215	57	30	-	16	11	26.5
Cannabis Control Act	2,534	835	249	2	394	190	33.0
Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act	571	178	57	-	89	32	31.2
Stimulants Control Act	12,065	9,026	6,160	24	2,304	538	74.8
Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Act	219	172	91	-	26	55	78.5
Others	25,078	6,965	1,289	1	1,602	4,073	27.8

- Notes: 1. The figures exclude juridical persons, persons prosecuted for negligent driving offenses causing death or injury and road traffic-related violations, and offenders whose records are not clear about their previous convictions.
2. "Previously convicted persons" refers to persons with previous convictions for which a fine or heavier penalty was imposed.
3. "Percentage of previously convicted persons" refers to the percentage of previously convicted persons among persons prosecuted.
4. Offenders with multiple previous convictions are counted under the first "offense" to be selected according to the following order: "imprisonment without suspension of execution", "imprisonment with partial suspension of execution", "imprisonment with full suspension of execution", and "fines".
5. "Imprisonment without suspension of execution" does not include "imprisonment with partial suspension of execution".
6. "Embezzlement" includes embezzlement of lost property.

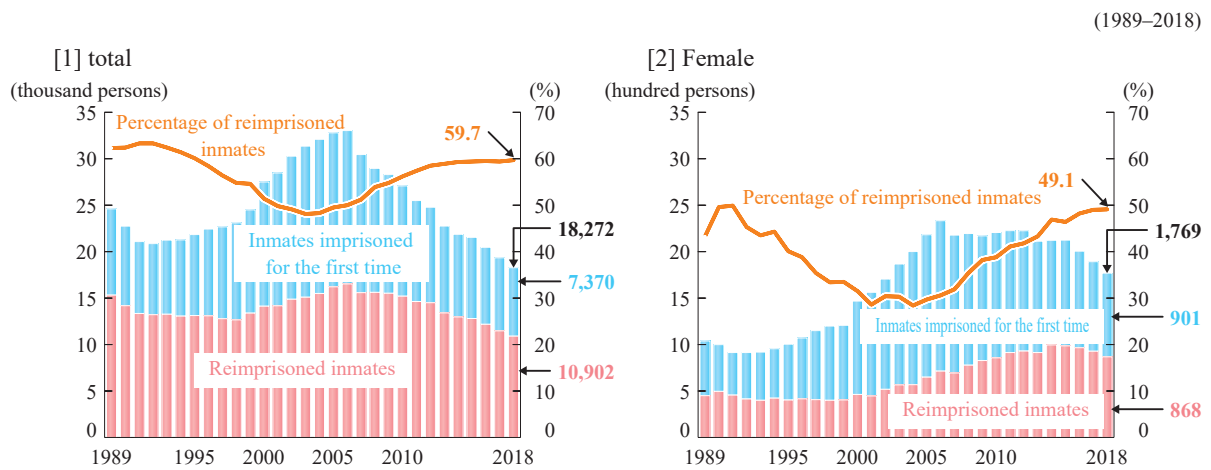
Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution

Chapter 3 Correction

Section 1 Reimprisoned Inmates

Fig. 5-3-1-1 shows the trend in the number and percentage of reimprisoned inmates (percentage refers to the percentage of reimprisoned inmates among the total number of new sentenced inmates), by total/female inmates.

Fig. 5-3-1-1 Reimprisoned inmates among new sentenced inmates, and percentage of reimprisoned inmates (total/female)



Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Correction

Section 2 Reimprisonment of Released Sentenced Inmates

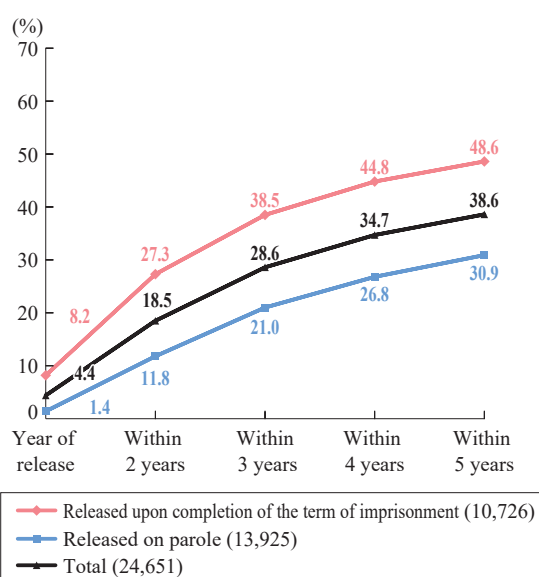
In this section, the **rate of reimprisonment** means the percentage of inmates reimprisoned to serve sentences for offenses after release among the released sentenced inmates of a given year.

Fig. 5-3-2-1 shows the rate of reimprisonment within the period of five, 10 and 20 years after the release of sentenced inmates released in [1] 2014, [2] 2009 and [3] 1999, by reason for the previous release (either released upon completion of the term or released on parole; hereinafter the same applies in this Section).

Fig. 5-3-2-1 Rate of reimprisonment of released sentenced inmates, by reason for previous release

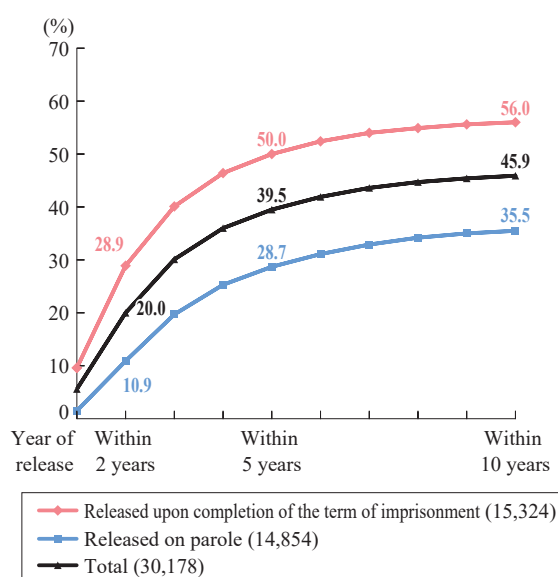
[1] Within 5 years

(2014)



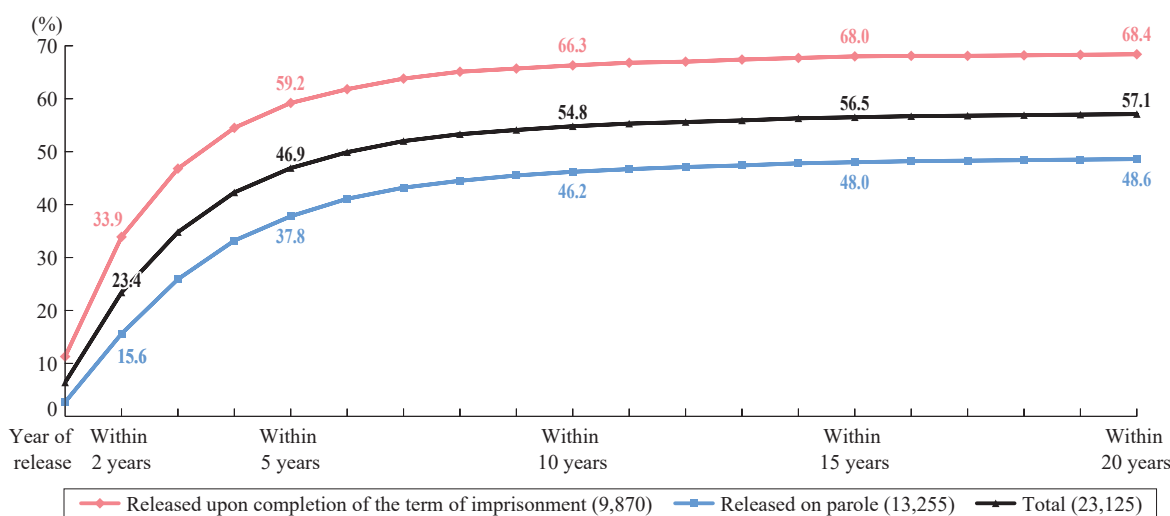
[2] Within 10 years

(2009)



[3] Within 20 years

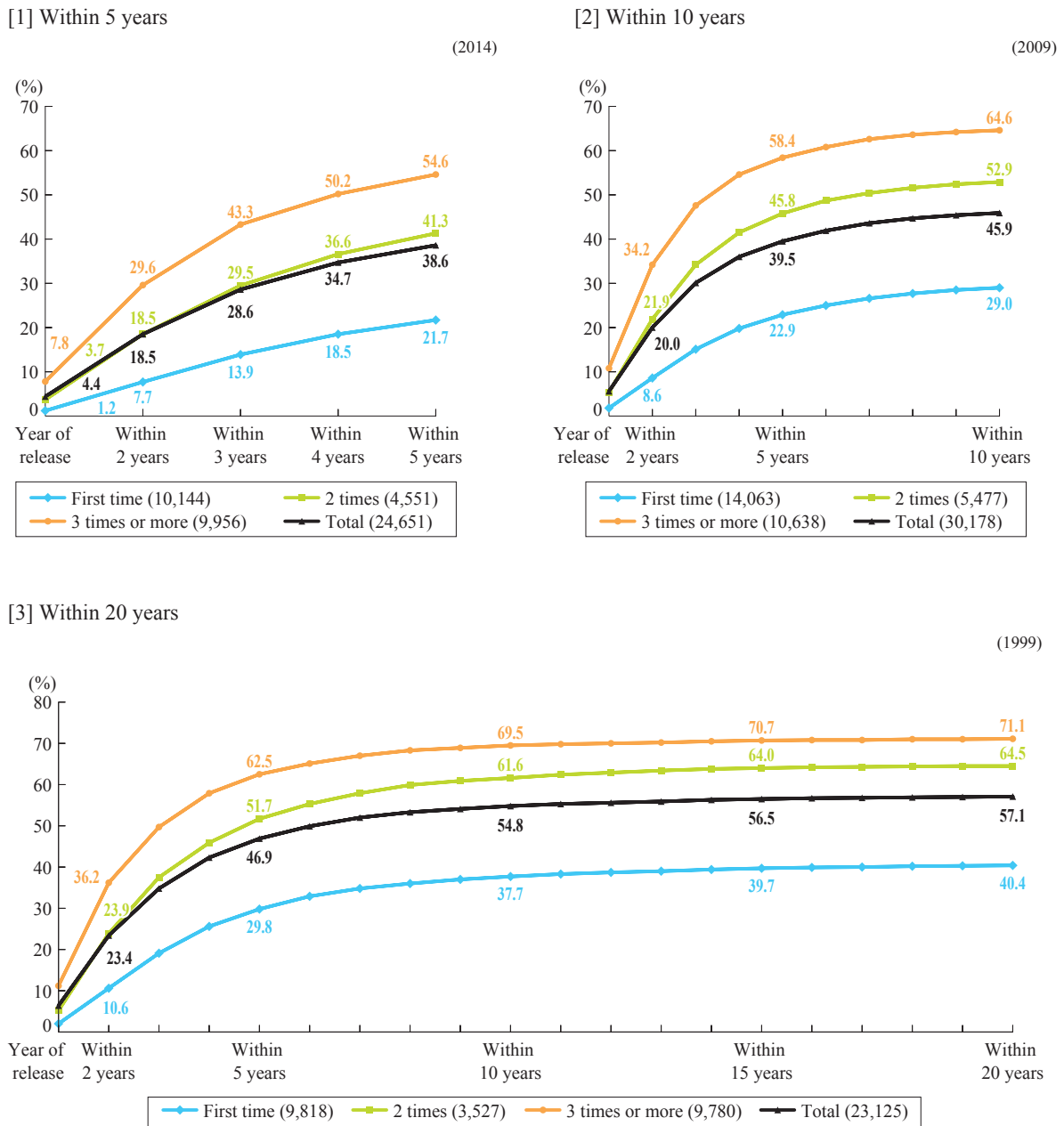
(1999)



Notes: 1. The figures count inmates released upon completion of their term or on parole and then reimprisoned for offenses after release.
 2. "Rate of reimprisonment" is the percentage of the number of persons released from a prison in 2014 for [1], 2009 for [2] or 1999 for [3] and reimprisoned by the year-end of 2018 for an offense committed after release among the total number of released inmates in 2014, 2009 or 1999.
 Source: The Judicial System Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Justice

Fig. 5-3-2-2 shows the rate of reimprisonment within the period of five, 10 and 20 years after the release of sentenced inmates released in [1] 2014, [2] 2009 and [3] 1999, by the number of time(s) the sentenced inmate had been imprisoned at the point of previous imprisonment.

Fig. 5-3-2-2 Rate of reimprisonment of released sentenced inmates, by number of time(s) imprisoned

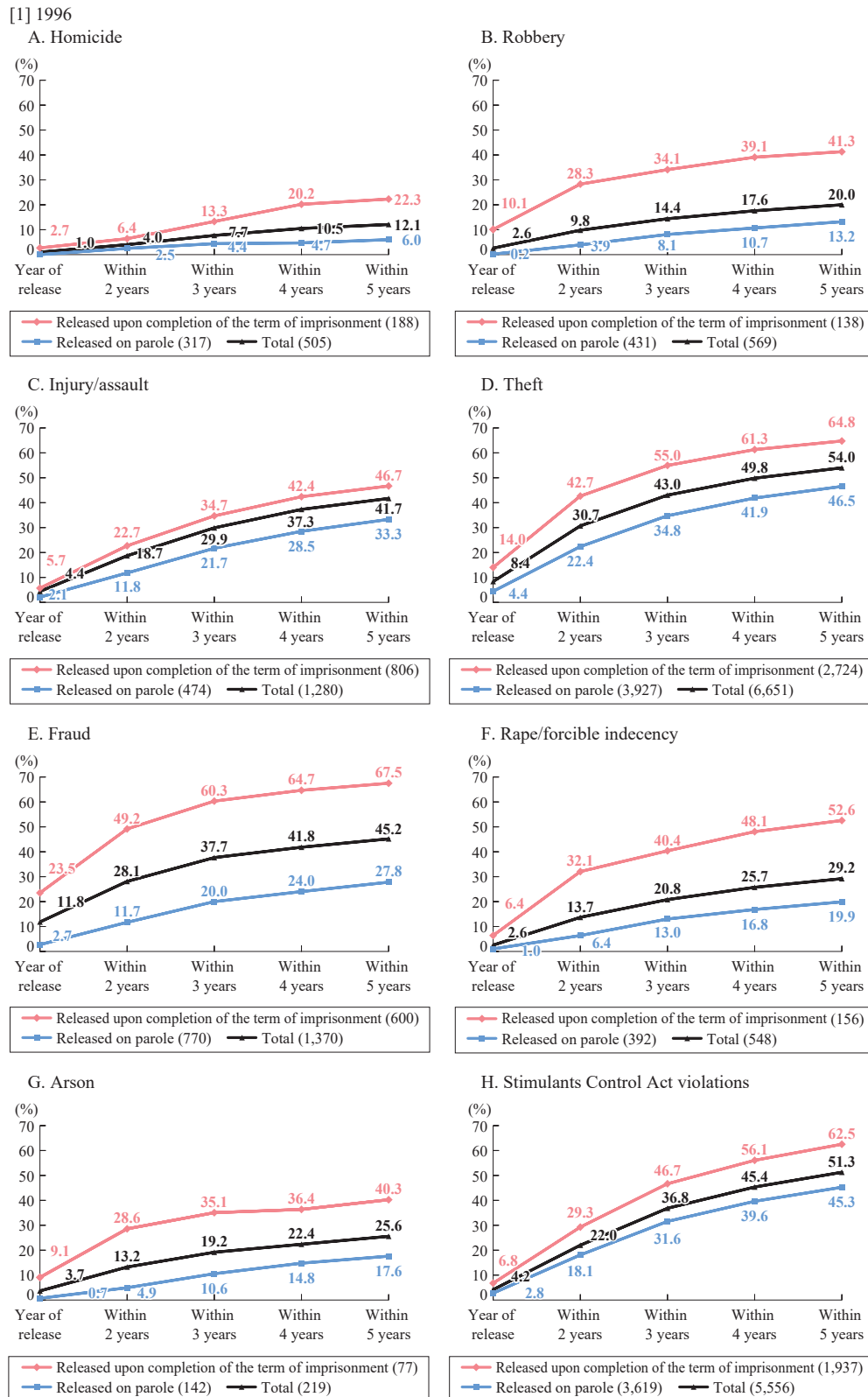


Note: See Notes and Source of Fig. 5-3-2-1.

Fig. 5-3-2-3 shows the rate of reimprisonment within the period of five years after the release of sentenced inmates released in 1996, 2005 and 2014, by reason for the previous release and type of offense.

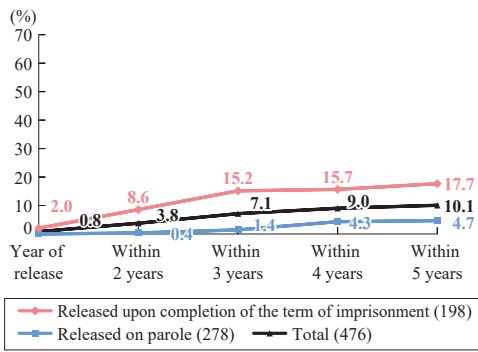
Fig. 5-3-2-3 Rate of reimprisonment within 5 years after release, by reason for previous release (by type of offense)

(1996, 2005 and 2014)

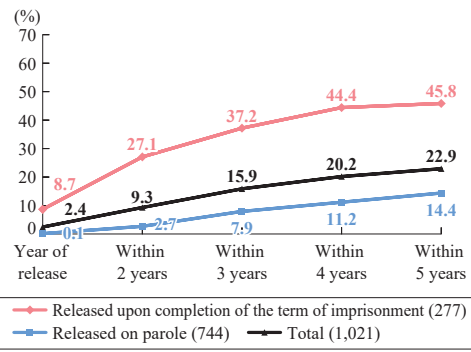


[2] 2005

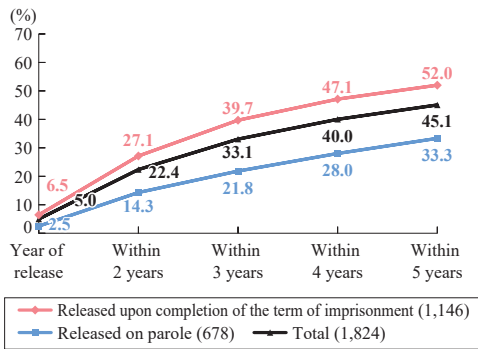
A. Homicide



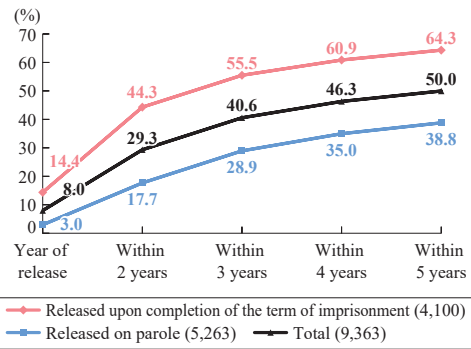
B. Robbery



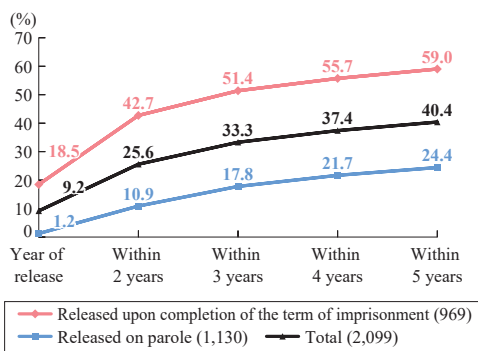
C. Injury/assault



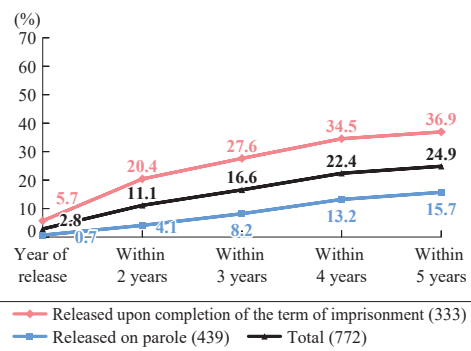
D. Theft



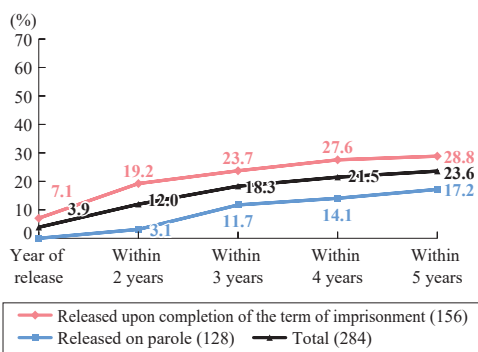
E. Fraud



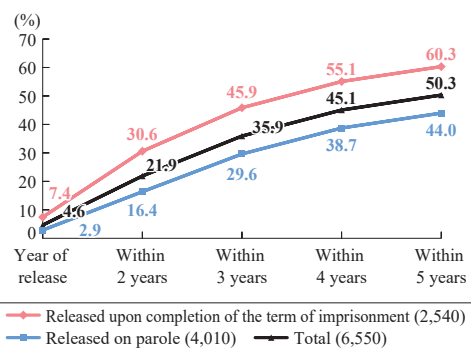
F. Rape/forcible indecency



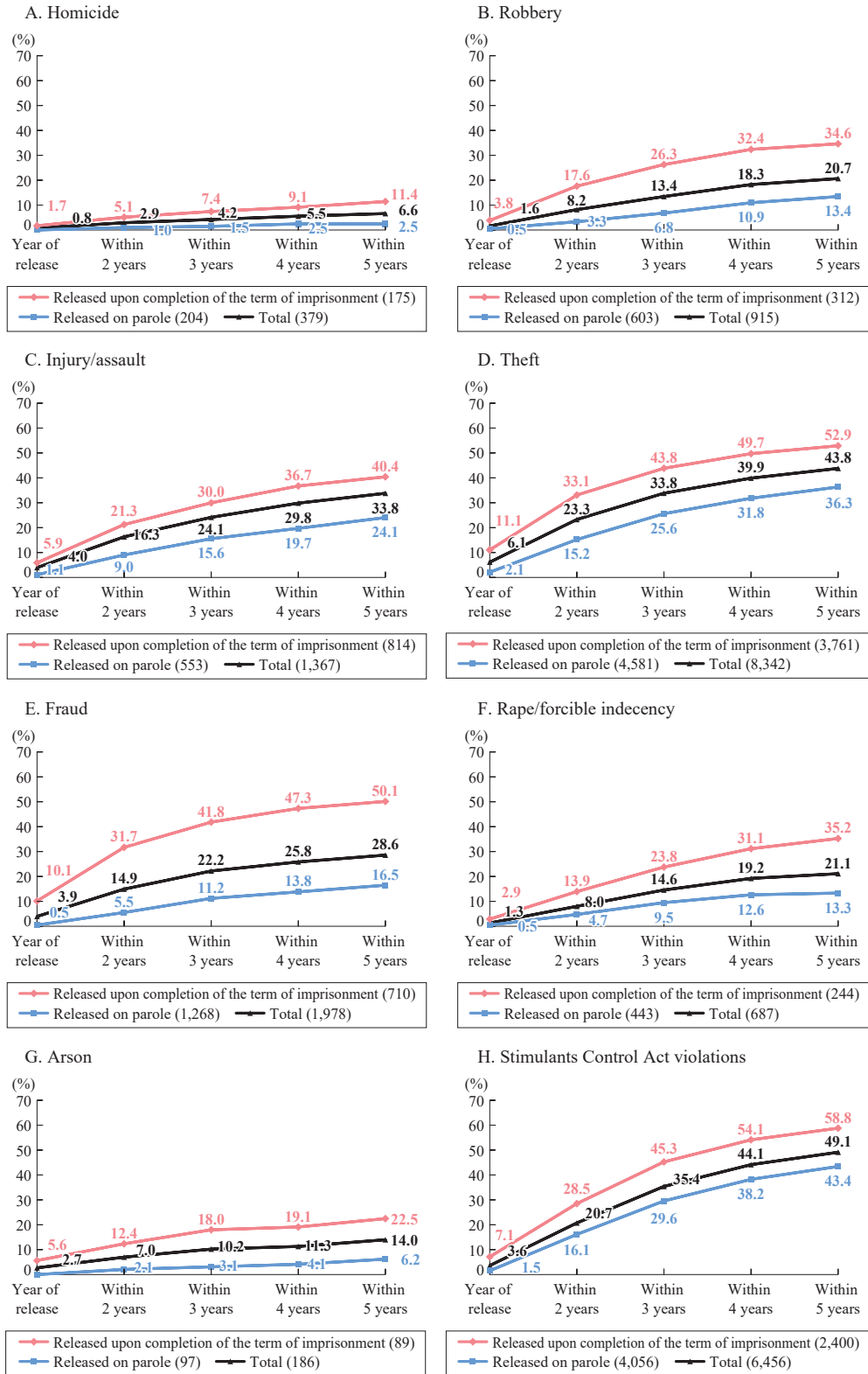
G. Arson



H. Stimulants Control Act violations



[3] 2014



Notes: 1. See Notes 1 and Source of Fig. 5-3-2-1.

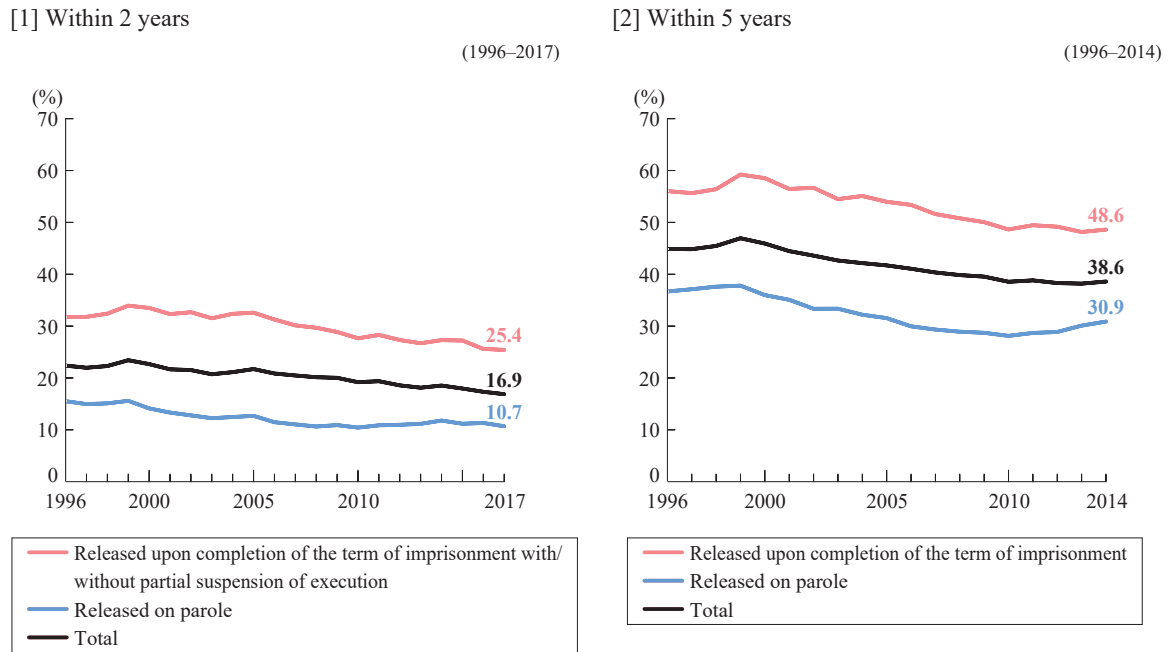
2. The figures are based on data in and after 1996 for which statistical materials are available.

3. "Rate of reimprisonment within 5 years after release" is the percentage of the number of persons released from a prison in 1996 for [1], 2005 for [2] or 2014 for [3] and reimprisoned by the year-end of 2000, 2009 or 2018 respectively for an offense committed after release among the total number of released sentenced inmates in 1996, 2005 or 2014, respectively.

4. Among homicide offenders who were released on parole in 1996, 2005 or 2014, no one was reimprisoned by the year-end of these years. Among arson offenders who were released on parole in 2005 or 2014, no one was reimprisoned by the year-end of these years.

Fig. 5-3-2-4 shows the trend in the rate of reimprisonment within the period of [1] two years and [2] five years after release, by reason for the previous release.

Fig. 5-3-2-4 Rate of reimprisonment of released sentenced inmates, by reason for previous release

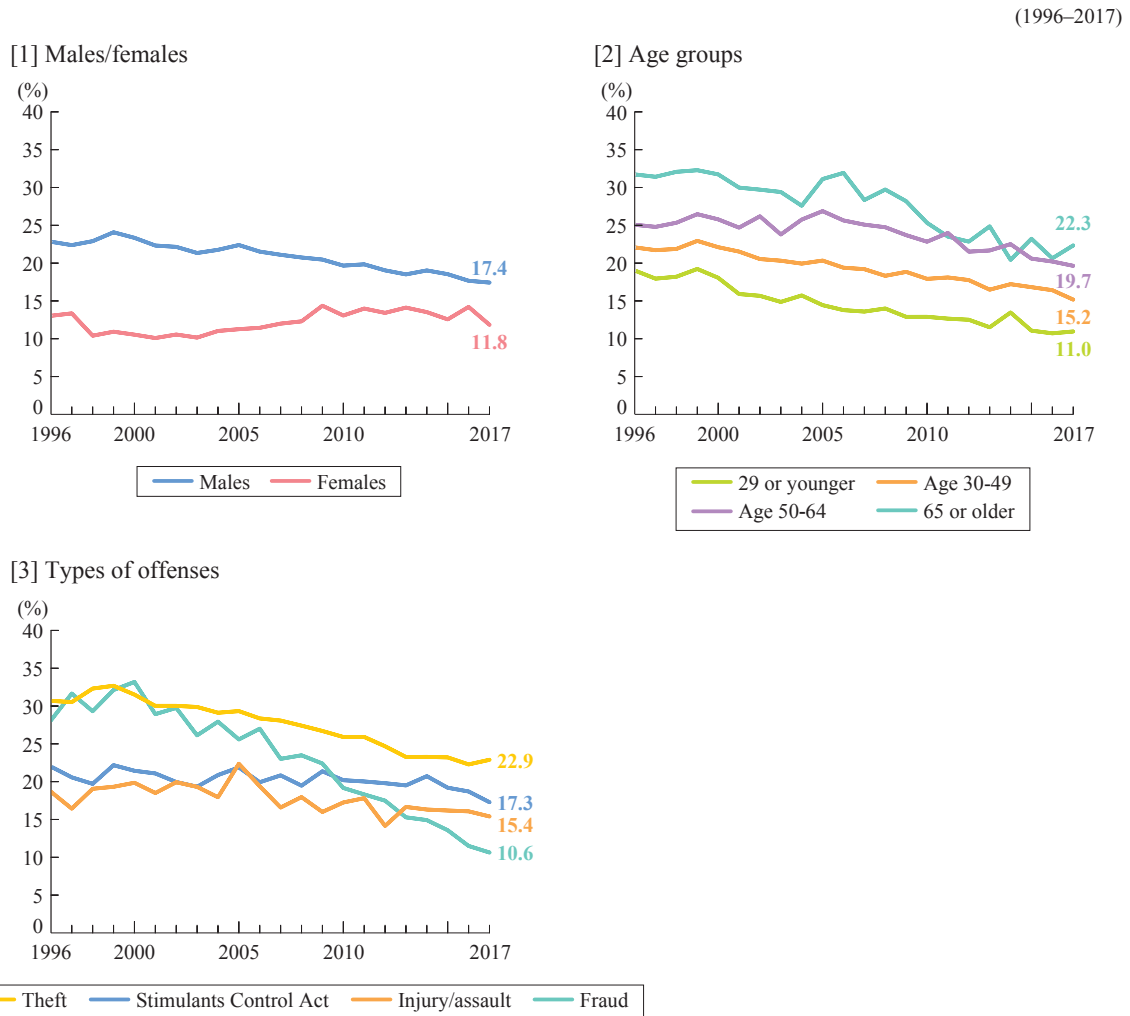


- Notes: 1. The figures are based on data in and after 1996 for which statistical materials are available.
 2. The figures count inmates released upon completion of their term of imprisonment with/without partial suspension of execution or released on parole and then reimprisoned for offenses after release.
 3. "Rate of reimprisonment" is the percentage of the number of persons, who were reimprisoned by the year-end of the second (next) year for [1] and the fifth year for [2] after their release, among the total number of released sentenced inmates of the respective years.

Source: The Judicial System Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Justice

Fig. 5-3-2-5 shows the trend in the rate of reimprisonment within the period of two years after release during the years of 1996–2017, [1] by gender, [2] by age group and [3] by type of offense.

Fig. 5-3-2-5 Rate of reimprisonment of released sentenced inmates within 2 years after release, by male/female, age group and type of offense



Notes: 1. See Notes 1 and 2 and Source of Fig. 5-3-2-4.

2. “Rate of reimprisonment” is the percentage of persons reimprisoned by the year-end of the second year from the year of release for an offense committed after release among the total number of released sentenced inmates of the respective years of release.

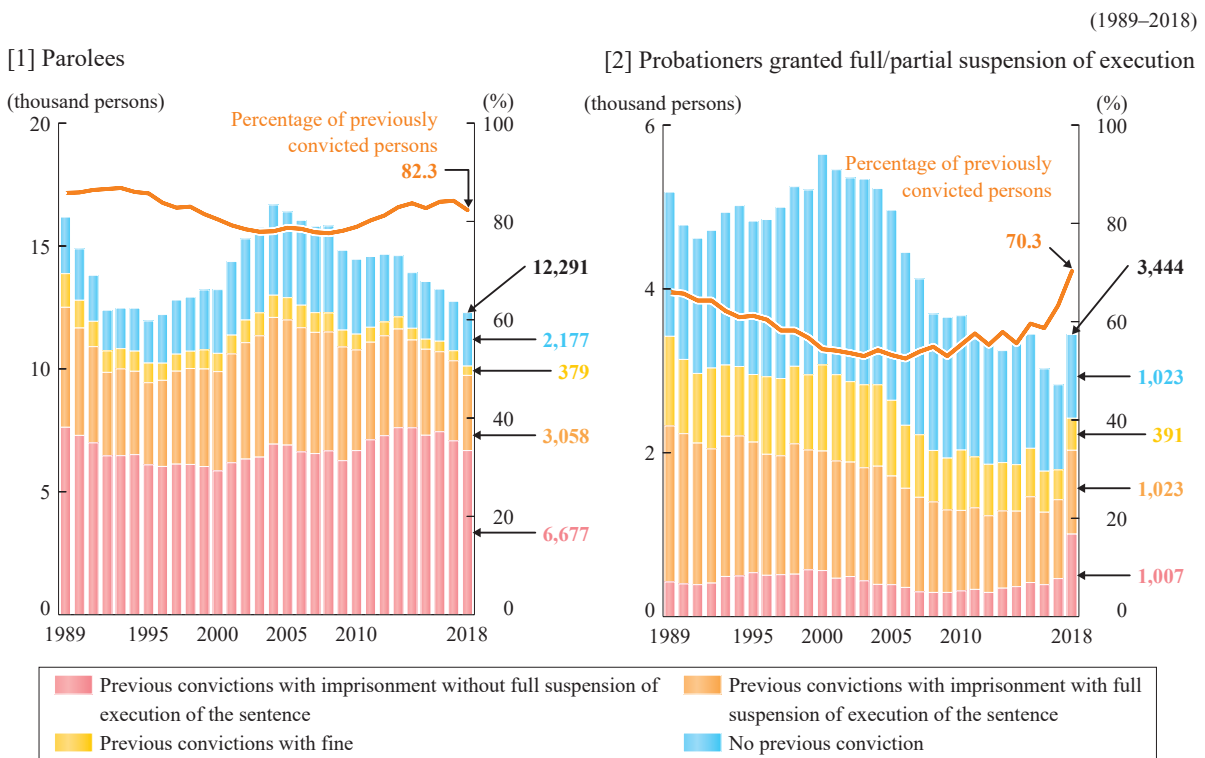
3. [2] is based on the age at the time of previous release which is estimated from the age at the time of reimprisonment and the interval from the previous release as recorded.

Chapter 4 Probation/Parole Supervision

Section 1 Probationers and Parolees with Previous Convictions

Fig. 5-4-1-1 shows the trend in the number and percentage of previously convicted persons (refers to those with previous convictions for which a fine or heavier punishment was imposed) among the number of probationers/parolees newly placed under probation/parole supervision.

Fig. 5-4-1-1 Probationers/parolees newly placed under probation/parole supervision, with/without previous conviction and percentage of previously convicted persons



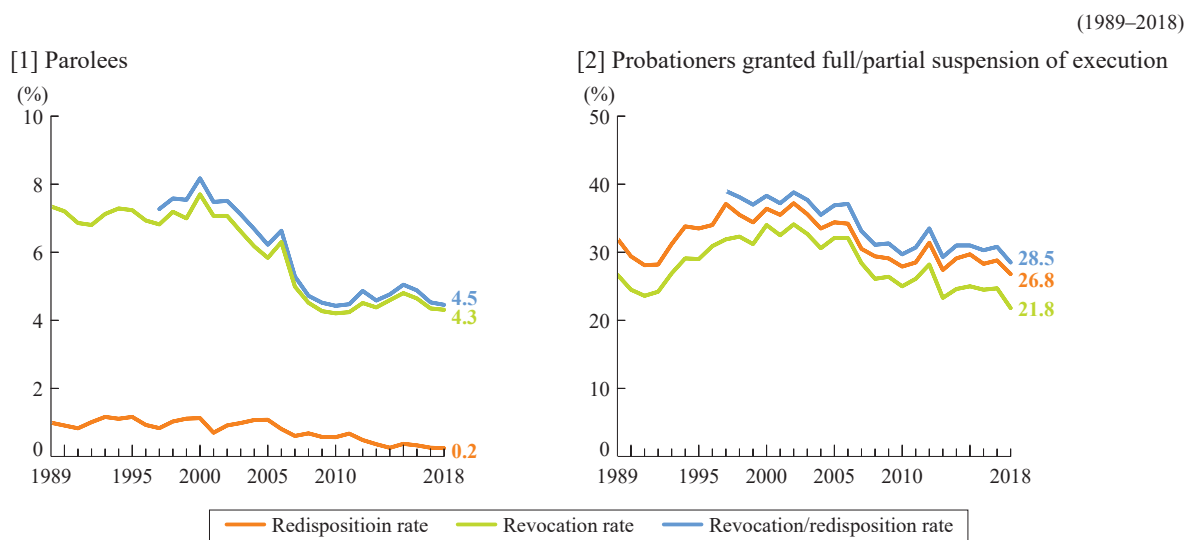
- Notes: 1. “Previously convicted persons” refers to persons with previous convictions for which a fine or heavier punishment was imposed.
 2. “Percentage of previously convicted persons” refers to the percentage of previously convicted persons among the total number of probationers/parolees newly placed under probation/parole supervision.
 3. The figures exclude offenders whose records are not clear about their previous convictions.
 4. Offenders with multiple previous convictions and whose every previous conviction had been penalized with fines are counted under “previous convictions with fine”. If any of the previous convictions had been penalized with imprisonment without full suspension of the execution of their sentence, they are counted as “previous convictions with imprisonment without full suspension of execution of the sentence”. Others with multiple previous convictions are counted under “previous convictions with imprisonment with full suspension of execution of the sentence”.
 5. The number of the following parolees/probationers has been counted since 2016 with the commencement of the partial suspension of execution of sentence system.
 a) parolees granted partial suspension of the execution of their sentence
 b) probationers granted partial suspension of the execution of their sentence

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Rehabilitation

Section 2 Redisposition or Revocation during Probation/Parole Supervision

Fig. 5-4-2-1 shows the trend in 3 types of rates of probationers and parolees whose supervision period terminated during the years of 1989–2018 (revocation/redisposition rate is available for the years of 1998–2018) : [1] **redisposition rate** (the percentage of those who committed an offense during their probation/parole supervision period and were subjected to criminal dispositions for the offense (including suspension of prosecution; for those who received a sentence, the number is limited to those whose sentence was finalized during their probation/parole supervision period) among the total number of probationers/parolees whose probation/parole supervision terminated in the respective years), [2] **revocation rate** (the percentage of those whose full/partial suspension of the execution of their sentence or parole was revoked due to either a violation of their conditions for probation/parole supervision or re-offending), and [3] **revocation/redisposition rate** (the percentage of those who fall under either redisposition or revocation; a person falling under both categories is counted as one person).

Fig. 5-4-2-1 Redisposition/revocation rate of probationers/parolees



- Notes: 1. “Redisposition rate” refers to the percentage of those who committed an offense during their probation/parole supervision period and were subjected to criminal dispositions for the offense (including suspended prosecution; for those who received a sentence, the number is limited to those whose sentence was finalized during their probation/parole supervision period) among the total number of probationers/parolees whose probation/parole supervision terminated in the respective years.
2. “Revocation rate” refers to the percentage of probationers/parolees whose full/partial suspension of the execution of their sentence or parole was revoked due to either a violation of their conditions for probation/parole supervision or re-offending (not including parolees whose parole ceased to be effective due to the revocation of the partial suspension of the execution of their sentence pursuant to the provisions of Article 29, paragraph (2) of the Penal Code among parolees whose parole was revoked), among the total number of probationers/parolees whose probation/parole supervision terminated in the respective years.
3. “Revocation/redisposition rate” refers to the percentage of probationers/parolees whose full/partial suspension of the execution of their sentence or parole was revoked due to either a violation of their conditions for probation/parole supervision or re-offending (not including parolees whose parole ceased to be effective due to the revocation of the partial suspension of the execution of their sentence pursuant to the provisions of Article 29, paragraph (2) of the Penal Code among parolees whose parole was revoked), or those who committed an offense during their probation/parole supervision period and were subjected to criminal dispositions for the offense (including suspended prosecution; for those who received a sentence, the number is limited to those whose sentence was finalized during their probation/parole supervision period) (persons falling under both categories are counted as one person) among the total number of probationers/parolees whose probation/parole supervision terminated in the respective years. The figures for “revocation/redisposition rate” are based on data in and after 1997 for which statistical materials are available.
4. The number of the following parolees/probationers has been counted since 2016 with the commencement of the partial suspension of execution of sentence system.
- parolees granted partial suspension of the execution of their sentence
 - probationers granted partial suspension of the execution of their sentence

Source: Annual Report of Statistics on Rehabilitation

The Judicial System Department, Minister’s Secretariat, Ministry of Justice

Column 6 Prevention of Re-offending

The White Paper on Crime 2007 pointed out the importance of preventing re-offending. Since then, the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime has established the following action plans that focus on this issue:

- (i) The Action Plan for Achieving a Crime-Resistant Society 2008, which clarified its commitment to preventing re-offending by released inmates for “building a society that does not create offenders”;
- (ii) The Comprehensive Measures for the Prevention of Re-offending 2012, which set numerical targets for criminal policies over the next decade;
- (iii) The Strategy to Make Japan the “Safest Country in the World” 2013, which promoted correctional guidance and support based on individual characteristics;
- (iv) The Declaration of No Return to Crime, No Facilitation of a Return to Crime 2014, which emphasized the importance of securing an “occupation” and a “place to belong”; and
- (v) The Emergency Measures to Prevent Re-offending by Drug Addicts and Elderly Criminals 2016, which focused on drug addicts and elderly offenders.

The Act for the Prevention of Recidivism (Act No. 104 of 2016) enacted in 2016 sets the basic philosophy on preventing re-offending, clarifies the responsibility of the national and local governments, and sets basic measures for preventing re-offending. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Recidivism Prevention Plan with 5 basic principles and 7 priorities was drawn up in 2017.

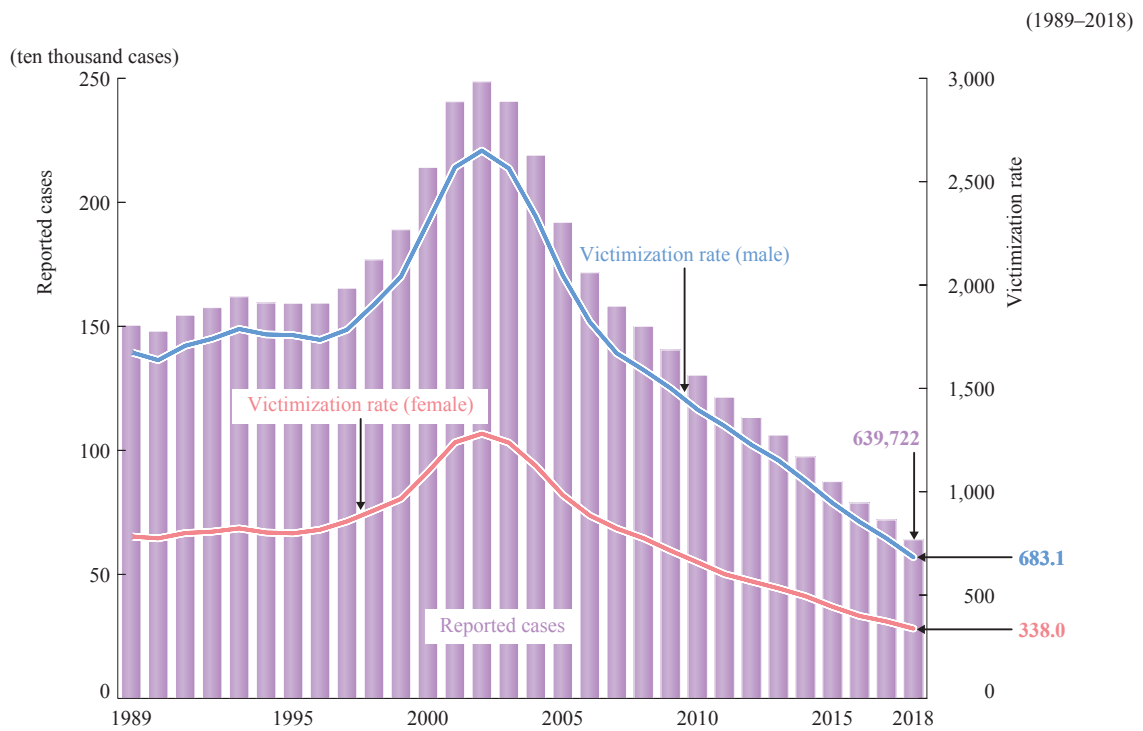
PART 6
Crime Victims

Chapter 1 Crime Victimization

Section 1 Number of Cases Involving Human Victims

Fig. 6-1-1-1 shows the trend in the number of reported cases of Penal Code offenses involving human victims and the victimization rate (number of reported cases involving human victims per 100,000 population) by gender.

Fig. 6-1-1-1 Penal Code offenses involving human victims: cases reported and victimization rate (male/female)



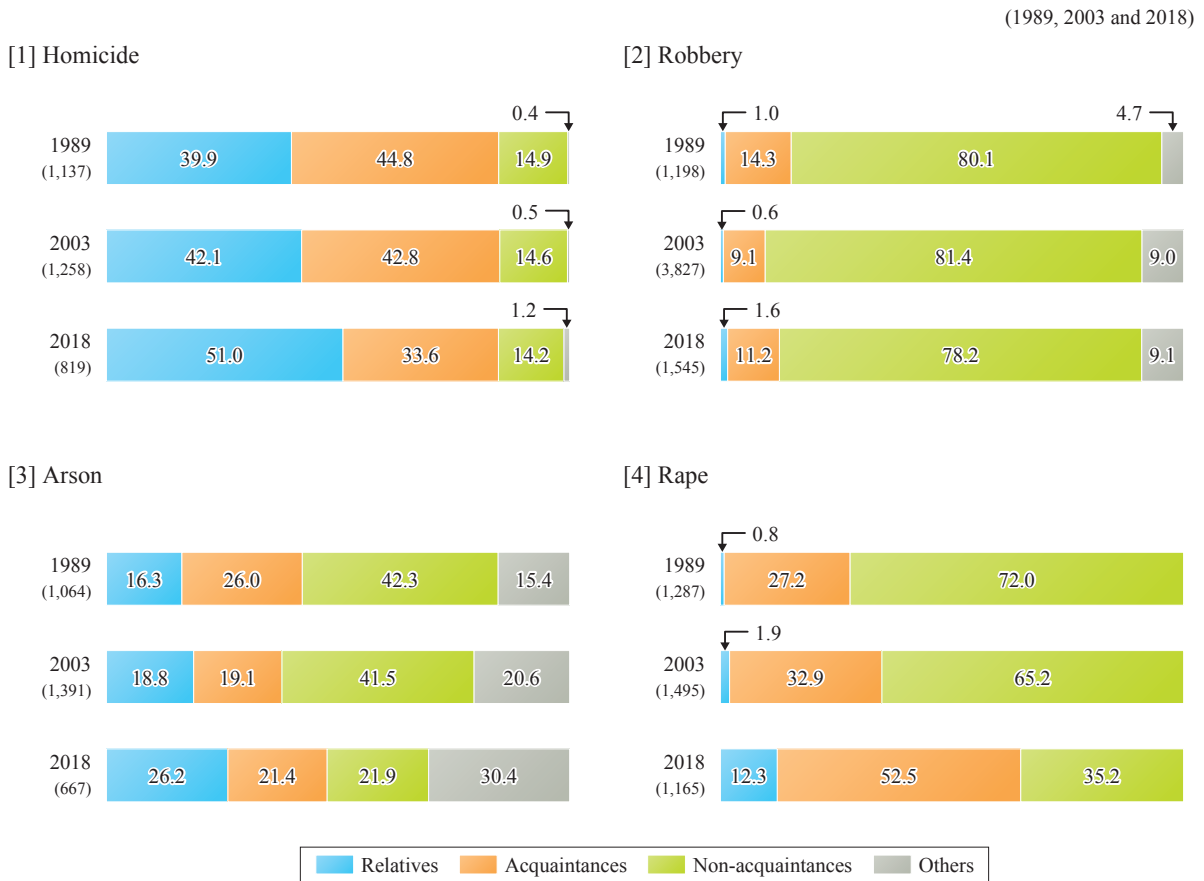
- Notes: 1. The figures exclude cases where the victim was a juridical person or an organization of any other form.
 2. "Victimization rate" refers to the number of reported cases per 100,000 population (male/female).
 3. The count is based on the main victim if multiple victims were involved in a case.

Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency
 The Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (population data)

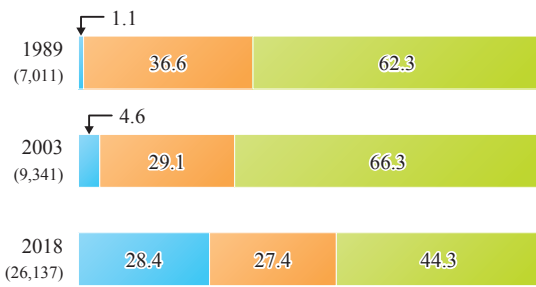
Section 2 Relationship between Victims and Suspects

Fig. 6-1-2-1 shows the composition by relationship between the victim and the suspect in cases cleared in 1989, 2003 and 2018 (excluding cases where the investigation confirmed that the act in question did not constitute a crime or that the legal conditions for prosecution or punishment were not satisfied), by type of offense.

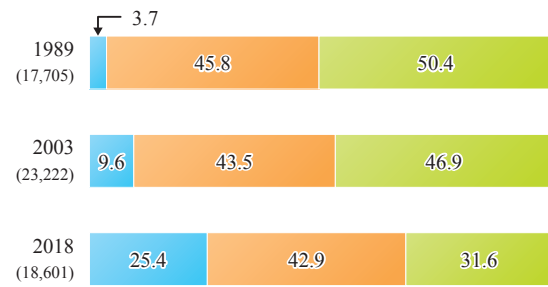
Fig. 6-1-2-1 Penal Code offenses: composition by relationship between the victim and the suspect (by type of offense)



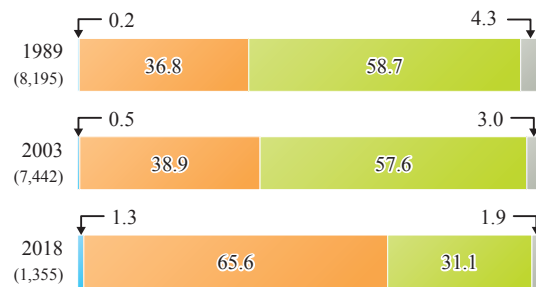
[5] Assault



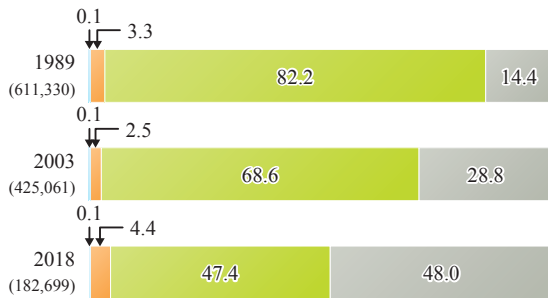
[6] Injury



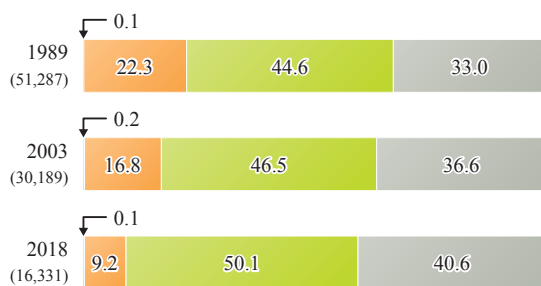
[7] Extortion



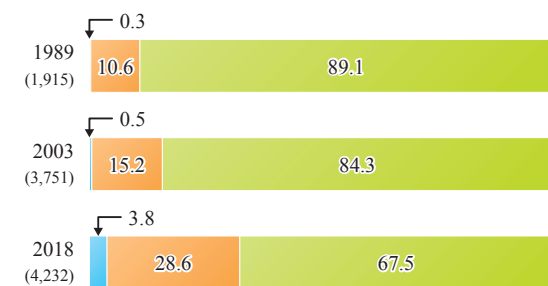
[8] Theft



[9] Fraud



[10] Forcible indecency



Notes: 1. The figures exclude cases where the investigation confirmed that the act in question did not constitute a crime or that the legal conditions for prosecution or punishment were not satisfied.
 2. "Others" consists of cases where the victim was a juridical person or other type of an organization, or there was no victim. "Others" of homicide refers to preparation for homicide.
 3. The figures in parentheses indicate the numbers of cleared cases.
 Source: Criminal Statistics of the National Police Agency

Chapter 2 Victims in the Criminal Justice Process

Under the **victim participation** system, the court may allow the victim or others to participate in the proceedings of the case by a ruling of the court, to appear on the trial dates, to state an opinion on the fact-finding or the application of law, and to ask the defendant questions for the purpose of stating such opinion.

Table 6-2-1 shows the status of victim participation in trials at the courts of first instance.

Table 6-2-1 Victim participation at the courts of first instance

(2009–2018)

Year	Victim participation		Witness examination	Questioning the accused	Closing statements/ recommendation of punishment	Shielding	Accompanying person	Entrustment to attorneys	Court-appointed attorneys
2009	560	(22)	130	344	288	50	24	367	131
2010	839	(262)	217	484	428	115	40	557	272
2011	902	(320)	176	459	454	104	30	632	275
2012	1,002	(327)	193	475	479	95	38	677	324
2013	1,297	(366)	257	596	605	147	47	873	410
2014	1,227	(317)	261	587	596	195	93	951	462
2015	1,377	(417)	269	604	686	249	87	1,081	533
2016	1,400	(400)	228	629	708	258	107	1,102	580
2017	1,380	(333)	196	560	667	276	115	1,060	553
2018	1,485	(363)	221	605	698	362	149	1,184	649

Notes: 1. "Victim participation" refers to the total number of victims for each applied measure who were allowed to participate in trials at the courts of first instance. There was no participation in 2008, when victim participation commenced. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of those who participated in *Saiban-in* trials and the figure for 2009 is counted from May 21 to December 31.

2. "Closing statements/recommendation of punishment" refers to the total number of participating victims who stated opinions on the fact-finding or the application of law pursuant to the provisions of Article 316-38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics
The General Secretariat, Supreme Court

Separately from the aforementioned victim participation, the court is to allow the victim to state an opinion. The court may apply measures for witness protection at a trial, such as placing a shield in front of the witness, allowing the witness to stay in a separate room and communicate by video-link with the courtroom during his/her testimony, and/or allowing the witness to be accompanied by an appropriate person.

As another protective measure, the court, upon request, may render a ruling providing that the name, address or other matters of the victims or witnesses shall not be disclosed in an open court.

A civil settlement reached with the offender could become an enforceable title of obligation if the terms of the settlement are included in the trial record of the criminal case. Additionally, a court hearing a criminal case concerning a specific serious offense may, upon request by the victim of the crime, continue with the civil case by using the record of the criminal case after the conviction and render a compensation order.

In addition, in general, courts allow victims to inspect and copy case records.

Table 6-2-2 shows the status of such measures applied to victims or witnesses.

Table 6-2-2 Applied measures for victims/witnesses

(2000–2018)

Year	Statement of opinions	Submission of documents instead of oral statement	Witness protection			Decision to conceal the identities of victims	Decision to conceal the identities of witnesses	Civil settlement in criminal proceedings	Compensation order	Inspection/copying of trial records
			Shielding	Video-link	Accompanying person					
2000	22	8	104	...	10	...	...	6	...	65
2001	232	58	847	67	38	...	...	55	...	473
2002	457	110	912	122	68	...	...	60	...	681
2003	585	144	1,062	136	51	...	...	54	...	753
2004	735	180	1,074	217	87	...	...	43	...	705
2005	774	243	1,103	210	68	...	...	39	...	855
2006	917	253	1,233	234	77	...	...	73	...	903
2007	1,010	270	1,222	224	70	-	...	38	...	846
2008	1,068	339	1,007	202	86	2,490	...	35	-	1,012
2009	1,119	490	1,094	235	79	3,849	...	46	162	1,348
2010	1,198	557	1,295	261	102	3,854	...	34	239	1,175
2011	1,164	561	1,317	242	136	3,887	...	30	237	1,278
2012	1,157	517	1,757	288	121	4,273	...	38	246	1,381
2013	1,171	572	1,792	278	116	4,093	...	29	312	1,463
2014	1,147	495	1,661	299	112	3,978	...	20	264	1,558
2015	1,200	615	1,563	290	141	3,822	...	17	307	1,461
2016	1,181	616	1,623	303	128	3,976	4	23	306	1,486
2017	1,072	526	1,105	225	78	3,351	116	26	295	1,254
2018	1,169	546	1,461	302	144	3,846	174	18	309	1,281

- Notes: 1. Until 2016, “statement of opinions”, “submission of documents instead of oral statement”, “witness protection”, “decision to conceal the identities of victims”, “civil settlement in criminal proceedings”, and “inspection/copying of trial records” were counted as of the day of the court decision on each measure, while they have been counted as of the day of final judgment since 2017. If a court rendered its decision on the measure in or before 2016 and its final judgment was rendered in or after 2017, it is counted as of the day of the former decision.
2. The figures for “statement of opinions”, “submission of documents instead of oral statement”, “witness protection”, “decision to conceal the identities of victims” and “decision to conceal the identities of witnesses” indicate the total number of victims or witnesses at high courts, district courts and summary courts.
3. The figures for “civil settlement in criminal proceedings” indicate the number of cases in which the settlement reached in civil disputes between the victim and the accused has been included in the criminal trial record at a high court, district court, or summary court.
4. The figures for “compensation order” indicate the number of (criminal) cases at a district court in which the victim had requested a compensation order for the damage.
5. The figures for “inspection/copying of trial records” indicate the number of cases where the victims or other applicable persons inspected or copied trial records at a high court, district court, or summary court.
6. The number of (i) “statement of opinions”, “submission of documents instead of oral statement”, “shielding”, “accompanying person”, “civil settlement in criminal proceedings”, and “inspection/copying of trial records”, (ii) “video-link”, (iii) “decision to conceal the identities of victims”, (iv) “compensation order” and (v) “decision to conceal the identities of witnesses” has been counted since (i) November 2000, (ii) June 2001, (iii) December 2007, (iv) December 2008, and (v) December 2016 respectively with the commencement of each measure.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics
The General Secretariat, Supreme Court

Column 7 Protection of Crime Victims

In response to the increase of public interest in the situation of crime victims, various measures for crime victims have been introduced.

Since 1999, prosecutors and their assistant officers notify crime victims of the disposition of the case, trial date and judgment of the court.

Two Acts in 2000 on the protection of crime victims introduced the system of statements of opinion in court by crime victims and inspection/copying of trial records by crime victims.

The Basic Act on Crime Victims (Act No. 161 of 2004) was enacted in 2004 to comprehensively and systematically promote measures for crime victims. Based on the Act, the Basic Plans for Crime Victims, etc. 2005, 2011 and 2016 were drawn up and introduced the following measures:

- (i) Participation of crime victims in criminal procedure since 2008;
- (ii) Restitution orders since 2008;
- (iii) Expansion of the benefit system for crime victims in 2006, 2008, 2009, 2014 and 2018;
- (iv) Decision to conceal the identities of crime victims since 2007;
- (v) Crime victims' observation of the proceedings of juvenile cases since 2008;
- (vi) Expansion of the inspection/copying of trial records by crime victims since 2007; and
- (vii) Payment of travel expenses for participating crime victims since 2013.