

Specific measures to support crime victims

① Consideration and provision of information for crime victims during the consultation and investigation process

Creation and distribution of crime victim guide

The victims are unfamiliar with the details of support that they can receive to recover and mitigate the damage caused by the crime and criminal proceedings, and such information needs to be provided quickly and comprehensively. Therefore, prefectural police has created “Brochure for Crime Victims” which describe the overview of criminal proceedings, request for cooperation in investigation, and systems and support organizations/desks available for crime victims.

“Brochure for Crime Victims” is usually distributed to victims of physical crimes such as murder, injury, and sexual crimes, as well as victims of major traffic accidents such as hit-and-runs and accidents resulting in death, by investigators in charge of questioning, who will explain the contents then.

“Brochure for Crime Victims” contain the following information:

Overview of criminal proceedings and request for cooperation in investigation

Support personnel system for crime victims

Systems related to information on criminal proceedings and status of investigation

Systems available for trials

Systems for securing safety

Financial support and various support and welfare systems

Support for psychological trauma

Various consulting organizations/desks

In addition, the guides provided to traffic accident victims and surviving family members include:

Information on automobile insurance systems (automobile liability insurance, etc.) and automobile compensation security programs

The guides are also translated into English and other languages for foreign crime victims by each prefectural police as necessary.



Brochure for Crime Victims



For traffic accidents/crimes



Guides in foreign languages

System for contacting crime victims

Information related to the status of investigation and the disposition of perpetrators is very important to the victim. In particular, victims of physical crimes such as murder, injury, and sexual crimes, and victims of major traffic accidents such as hit-and-runs and accidents resulting in death, suffer from serious psychological trauma and are highly interested in investigation. Therefore, the police have established a system for contacting crime victims in which the investigators in charge of the case inform the victims or their surviving family members, about criminal proceedings, systems for crime victims the status of investigation until the arrest of suspects, arrest of suspects and the disposition of arrested suspects.

The Public Prosecutors Office has also established a victim notification system to provide victims and witnesses with information related to the disposition of cases and the results of trials.

- Targets of the system for contacting crime victims
 - Victims of physical crimes such as murder, injury, and sexual crimes, or their surviving family members
 - Victims of major traffic accidents/crimes such as hit-and-runs and accidents resulting in death, or their surviving family members

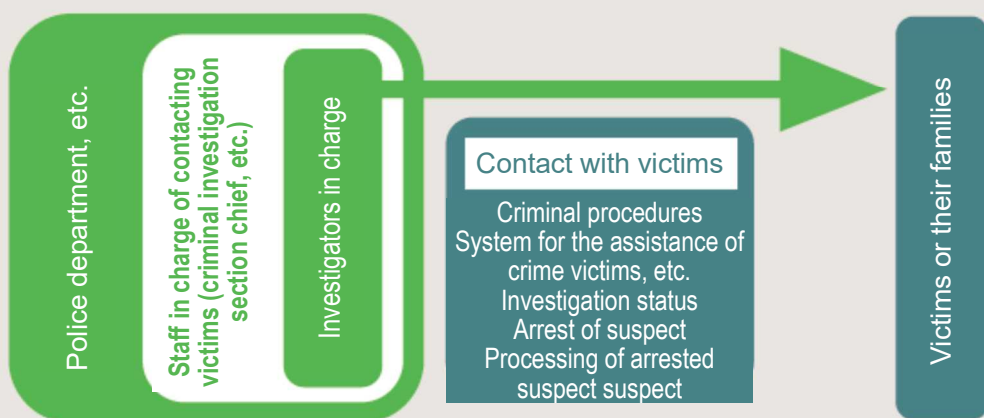
- Information communicated to the victims
 - Criminal proceedings and systems for crime victims
 - Status of investigation (until the arrest of suspects)
 - Arrest of suspects *1
 - Disposition of arrested suspects *2

*1 The matter of arrest and the name and age of arrested suspects will be communicated. In the case of juvenile suspects, information on their guardians such as their name may be communicated from the viewpoint of healthy juvenile upbringing.

*2 The Public Prosecutors Office to which the case is referred to, the result of disposition (prosecution or non-prosecution), and the court where prosecution is instituted, are notified. If the case is referred without the arrest of the suspects, only the Public Prosecutors Office the case is referred to will be communicated.

Since there are victims who do not want to be reminded of the crime by receiving information, the system for contacting crime victims is used only when the victims wish so.

● Outline of system for contacting crime victims



① Consideration and provision of information for crime victims during the consultation and investigation process

Flow of criminal proceedings



◆ Request for crime victims

The flow from the occurrence of crime to the judgment is as shown in the above diagram. To arrest and severely punish the suspects, crime victims are requested to cooperate as explained below

Questioning

- Crime victims will be asked about the circumstances in which the crime occurred and the personal appearance of the suspect. It may be painful to recall the crime, but cooperation is requested to catch the suspect and solve the case.

Submission of evidence

- Crime victims may be requested to submit the clothes and belongings they had when the crime occurred. The submitted items will be returned when they no longer need to be stored as evidence.

Attendance at the on-the-spot investigation

- The on-the-spot investigation is carried out to clarify the circumstances in which the crime occurred. Crime victims may be requested to attend to confirm the crime situation.

General investigation

Words and actions of investigators have a great impact on the psychological state of crime victims. Therefore, the police treat crime victims with utmost care to protect them from additional burdens and secondary damage during the investigation.

When receiving complaints, the police question the crime victims with due consideration for their psychological state. When consulted by crime victims regarding the reception of complaints, the police respond appropriately according to the contents of consultation.

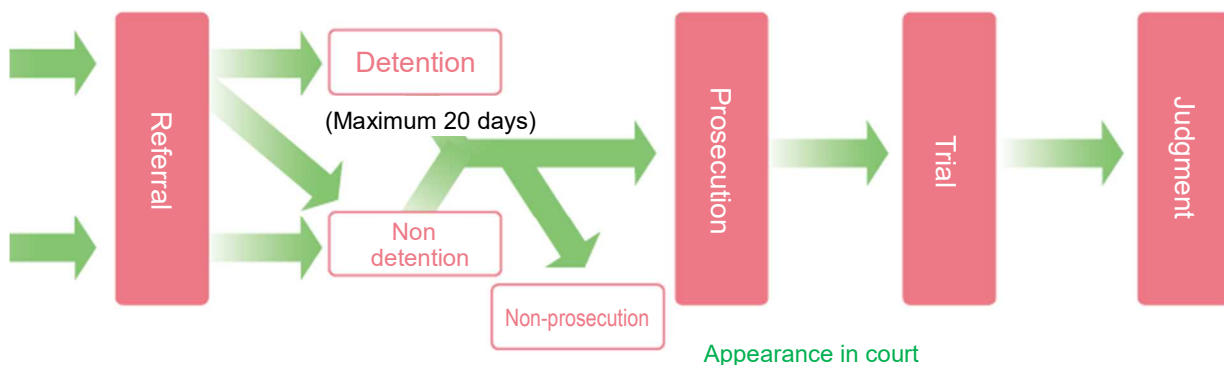
Also, to alleviate the psychological and financial burden on the families of deceased crime victims, each prefectural police prompts the system of bearing the expenses required for transporting the victim's body to the family home or repairing it after the autopsy.

In addition, when moving to the residence of a victim of sexual crime, etc., police officers in plain clothes are dispatched in a plain vehicle whenever possible if the victim does not wish a police car to come.

When crime victims do not want others to know about the crime, particularly in case of sexual crime and juvenile victim, the police pay attention to the privacy of the victims to protect them from the curiosity of others.

For investigation that requires the cooperation of the victims such as questioning and on-the spot investigation, the victim's psychological state and convenience will be taken into account when selecting the appointment dates, etc.

● Prosecution is that a prosecutor brings a suspect to a trial, while non-prosecution is that he/she decides not to do so.



Appearance in court

● When a suspect is prosecuted, a trial starts in court. Victims may be asked to appear in court as witnesses.

Based on the Act for Partial Revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure and Related Acts for Protecting the Rights and Interests of Crime Victims, enacted in June 2007, a part of the Code of Criminal Procedure and related Acts was amended as follows to protect the rights and interests of victims of crime.

- ① Establishment of a system in which crime victims participate in criminal trials (a system allowing crime victims to directly participate in criminal trials by attending the trials and questioning the accused under specific conditions);
 - ② Establishment of a system to protect information on crime victims, such as their names, in criminal trial proceedings;
 - ③ Establishment of a system to use the results of criminal proceedings regarding claims for damages by crime victims;
 - ④ Expansion of the scope of browsing and copying of trial records.
- (① and ③ have been enforced since December 1, 2008, and ② and ④ since December 26, 2007.)

The Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Measures Incidental to Criminal Proceedings for Protecting the Rights and Interests of Crime Victims and the Comprehensive Legal Support Act, enacted in April 2008,

made it possible for victims of limited means to receive assistance from attorneys at the government's expense in criminal proceedings. (enforced since December 1, 2008).

Based on the Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Measures Incidental to Criminal Proceedings for Protecting the Rights and Interests of Crime Victims and the Comprehensive Legal Support Act, enacted in June 2013, a system in which the Japan Legal Support Center provides travel expenses, etc. to victims attending the trials was established, and requirements regarding means of the victims to receive assistance from attorneys at the government's expense were alleviated (both enforced since December 1, 2013).

① Consideration and provision of information for crime victims during the consultation and investigation process

Visits and liaison activities by local police officers

Local police officers working in police boxes, etc. visit and keep in touch with crime victims living in their jurisdiction upon request, in order to protect them from being victimized again and solve their concerns.

These visits and liaison activities include:

Provision of information regarding recovery from damage and prevention of greater damage

Providing guidance on crime prevention

Listening to concerns and requests to the police

Upon request from crime victims, the police also patrol the neighborhood and dispatch female police officers for visits and liaison activities.

Establishment of support desks

A general support desk is available at the police headquarters to receive requests and consultation from the residents. For telephone consultation, the national hotline #9110 which connects to the General Advisory Center at the police headquarters is available. In addition to such general support service, there are separate support desks for sexual crime, juvenile crime, and consumer problems.

Anonymous report hot line for safer society

Since October 1, 2007, the anonymous report dial has been put in place to identify crimes which victims are unlikely to report and which may remain latent. In this system, a private organization commissioned by the National Police Agency receives anonymous reports regarding specific crimes and pays information fees to those who make effective reports.

This anonymous report hot line currently targets crimes involving organized crime groups, criminal infrastructure, drug and firearm crimes, special frauds, juvenile welfare crimes, child abuses, and human trafficking. It serves warrants to arrest the offenders and protect the victims rapidly.

Anonymous report hot line 0120-924-839
Website <http://www.tokumei24.jp>
(Accessible on smartphones)

② Support for recovery from psychological trauma

Establishment of counseling systems

Crime victims who suffer from serious psychological trauma may need professional psychological counseling. In order to reduce psychological trauma, the police have established consultation and counseling systems for crime victims including the following:

Placement of personnel who own specialized knowledge and techniques of counseling;

Cooperation with psychologists and private counselors;

Provision of counseling for crime victims at public expense

For juvenile victims, specialized personnel (juvenile guidance officers) provide counseling under the guidance of external experts.



Counselor providing consultation

③ Support for reduction of financial burdens

Benefit system for crime victims

In this system, the government pays benefit to the families (nearest survivors) of deceased crime victims, as well as to crime victims seriously injured, diseased, or disabled as a result of intentional criminal acts such as random murder, in order to alleviate their psychological and financial burdens based on the spirit of social solidarity.

This system was implemented on January 1, 1981, in accordance with the Act on Support for Crime Victims, etc. Such as Payment of Crime Victims Benefit enacted on May 1, 1980, after families of random murder victims, victimology researchers, and bar associations advocated for establishing a public compensation system for crime victims, which was then widely discussed in the Diet and media and increasingly supported it following the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries bombing on August 30, 1974 (8 dead, 380 injured).

The benefit system for crime victims has been improved through revisions of laws and regulations, including the creation of benefit for serious injuries/diseases, relaxation of requirements for receiving the benefit, and revisions of reasons for reduction or non-payment of benefit in family crimes. In fiscal 2018, about 724 million yen was paid to 329 crime victims, etc.

● Targeted crime damage

The benefit is paid for death, serious injuries/diseases, or disabilities caused as a result of criminal acts (excluding those by negligence) punishable for killing or harming a person and committed inside Japan or on board of a Japanese ship or aircraft outside Japan, including cases where offenders are not punishable under the Penal Code, such as aversion of present danger and criminal acts by insane persons or minors under the age of 14.

Condolence money system for victims of crimes committed overseas

In this system, the government pays the condolence money or monetary gift to victims of unforeseeable crimes committed overseas. Specifically, the condolence money (2 million yen) is provided to the families (excluding those who do not have Japanese nationality nor an address in Japan at the time of the crime) of Japanese nationals (excluding permanent residents of other countries) killed as a result of crimes committed overseas, and the monetary gift (1 million yen) to Japanese nationals left disabled (Disability Grade 1) as a result of crimes committed overseas.

This system targets death or disabilities caused as a result of acts committed overseas (*) which are punishable by Japanese law if committed in Japan (excluding legitimate acts, legitimate self-defense, and negligence).

To receive the condolence money or monetary gift for victims of crimes committed overseas, it is necessary to submit an application to the Prefectural Public Safety Commission and receive a payment ruling. Those who do not have an address in Japan can also apply via a consular office.

*Crimes committed on board of a Japanese ship or aircraft outside Japan are covered by the benefit

system for crime victims, and not by this system.

● Operation of the benefit system for crime victims

(From fiscal 1981 [enforcement] to fiscal 2018)

Year	Before 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Category													
Number of victims pertaining to applications (Number of applications)	6,507 (9,569)	462 (565)	589 (719)	585 (718)	652 (810)	619 (729)	558 (645)	531 (623)	452 (552)	460 (536)	390 (454)	386 (455)	12,191 (16,375)
Number of victims pertaining to payment rulings (Number of rulings)	5,790 (8,748)	388 (510)	538 (656)	534 (641)	663 (835)	517 (621)	516 (597)	503 (591)	422 (523)	390 (470)	353 (414)	295 (332)	10,909 (14,938)
Number of victims pertaining to non-payment rulings (Number of rulings)	353 (469)	19 (22)	28 (31)	29 (32)	52 (61)	56 (69)	55 (65)	56 (64)	33 (36)	50 (54)	44 (47)	34 (38)	809 (988)
[Total] Number of victims pertaining to rulings (Number of rulings)	6,143 (9,217)	407 (532)	566 (687)	563 (673)	715 (896)	573 (690)	571 (662)	559 (655)	455 (559)	440 (524)	397 (461)	329 (370)	11,718 (15,926)
Paid amount (1 million yen)	19,138	907	1,277	1,311	2,065	1,509	1,233	1,243	991	882	1,001	724	32,281

[Overview of the benefit system for crime victims]

Benefit for crime victims, etc.

◎ Targeted crime damage

Death, serious injuries/diseases, or disabilities caused as a result of criminal acts committed inside Japan or on board of a Japanese ship or aircraft outside Japan (excluding negligence).

◎ Types of benefit for crime victims

There are three types of benefit for crime victims: survivor benefit, serious injury/disease benefit, and disability benefit. Each type of benefit is paid by the government in a lump sum.

◎ Qualifications of crime victims or surviving family members for receiving the benefit

Those who have Japanese nationality or an address in Japan. Foreign nationals with an address in Japan at the time of the criminal acts that caused the damage can also receive the benefit.

○ Calculation of benefit

The benefit amount is calculated based on the age and income of the crime victims.

○ Application for benefit payment ruling

To receive the benefit, it is necessary to submit an application to the Prefectural Public Safety Commission. The application is received at the prefectural police headquarters or police stations.

○ Reduction or adjustment of benefit

In case of family crimes or crimes for which crime victims are partially responsible, a part or all of the

benefit may not be paid. Moreover, when crime victims simultaneously receive public compensation such as the industrial accident compensation insurance or liability compensation, the amount of benefit will be adjusted.

○ Payment of temporary benefit

When the payment cannot be ruled quickly for reasons such as offenders being unidentified, temporary benefit will be paid.

● Types and amount of benefit

There are three types of benefit: survivor benefit paid to families of deceased crime victims; serious injury/disease benefit paid to victims seriously injured or diseased as a result of criminal acts; and disability benefit paid to crime victims left disabled. Each type of benefit is paid in a lump sum.

The amount of the survivor benefit and disability benefit is calculated based on the age and income of the crime victims.

For the serious injury/disease benefit, the total of the insured medical treatment expenses paid by the victims and the amount of damage caused due to absence from work will be paid. However, to get benefits a victim must receive medical treatment for a month or more and be hospitalized for three days or more (in case of mental disorders such as PTSD which require medical treatment for a month or more and inability to work for three days or more without being hospitalized). The benefit is paid for a maximum of three years.

For the survivor benefit, if the crime victims received medical treatment for injuries or diseases caused as a result of criminal acts, the total of the insured medical treatment expenses paid by the victims and the amount of damage caused due to absence from work in the three years following the injuries or diseases will be paid.

In the following cases, crime victims may not be eligible for receiving a part or all of benefit depending on the rulings by the Prefectural Public Safety Commission:

Crimes committed between family members (except for cases where familial relationships are recognized to have already been broken)

Cases where crime victims are partially responsible for the crime

Cases where crime victims received public benefit or compensation such as the Industrial Accident Insurance

Survivor benefit

Amount of benefit

- The amount is calculated based on the income of the crime victim and the number of the surviving family members whose livelihood was sustained by that income (when there are orphans under the age of eight, additional benefit is provided according to their age and number).
- In case the crime victim required medical treatment before passing away, the total of the insured medical treatment expenses paid by the victim and the amount considering the damage caused due

to absence from work in the three years following the injury or disease will be added.

(When there are two or more nearest surviving family members, the amount is divided equally between them.)

◎ **Persons eligible for benefit**

The nearest surviving family member of the deceased crime victims

◎ **Scope and order of surviving family members eligible for benefit**

- 1 ① Spouse (including a person who is in a de facto marital relationship)
- 2 Of the crime victim whose livelihood was sustained by the income of the crime victim
 - ② Children
 - ③ Parents
 - ④ Grandchildren
 - ⑤ Grandparents
 - ⑥ Siblings
- 3 Of the crime victim who do not qualify for 2
 - ⑦ Children
 - ⑧ Parents
 - ⑨ Grandchildren
 - ⑩ Grandparents
 - ⑪ Siblings

* The circled numbers show the order in which they can receive the benefit.

* Example: If the deceased victim did not have ① a spouse nor ② children, ③ parents will be of the first priority.

Serious injury/disease benefit

Amount of benefit

The total of the insured medical treatment expenses paid by the crime victim and the amount considering the damage caused due to absence from work in the three years following the day the injury or disease occurred.

【Maximum amount: 1.2 million yen】

◎ **Persons eligible for benefit**

Crime victims seriously injured or sick as a result of criminal acts (injuries or diseases requiring medical treatment for a month or more and hospitalization for three days or more; in case of mental disorders such as PTSD, symptoms requiring medical treatment for a month or more and inability to work for three days or more).

Disability benefit

Amount of benefit

The amount is calculated based on the income of the crime victims and the level of disabilities.

【Minimum–maximum amount】

In case of serious disabilities (Disability Grade 1–3):

10,56 million yen – 39,74.4 million yen

In other cases:

180,000 yen – 12,69.6 million yen

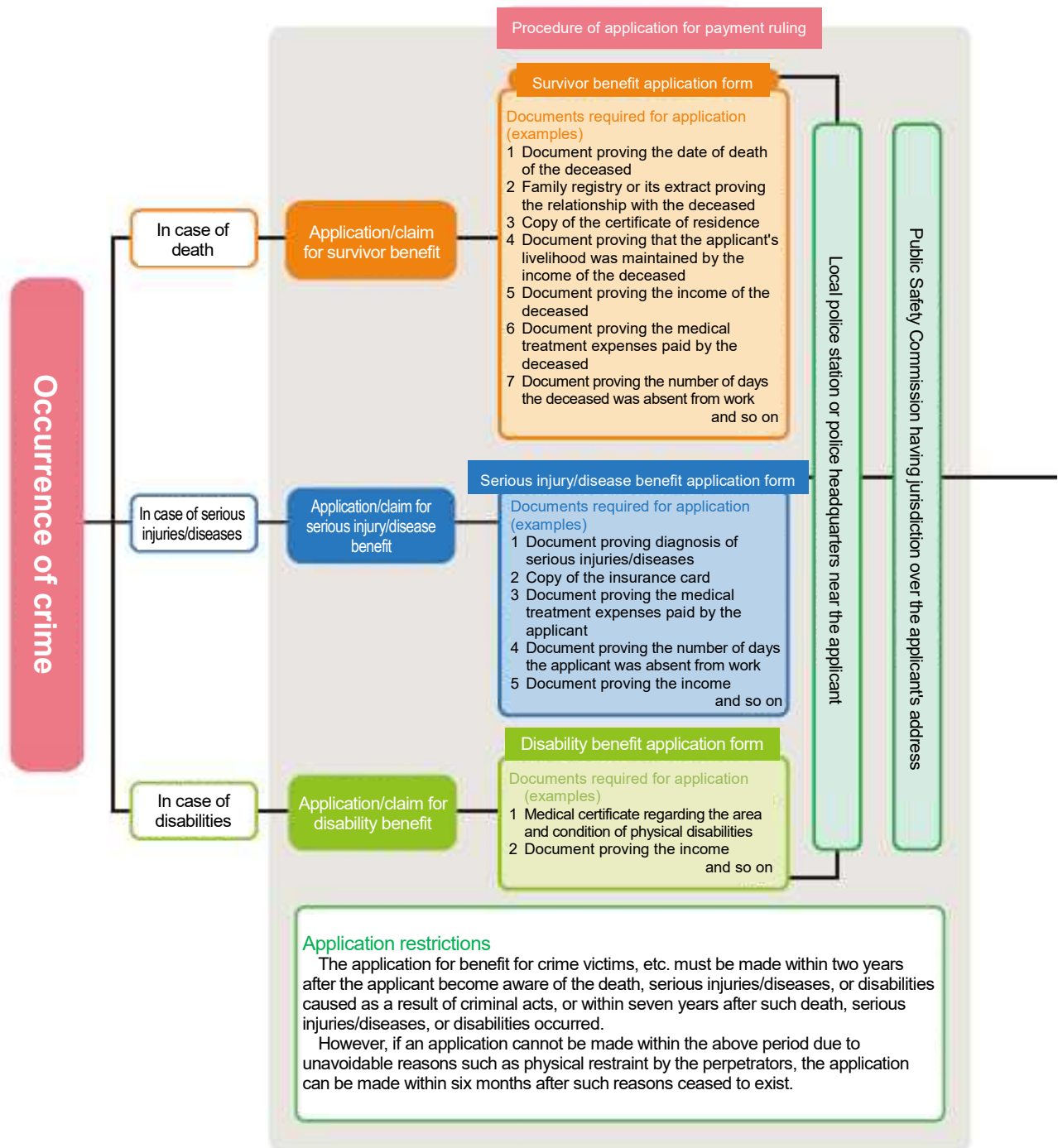
◎ **Persons eligible for benefit**

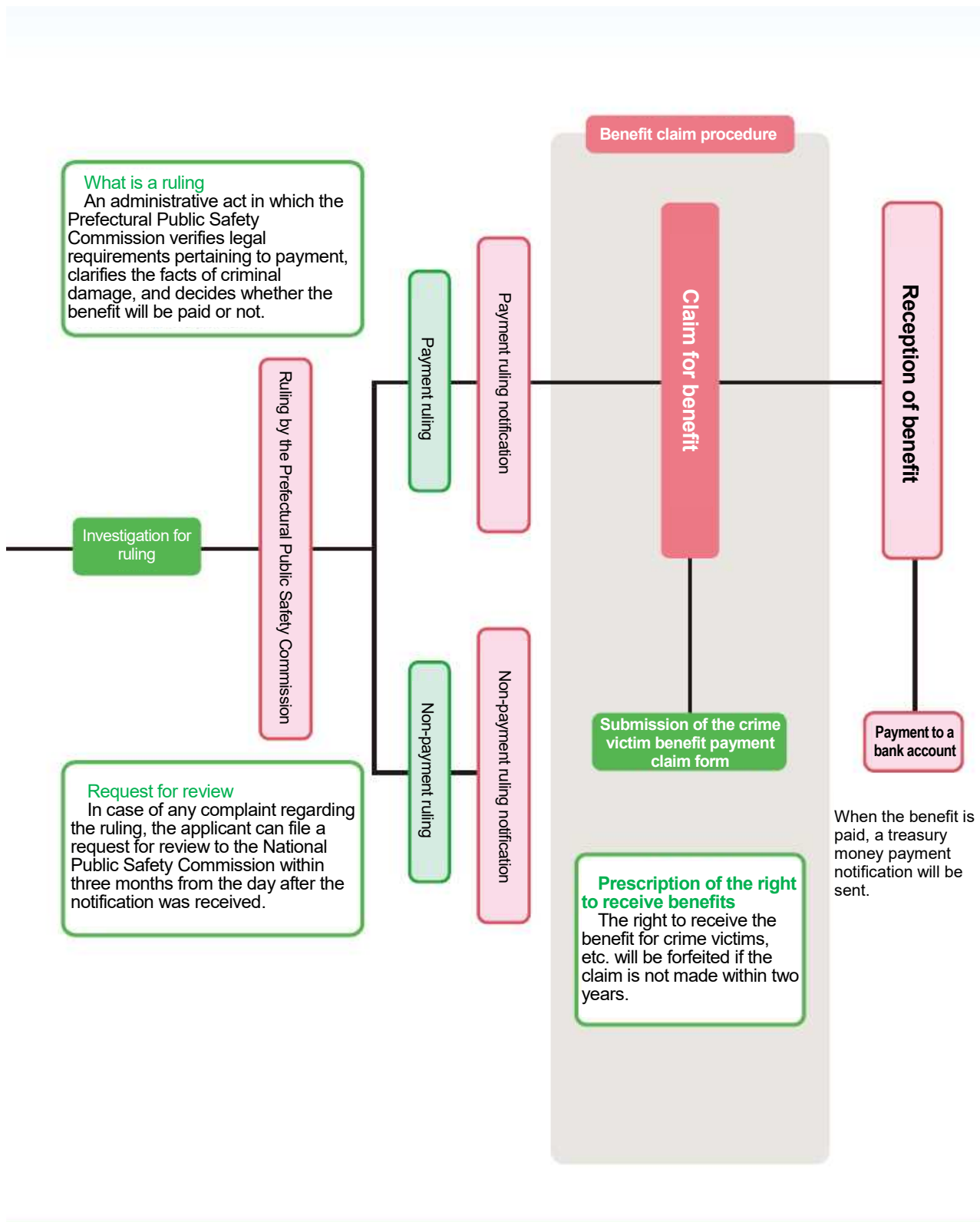
Crime victims left disabled

© Definition of "disability"

Physical disabilities remaining when injuries or diseases cure (including when symptoms become regular) and which are equivalent to Disability Grade 1 through 14. Specifically set forth in the Rules of the National Public Safety Commission.

[Flow of application/claim for benefit for crime victims, etc.]





[Overview of the condolence money system for victims of crimes committed overseas]

Condolence money for victims of crimes committed overseas

Amount of payment

2 million yen

- Persons eligible for benefit

The nearest surviving family member of the deceased crime victims

- Scope and order of surviving family members eligible for benefit

- 1 ① Spouse (including a person who was in a de facto marital relationship)
- 2 Of the crime victim whose livelihood was sustained by the income of the crime victim
 - ② Children
 - ③ Parents
 - ④ Grandchildren
 - ⑤ Grandparents
 - ⑥ Siblings
- 3 Of the crime victim who do not qualify for 2.
 - ⑦ Children
 - ⑧ Parents
 - ⑨ Grandchildren
 - ⑩ Grandparents
 - ⑪ Siblings

* The circled numbers show the order in which they can receive the benefit.

* Example: If the deceased victim did not have ① a spouse nor ② children, ③ parents will be of the first priority.

* The total amount is two million yen per victim. When there are several family members of the first priority, it is divided equally between them.

Monetary gift for disabled victims of crimes committed overseas

Amount of payment

1 million yen

- Persons eligible for benefit

Crime victims left disabled

- Definition of "disability"

Physical or mental disabilities remaining after injuries or diseases cure (including when symptoms become regular) and which are stipulated in laws (equivalent to Disability Grade 1 in the industrial accident compensation insurance system). (*)

* Disabilities covered by the monetary gift for disabled victims of crimes committed overseas

- 1 Blindness in both eyes
- 2 Loss of mastication and speech functionality
- 3 Serious impairment in the functionality of the nervous system or serious psychological damage which requires continuous nursing care
- 4 Serious impairment in the functionality of the thorax and abdominal organs which requires continuous nursing care
- 5 Loss of both upper limbs above the elbow joint
- 6 Complete loss of the functionality of both upper limbs

- 7 Loss of both lower limbs above the knee joint
- 8 Complete loss of the functionality of both lower limbs
- 9 Overlapping mental or physical disabilities recognized to be the same as or greater than the above

◆ **Targeted crime damage**

Death or disabilities caused as a result of acts harming the life or person of an individual committed outside Japan (except on board of Japanese ships or Japanese aircraft outside Japan) which are punishable under Japanese law if committed in Japan (excluding negligence, legitimate acts, and legitimate self-defense).

◆ **Qualifications of crime victims**

Those who have Japanese nationality at the time of the criminal acts that caused damage (excluding those who are recognized to have their principal place of daily activity outside Japan and permanently reside in that place).

◆ **Qualifications of surviving family members**

Those who have Japanese nationality or an address in Japan at the time of the criminal acts that caused damage.

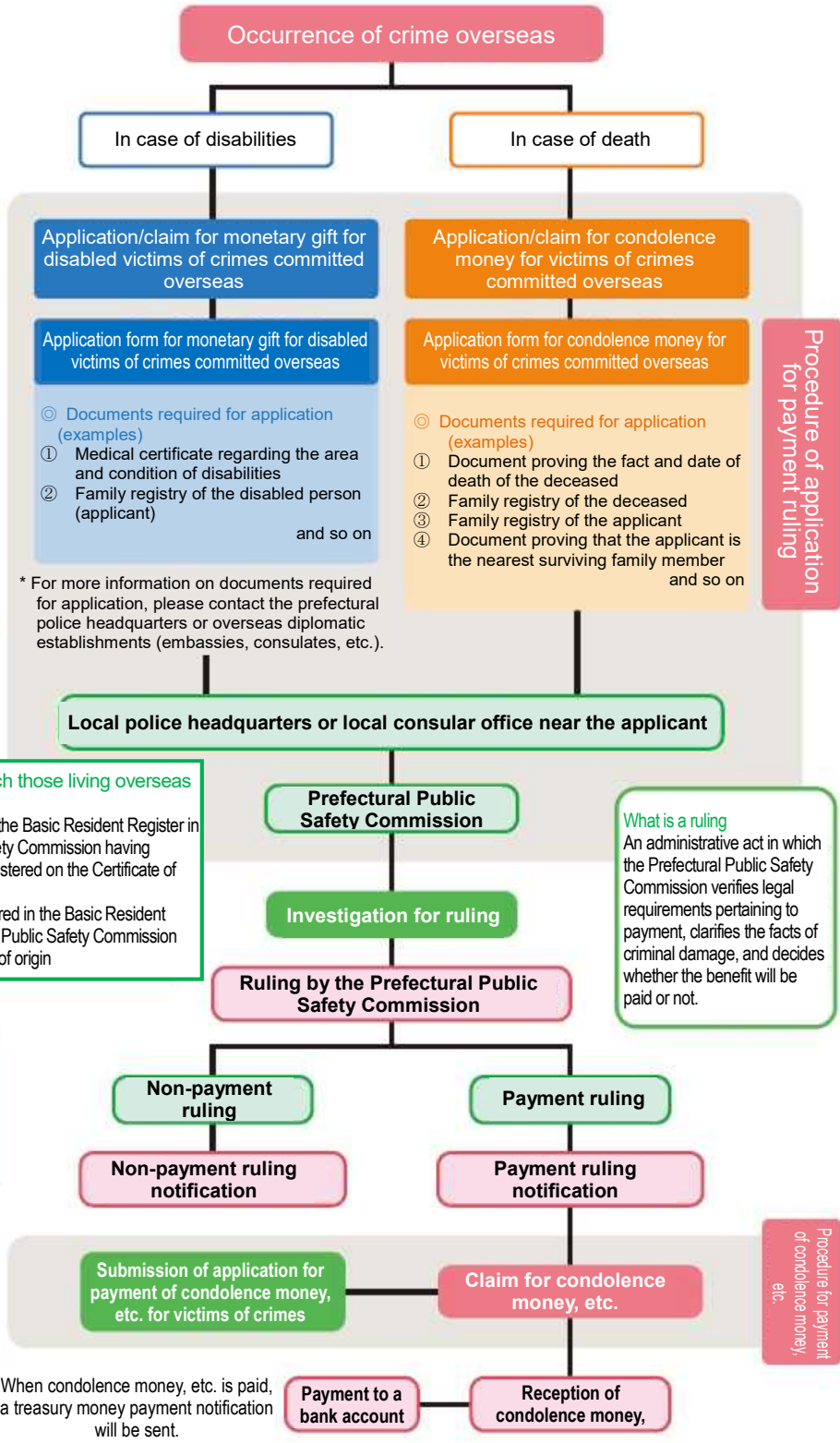
[Flow of application/claim for condolence money, etc. for victims of crimes committed overseas]

Application restrictions
 The application for condolence money, etc. for victims of crimes committed overseas must be made within two years after the applicant became aware of the death or disabilities caused as a result of criminal acts committed overseas, or within seven years after such death or disabilities occurred. However, in case the application could not be made due to unavoidable reasons such as physical restraint by the perpetrators, the application can be made within six months after such reasons ceased to exist.

Public Safety Commission to which those living overseas make an application
 ① Those who have been registered in the Basic Resident Register in the past: The Prefectural Public Safety Commission having jurisdiction over the last address registered on the Certificate of Residence before moving overseas
 ② Those who have never been registered in the Basic Resident Register in the past: The Prefectural Public Safety Commission having jurisdiction over the domicile of origin

Request for review
 In case of any complaint regarding the ruling, the applicant can file a request for review to the National Public Safety Commission within three months from the day after the notification was received.

Prescription of the right to receive benefit
 The right to receive condolence money, etc. will be forfeited if the claim is not made within two years.



④ Securing of safety for crime victims

Promotion of revictimization prevention measures

Crime victims are worried about being harmed again by the perpetrators. In particular, victims of crimes by organized crime groups often hesitate to file complaints and end up giving it up due to fear of revenge.

To allow crime victims to file complaints with peace of mind, the police are required to remove such concerns and protect crime victims from being harmed again by the perpetrators.

Therefore, the police keep close contact with the crime victims, give them necessary advice, and take various measures to protect them from harm, for example by strengthening vigilance and patrols around their house and workplace and lending them emergency call units.



Lending an emergency call unit

Revictimization Prevention Outline

The police have formulated the Revictimization Prevention Outline and take measures accordingly to protect the crime victims, as well as their families and related parties, from being harmed again by the same perpetrators.

This outline designates crime victims who require continuous revictimization prevention measures as the revictimization prevention targets and stipulates measures such as vigilance, collection of information, self-vigilance guidance, and stronger cooperation with legal organizations.

⑤ Development of infrastructure to support crime victims

Improvement of facilities

The police have been improving facilities to allow crime victims to attend the questioning with peace of mind, for example by preparing lounge suites or improving the lighting and interior decoration.

Since crime victims are sometimes reluctant to enter police facilities such as police stations and police boxes, the police have introduced crime victim support vehicles, or mobile questioning rooms, which can move flexibly to a place designated by the victims and be used for providing consultation, receiving reports, and carrying out necessary questioning and inspection while protecting their privacy.



Inside the crime victim support vehicle

Designated victim support personnel system

Crime victims need immediate support when crime occurs.

Prefectural police headquarters have therefore introduced the designated victim support personnel system in which pre-designated police personnel support the crime victims requiring specialized support.



Support personnel accompanying a victim to hospital

Targeted cases

- **Physical crimes such as murder, injury, and sexual crimes**
- **Hit-and-runs and traffic accidents resulting in death**
- **Other cases where necessity arises**

Duties

● **Accompany victims**

- Arrange and accompany to medical appointments when medical examination is necessary
- Accompany to inspection
- Pick up and drop off at home, etc.

● **Provide consultation**

- Listen to concerns
- Question and create the victim's written statement, or provide assistance thereto

● **Provide explanation**

- Provide the guides for crime victims
- Explain criminal proceedings
- Provide explanation to the family, company, school, etc.

● **Regularly keep in touch with victims**

- **Introduce private organizations to support victims, external counselors, etc.**

Support measures in various fields

① Support for victims of sexual crimes

Sexual crimes such as forcible sexual intercourse and forcible indecency trample on the victims' dignity and cause extremely serious physical and psychological trauma. Therefore, the police have always considered sexual crimes as serious crimes alongside homicide, robbery, etc. and put much effort into investigation.

Since victims of sexual crimes often hesitate to file a report to the police due to their psychological trauma, the damage of sexual crimes is particularly likely to remain latent.

The police implement following measures to reduce the psychological burden of sexual crime victims and prevent the damage from remaining latent.

Appointment of sexual crime investigation instructors

Prefectural police headquarters have appointed instructors for sexual crime investigation and established the sections to instruct and coordinate investigation, aggregate information on occurrence, and train investigators acquainted with investigation of sexual crimes.

The gender of investigators requested by the sexual crime victims

To alleviate psychological burdens the sexual crime victims must bear during the investigation, it is important that the investigation is carried out by investigators of the gender requested by them. Therefore, prefectural police forces appoint both male and female police officers as designated sexual crime investigators in charge of various tasks concerning sexual crime victims, such as the questioning of the victims, collection of evidence, on-the-spot investigation under the presence of the victims, and explanation of criminal proceedings to the victims.



Appointment ceremony for designated sexual crime investigators

Consideration during the collection of evidence

Evidence of sexual crimes is often left on the bodies or clothes of the victims, and it is necessary to collect the evidence or request the victims to submit their clothes right after the crime, so that the evidence is not lost.

However, victims are often burdened by such procedure due to the shock and shame they feel right after the crime. To collect evidence without forcing them to bear such burdens, prefectural police headquarters have prepared manuals and necessary tools for collecting evidence and spare clothes for the victims whose own clothes are to be collected as sources of evidence.



Examination by female doctors

① Support for victims of sexual crimes

National sex crime hotline #8103

A national common telephone number (#8103) was introduced in August 2017 to make it easier for sexual crime victims to consult the police. This number connects to the sexual crime victim support desk at the prefectural police headquarters located in the area where the call is made from.





To victims of sexual crimes - Consult us instead of suffering alone –

Victim Support Office, Security Division, Security Department, Yamanashi Prefectural Police Headquarters

Are you suffering alone after becoming a victim of sexual crime unexpectedly? Are you blaming yourself, not knowing what to do and wanting to hide that you became a victim?

Sexual crimes are contemptible crimes that trample on your human rights and dignity. You are not responsible at all.

Instead of suffering alone, please trust the police and consult us. We are on your side.

First, please have courage to call the sexual crime hotline #8103. It is available 24 hours.

We aim to arrest the offenders and reduce your suffering as much as possible. You can request female police officers for questioning and accompanying you to hospital. You can also receive counseling from experts such as clinical psychologists.

We will respect your wishes and strictly protect your privacy.

Please consult us with peace of mind.

Our wish is that you go back to peaceful daily life as soon as possible.

Payment of expenses for emergency contraception, etc.

To reduce burdens of sexual crime victims, prefectural police headquarters pay for expenses caused by

the crime such as the first medical consultation fee, medical certificate fee, and emergency contraception fee, with public money. This system also aims to help victims to report crimes, in order to prevent similar latent cases from happening again.

Safety measures in police boxes

As part of safety measures for those concerned about sexual crimes, female police officers are appointed in police boxes depending on the occurrence of sexual crimes to provide consultation and advice to women who wish to talk to officers of the gender which they felt most comfortable and patrol the area as necessary.

To protect the privacy of those who consult the police, police boxes are developing women-friendly spaces such as community rooms where they cannot be seen or heard from outside.

Stronger cooperation with related organizations

The police work with the one-stop support centers and other private support organizations for sexual crime victims to reduce the burden of the victims and support them.

The police are also building a network with associations of obstetricians and gynecologists and strengthening cooperation with them to provide prompt and appropriate diagnosis and treatment (by female doctors when needed) and collect evidence in case of crime.

Safety measures by the Railway Police Force

The Railway Police Force deploys female police officers and cooperates with female police officers appointed in police boxes to provide consultation and receive reports regarding molestation and sexual crimes in the train.

Depending on the actual situation of the crime, the Railway Police Force will accompany the victim and board a commuting train in order to prevent sexual crimes and arrest suspects.



Female police officer providing consultation



Railway Police Force

Hotlines for crime victims

You can consult the police at the following numbers:

National hotline

#9110

National hotline for sexual crimes which connects to sexual crime victim support desks at prefectural police headquarters

#8103

Separate hotlines are available for sexual crimes, juvenile crimes, malicious businesses, organized crime groups, and traffic accidents at the police headquarters. Some police stations also have their own hotlines.

Links to crime victim support desks at prefectural police headquarters are listed on the website of the National Police Agency Crime Victim Support Office.

* List of crime victim support desks at prefectural police headquarters on the website of the National Police Agency Crime Victim Support Office

- <http://www.npa.go.jp/higaisya/ichiran/index.html>

For problems related to organized crime groups and traffic accidents, you can also consult the National Center for Removal of Criminal Organizations and the Traffic Safety Activity Promotion Center, respectively.