

Chapter I.

Securing Safety in Everyday Life and Criminal Investigation Activities

Section 1. The Crime Situation and Countermeasures

1. Penal Code Offenses

(1) The Number of Confirmed Penal Code Offenses and the Number of Penal Code Offenses Cleared

The number of confirmed Penal Code offenses was a post-war record high from 1996 to 2002, peaking in 2002 when it exceeded the 2.85 million mark. It began to decline from 2003 and in 2009 it was 1,703,044, a decrease of 114,979 cases (6.3%) compared to the previous year. However, despite the decline, the figure has remained at a level that far outstrips that of the roughly 1.2 million offenses per year seen from the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s, and the situation remains serious.

The number of Penal Code offenses cleared has remained at the 600,000 level from 2003 to 2007 but decreased to about 500,000 cases in 2008, and in 2009 it was 544,699, a decrease of 28,693 cases (5.0%) compared to the previous year.

The number of persons arrested for Penal Code offenses has hovered around the 300,000 mark since 1997. Between 2001 and 2004, it continued to increase every year before it started to decrease in 2005. In 2008 it was 332,888 persons, a decrease of 6,864 persons (2.0%) compared to the previous year.

The clearance rate for Penal Code offenses during the Showa period (December 25, 1926 - January 7, 1989) was at about the 60% level, but it rapidly decreased from the Heisei period (January 8, 1989 to present) and in 2001 it was a post-war low of 19.8%. However, from 2002 it began to increase, reaching 32.0% in 2009, an increase of 0.5 points from the previous year.

Diagram 1-1 Trends in the Number of Confirmed, Cleared Penal Code Offenses (1946-2009)

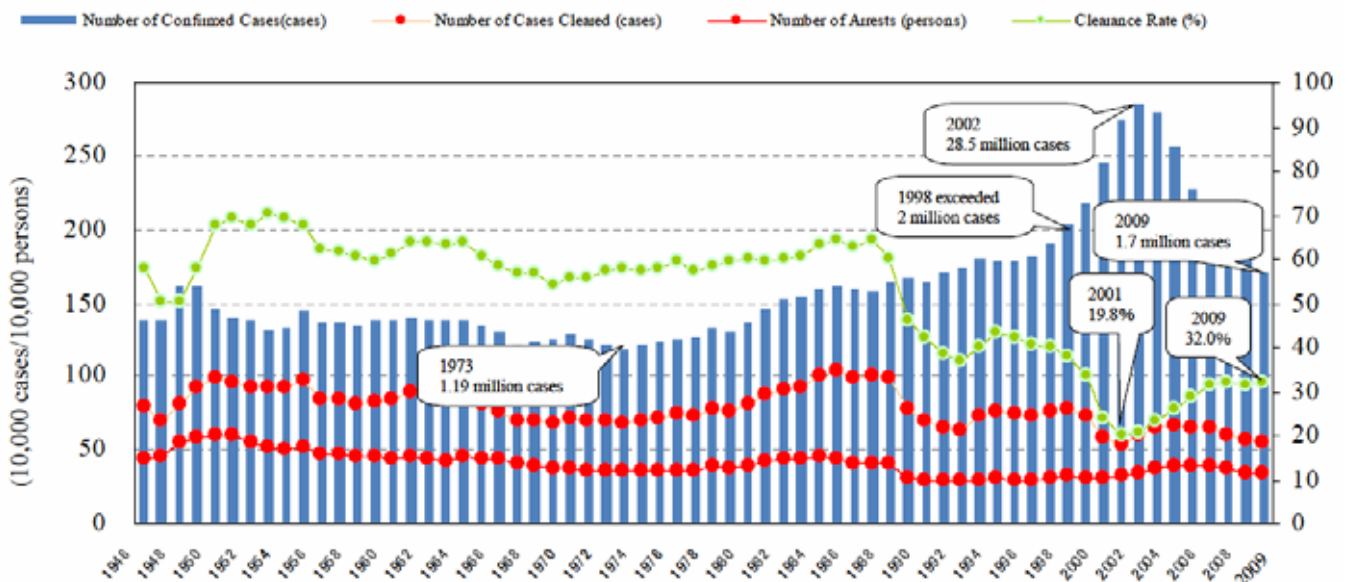


Table 1-1 Trends in the Number of Confirmed/Cleared Penal Code Offenses (2000-2009)

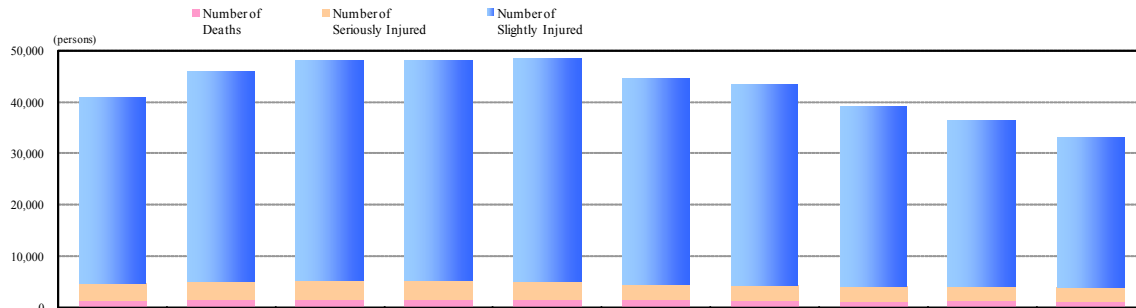
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Category										
Number of confirmed cases (cases)	2,443,470	2,735,612	2,853,739	2,790,136	2,562,767	2,269,293	2,050,850	1,908,836	1,818,023	1,703,044
Number of arrests (cases)	576,771	542,115	592,359	648,319	667,620	649,503	640,657	605,358	573,392	544,699
Number of clearances (persons)	309,649	325,292	347,558	379,602	389,027	386,955	384,250	365,577	339,752	332,888
Clearance rate (%)	23.6	19.8	20.8	23.2	26.1	28.6	31.2	31.7	31.5	32.0

(2) Victims of Penal Code Offenses

The number of persons who died or suffered bodily injuries due to Penal Code offenses was 33,076 in 2009, a decrease of 3,077 persons (8.5%) from the previous year. The number of persons who died was 1,054, a decrease of 157 persons (13.0%) from the previous year.

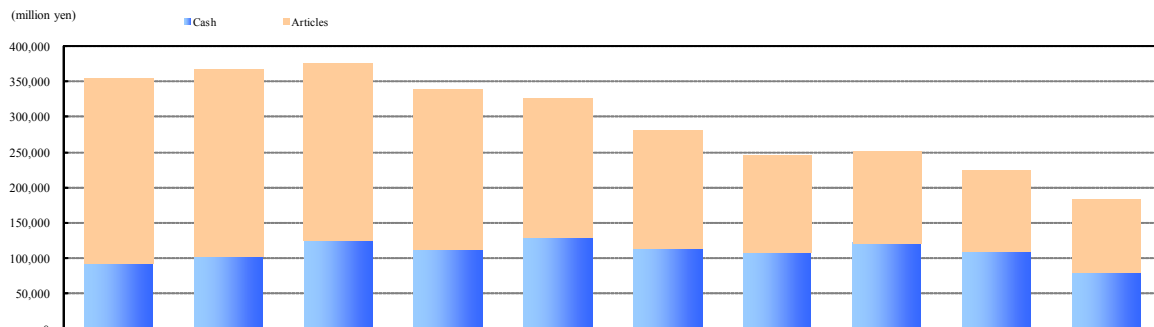
The amount of loss¹ resulting from offenses against property was 182.404 billion yen in 2009, a decrease of 42.258 billion yen (18.8%) from the previous year.

Note 1: Refers to the amount of damage caused by robbery, extortion, larceny, fraud, and embezzlement of lost articles

Diagram 1-2 Trends in the Number of Persons who Died or Suffered Bodily Injuries due to Penal Code Offenses (2000-2009)

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Category										
Total (persons)	40,897	45,778	48,130	48,097	48,190	44,465	43,160	39,022	36,153	33,076
Number of Deaths	1,345	1,441	1,368	1,432	1,397	1,354	1,284	1,134	1,211	1,054
Number of Seriously Injured	3,337	3,436	3,655	3,731	3,479	3,174	3,046	2,927	2,790	2,832
Number of Slightly Injured	36,215	40,901	43,107	42,934	43,314	39,937	38,830	34,961	32,152	29,190

Note: The seriously injured indicates those who suffer from injuries requiring one month's recovery.

Diagram 1-3 Trends in the Amount of Loss resulting from Offenses against Property (2000-2009)

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Category										
Total (million yen)	354,388	366,539	375,881	339,787	325,846	280,536	245,840	252,092	224,662	182,404
Cash	92,812	103,026	124,948	113,321	128,928	113,386	108,010	120,984	109,408	79,469
Articles	261,576	263,513	250,933	226,466	196,918	167,150	137,830	131,108	115,254	102,935

(3) Situation of Confirmed/Cleared Serious Crimes

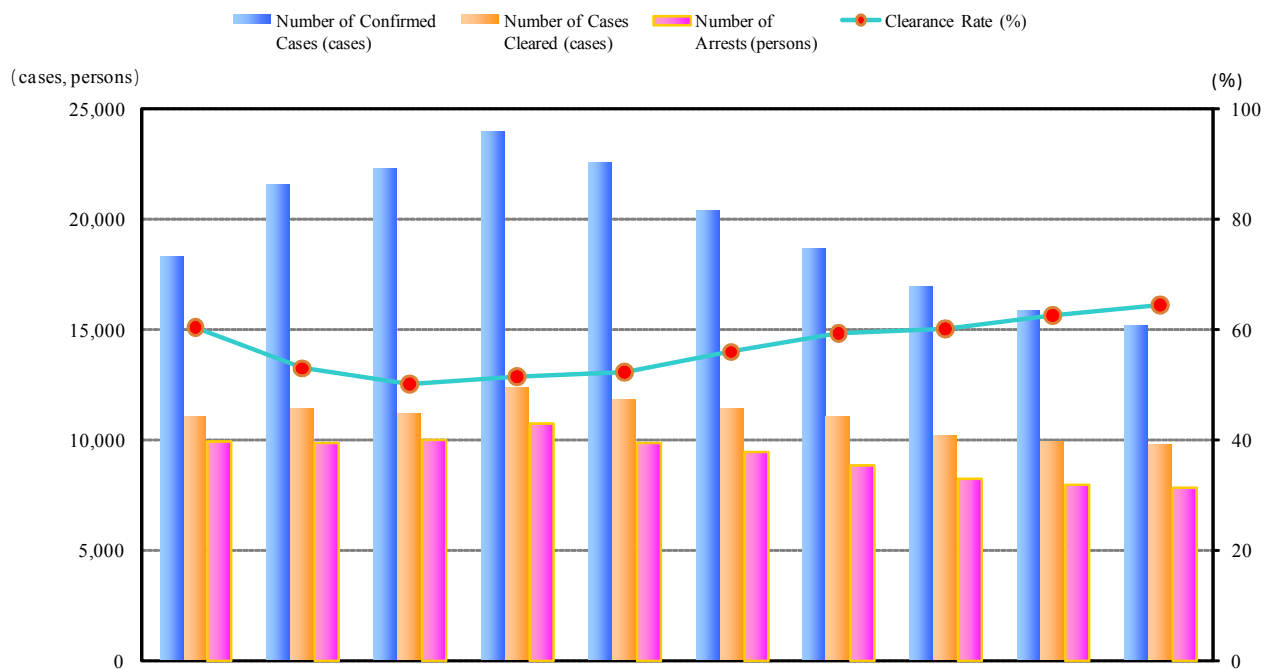
The number of confirmed serious crimes¹ increased rapidly from 1999 to 2003, mainly due to the increase in robberies and indecent assaults. Since 2004 the figure has been decreasing and in 2009 it was 15,158 cases, a decrease of 689 cases (4.3%) from the previous year.

The number of offenses cleared and persons arrested of serious crimes has been on an increasing trend since

the early Heisei period. However, it started to decrease in 2004 and in 2009 both the number of clearances and arrests fell further compared to the previous year. The clearance rate sharply declined from 1999 to 2002, but began to increase since 2003, reaching 64.5% in 2009, an increase of 1.9 points from the previous year).

Note 1: Refers to homicide, robbery, arson, rape, abduction and kidnap, human trafficking, and indecent assault.

Diagram 1-4 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed Serious Crimes(2000-2009)



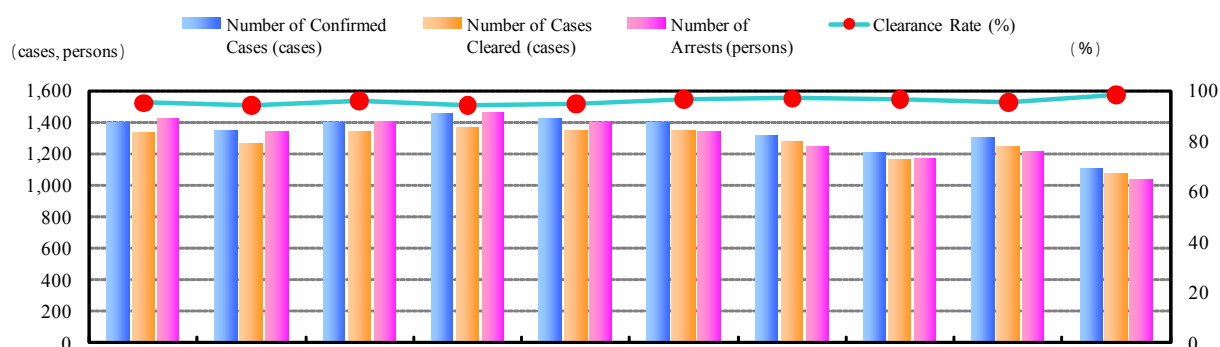
Category \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Confirmed Cases (cases)	18,281	21,530	22,294	23,971	22,568	20,388	18,649	16,922	15,847	15,158
Number of Cases Cleared (cases)	11,049	11,418	11,186	12,362	11,812	11,419	11,084	10,181	9,925	9,776
Number of Arrests (persons)	9,954	9,905	10,029	10,786	9,931	9,509	8,880	8,315	7,982	7,884
Clearance Rate (%)	60.4	53.0	50.2	51.6	52.3	56.0	59.4	60.2	62.6	64.5

1) Homicide

The number of confirmed cases of homicide has been on a decreasing trend since 2004 and in 2009 it was a post-war record low of 1,094 cases, a decrease of 203 cases (15.7%) from the previous year. In 2009 both the number of cases cleared and persons arrested

fell below that of the previous year. The clearance rate was 98.2%, an increase of 2.8 points from the previous year, and maintains a high level compared to other types of serious crimes.

Diagram 1-5 Trends in the Number of Confirmed Cleared Homicide Offenses(2000-2009)



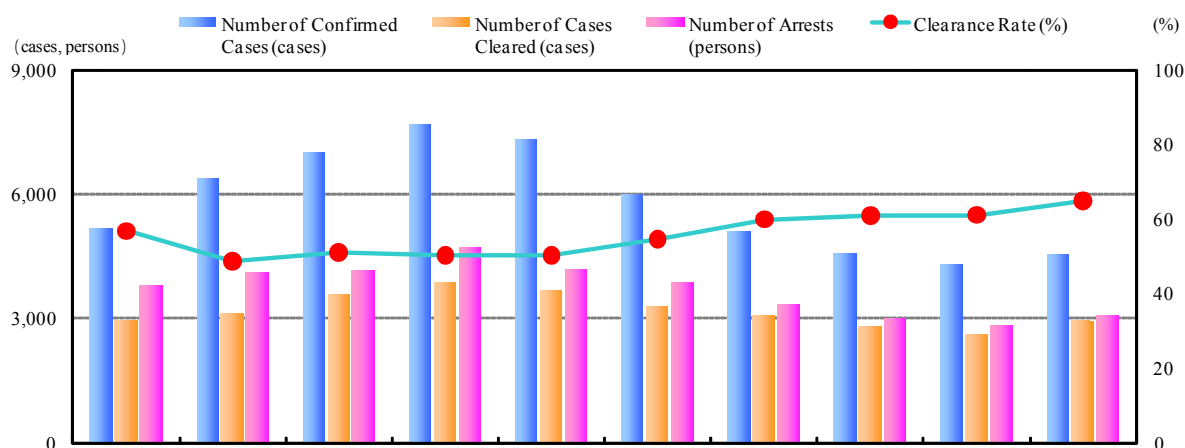
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Confirmed Cases (cases)	1,391	1,340	1,396	1,452	1,419	1,392	1,309	1,199	1,297	1,094
Number of Cases Cleared (cases)	1,322	1,261	1,336	1,366	1,342	1,345	1,267	1,157	1,237	1,074
Number of Arrests (persons)	1,416	1,334	1,405	1,456	1,391	1,338	1,241	1,161	1,211	1,036
Clearance Rate (%)	95.0	94.1	95.7	94.1	94.6	96.6	96.8	96.5	95.4	98.2

2) Robbery

The number of confirmed cases of robbery had been decreasing since 2004 but in 2009 reached 4,512 cases, an increase of 234 cases (5.5%) from the previous year. Both the number of cases cleared and persons arrested

increased from the previous year. In 2009 the clearance rate was 64.8%, an increase of 3.7 points from the previous year.

Diagram 1-6 Trends in the Number of Confirmed Robbery Offenses and Arrests(2000-2009)



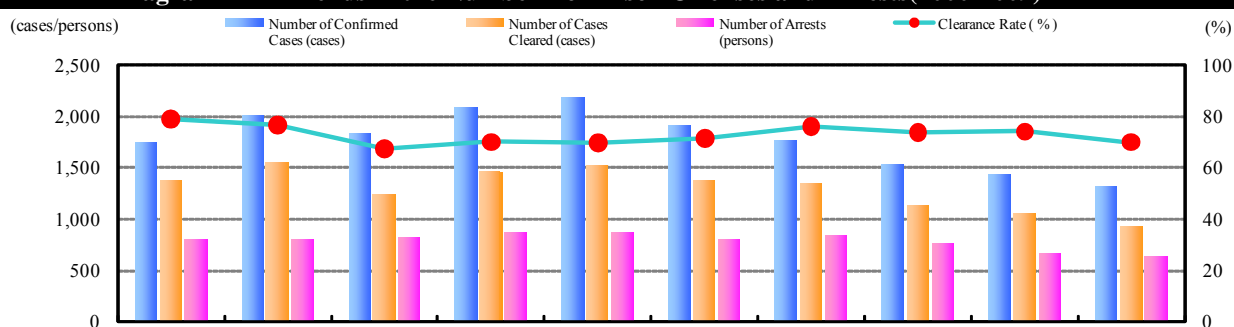
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Confirmed Cases (cases)	5,173	6,393	6,984	7,664	7,295	5,988	5,108	4,567	4,278	4,512
Number of Cases Cleared (cases)	2,941	3,115	3,566	3,855	3,666	3,269	3,061	2,790	2,612	2,923
Number of Arrests (persons)	3,797	4,096	4,151	4,698	4,154	3,844	3,335	2,985	2,813	3,069
Clearance Rate (%)	56.9	48.7	51.1	50.3	50.3	54.6	59.9	61.1	61.1	64.8

3) Arson

The number of confirmed cases of arson has been decreasing since 2005 and in 2009, reached 1,306 cases, a decrease of 118 cases (8.3%) from the

previous year. Both the number of cases cleared and persons arrested decreased from the previous year. The clearance rate was 69.9%, a decrease of 4.1 points from the previous year.

Diagram 1-7 Trends in the Number of Arson Offenses and Arrests(2000-2009)



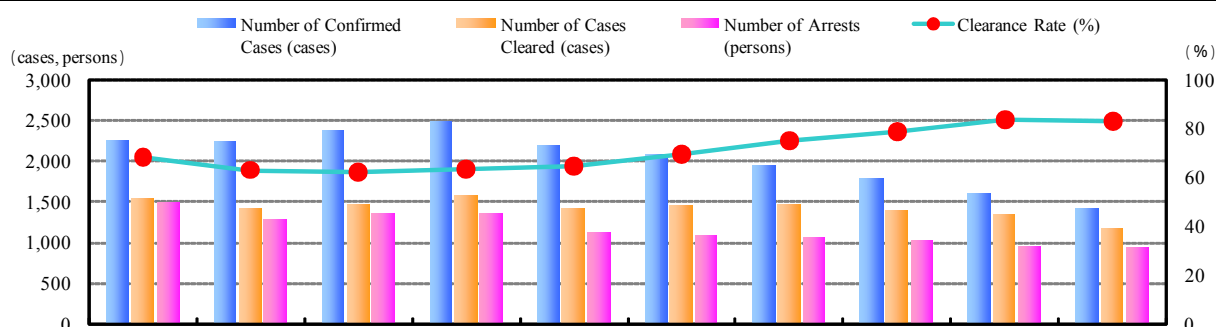
Category \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Confirmed Cases (cases)	1,743	2,006	1,830	2,070	2,174	1,904	1,759	1,519	1,424	1,306
Number of Cases Cleared (cases)	1,372	1,540	1,234	1,448	1,513	1,361	1,337	1,120	1,054	913
Number of Arrests (persons)	789	783	815	866	867	791	825	764	659	631
Clearance Rate (%)	78.7	76.8	67.4	70.0	69.6	71.5	76.0	73.7	74.0	69.9

4) Rape

The number of confirmed cases of rape had been on an increasing trend from 1997 to 2003 but started to decrease in 2004 and in 2009 there were 1,402 cases, a decrease of 180 cases (11.4%) from the previous year.

In 2009, both the number of cases cleared and persons arrested decreased from the previous year. The clearance rate had been increasing from 2003 to 2008, but in 2009 the figure was 83.0%, a decrease of 0.8 points from the previous year.

Diagram 1-8 Trends in the Number of Confirmed Rape Offenses and Arrest(2000-2009)



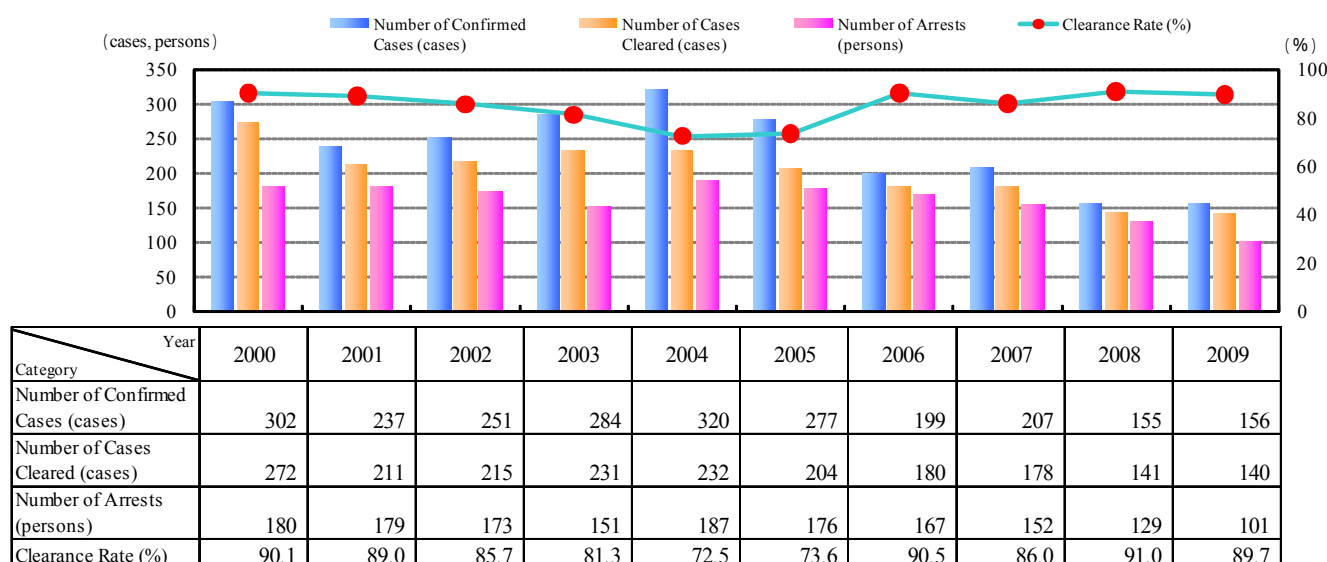
Category \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Confirmed Cases (cases)	2,260	2,228	2,357	2,472	2,176	2,076	1,948	1,766	1,582	1,402
Number of Cases Cleared (cases)	1,540	1,404	1,468	1,569	1,403	1,443	1,460	1,394	1,326	1,163
Number of Arrests (persons)	1,486	1,277	1,355	1,342	1,107	1,074	1,058	1,013	951	918
Clearance Rate (%)	68.1	63.0	62.3	63.5	64.5	69.5	74.9	78.9	83.8	83.0

5) Abduction, Kidnapping and Human Trafficking

The number of confirmed cases of abduction, kidnapping and human trafficking has been on a decreasing trend since 2005 and in 2009 there were 156 cases, an increase of 1 case (0.6%) from the

previous year. Both the number of cases cleared and persons arrested decreased from the previous year. The clearance rate in 2009 was 89.7%, a decrease of 1.3 points from the previous year.

Diagram 1-9 Trends in the Number of Abductions and Kidnap Offenses, and Arrests(2000-2009)

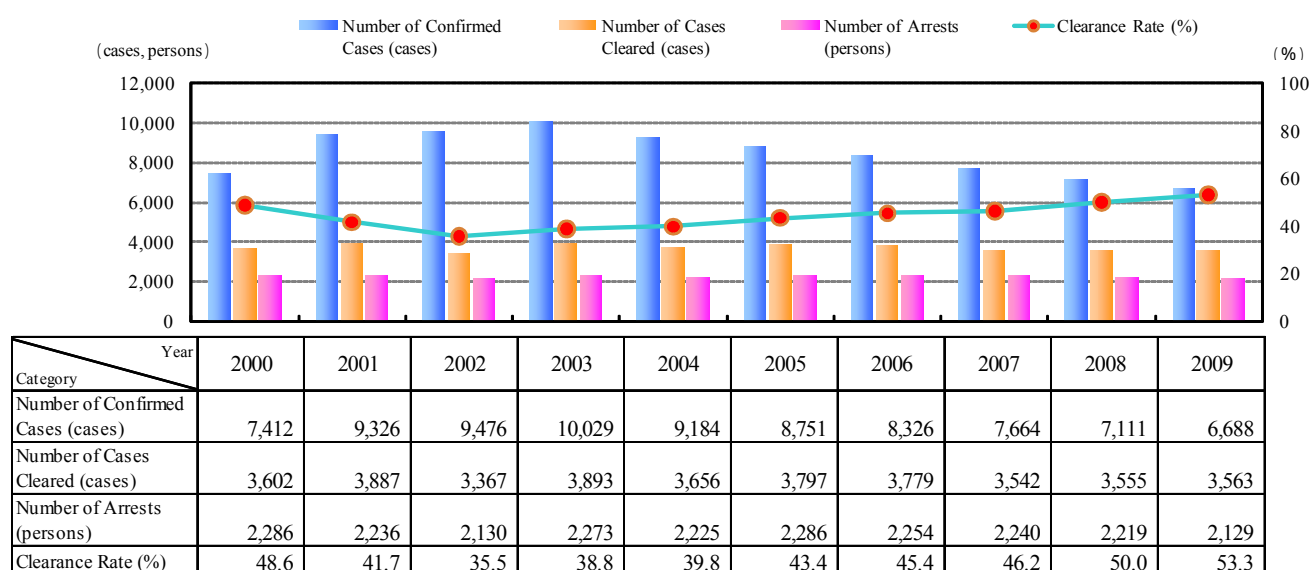


6) Indecent Assault

The number of confirmed cases of indecent assault had been increasing from 1999 to 2003 but began to decrease in 2004. In 2009 the figure was 6,688 cases, a decrease of 423 cases (5.9%) from the previous year. In 2009 the number of cases cleared increased and the

number of persons arrested decreased from the previous year. The clearance rate has been increasing since 2003 and in 2009 reached 53.3%, an increase of 3.3 points from the previous year.

Diagram 1-10 Trends in the Number of Indecent Assault Offenses and Arrests(2000-2009)



2. Street Crimes and Break-in Crimes

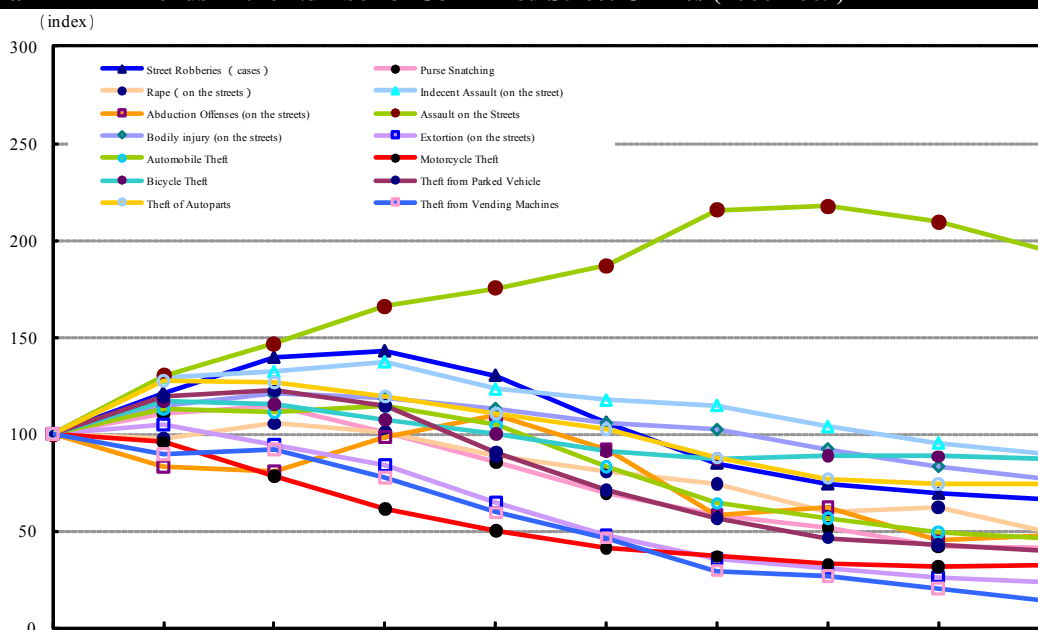
(1) Situation of Street Crimes and Break-in Crimes

In 2009, the number of major offenses confirmed was 801,192 cases for street crimes and 174,243 cases for break-in crimes, a decrease from the previous year of 30,218 cases (3.6%) and 7,258 cases (4.0%) respectively. Among these, the number of confirmed

cases of rape on the streets, extortion on the streets, and theft from vending machines has decreased sharply.

However, while the number of incidents has decreased, the number of street crimes and street break-in crimes remain high.

Diagram 1-11 Trends in the Number of Confirmed Street Crimes (2000-2009)

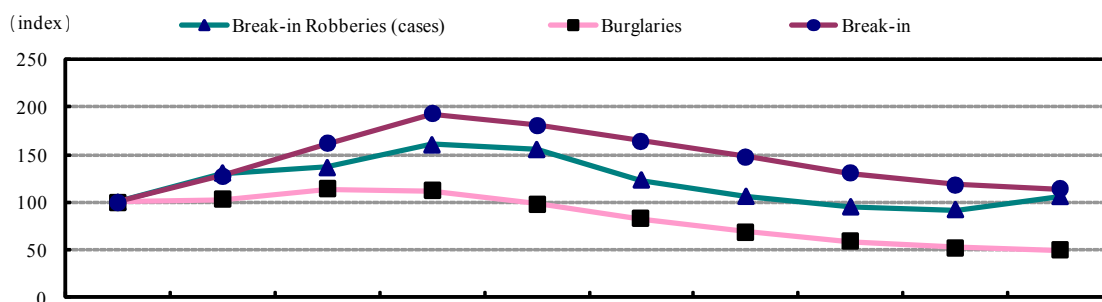


Category \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total (cases)	1,502,108	1,664,309	1,630,549	1,481,377	1,275,413	1,086,497	943,614	876,346	831,410	801,192
Street Robberies (cases)	2,070	2,509	2,888	2,955	2,695	2,192	1,759	1,537	1,437	1,366
Purse Snatching	46,064	50,838	52,919	46,354	39,399	32,017	26,828	23,687	19,145	19,036
Rape (on the streets)	825	806	869	832	732	663	612	495	513	408
Indecent Assault (on the street)	4,475	5,786	5,915	6,145	5,510	5,254	5,131	4,640	4,261	3,994
Abduction Offenses (on the streets)	216	179	175	213	237	199	126	134	97	102
Assault on the Streets	8,734	11,352	12,814	14,477	15,319	16,332	18,816	18,993	18,306	16,950
Bodily injury (on the streets)	16,965	19,400	20,465	20,098	19,218	17,961	17,373	15,665	14,118	12,964
Extortion (on the streets)	13,230	13,856	12,514	11,089	8,534	6,346	4,690	4,042	3,466	3,055
Automobile Theft	56,205	63,275	62,673	64,223	58,737	46,728	36,058	31,790	27,515	25,815
Motorcycle Theft	253,433	242,517	198,642	154,979	126,717	104,155	93,294	83,028	80,354	82,116
Bicycle Theft	445,301	521,801	514,120	476,589	444,268	406,104	388,463	395,344	393,462	389,476
Theft from Parked Vehicle	362,762	432,140	443,298	414,819	328,921	256,594	205,744	168,129	154,836	143,863
Theft of Autoparts	101,338	129,380	128,539	120,726	112,161	103,772	88,739	78,016	75,423	75,361
Theft from Vending Machines	190,490	170,470	174,718	147,878	112,965	88,180	55,981	50,846	38,477	26,686

Note 1: A value of 100 was set for 2000 in the Index.

Note 2: "On the streets" includes roads, car and bicycle parking lots, city parks, vacant lots, public transportation (on the subway, bullet train, and other forms of trains, in station, railroad facilities, in aircrafts, airports, boats, ports and buses), other forms of transportation (inside taxis or other vehicles) and other open places (underground walkways and highways).

Diagram 1-12 Trends in the Number of Confirmed Break-in Crimes (2000-2009)



Category \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total (cases)	319,248	332,719	374,602	376,446	331,228	281,499	238,389	204,811	181,501	174,243
Break-in Robberies (cases)	1,786	2,335	2,436	2,865	2,776	2,205	1,896	1,700	1,647	1,892
Burglaries	296,486	303,698	338,294	333,233	290,595	244,776	205,463	175,728	155,047	148,488
Break-in	20,976	26,686	33,872	40,348	37,857	34,518	31,030	27,383	24,807	23,863

Note: The standard Index is set as 2000 figure as 100 standard point.

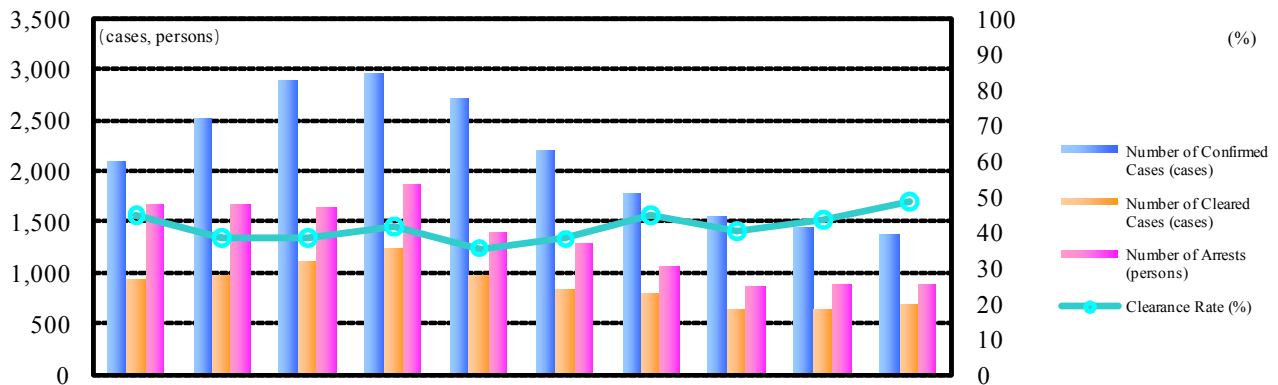
(2) The Situation of Confirmed/Cleared Major Street Crimes

1) Street Robbery

The number of confirmed street robbery offenses has been increasing since 1996, reaching 4.8 times the 1995 level in 2003. The numbers started to decrease in 2004, however, and in 2009 there were 1,366 confirmed cases, a decrease of 71 cases (4.9%) from

the previous year. The number of cases cleared and persons arrested, which had been decreasing since 2004 began to increase from 2008. In 2009, there were 665 cases cleared and 886 persons arrested, a decrease of 40 cases (6.4%) and 17 persons (2.0%) respectively from the previous year. 48.6% of the persons arrested for street robbery were juveniles.

Diagram 1-13 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed Cleared Street Robberies(2000-2009)



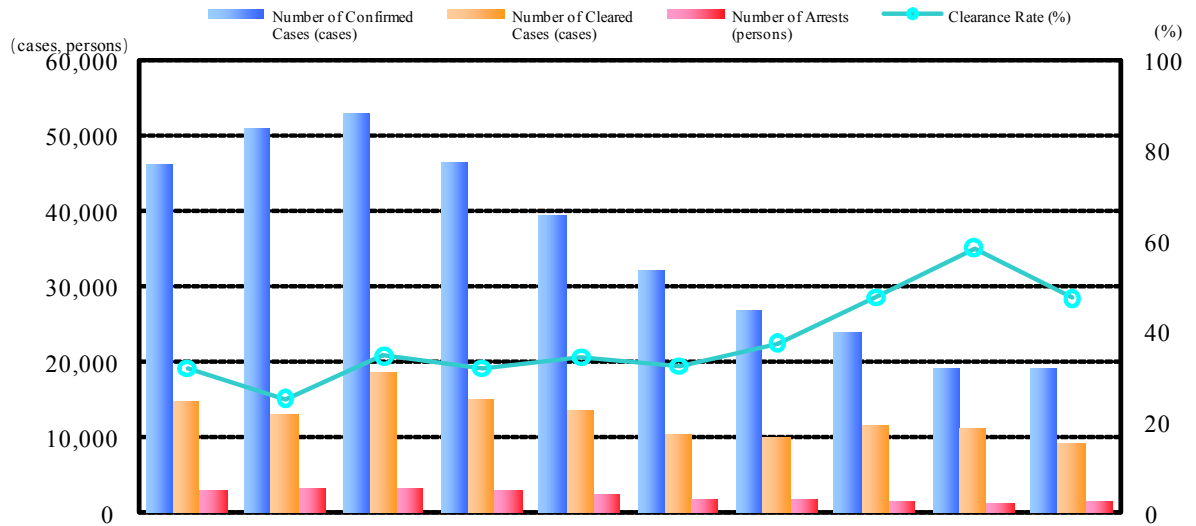
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Confirmed	2,070	2,509	2,888	2,955	2,695	2,192	1,759	1,537	1,437	1,366
Number of Cleared Cases (cases)	930	968	1,104	1,226	955	836	788	621	625	665
Number of Arrests (persons)	1,645	1,658	1,631	1,865	1,377	1,285	1,053	855	869	886
Clearance Rate (%)	44.9	38.6	38.2	41.5	35.4	38.1	44.8	40.4	43.5	48.7

2) Purse Snatching

Although the number of confirmed purse snatching offenses had been increasing every year from 1991 to 2002, the numbers started to decrease in 2003, and in 2009 there were 19,036 cases, a decrease of 109 cases (0.6%) from the previous year. In 2009, there were

9,051 cases, an increase of 2,178 cases (19.4%) from the previous year. The number of persons arrested was 1,438, an increase of 187 cases (14.9%) from the previous year. 49.5% of the persons arrested for purse snatching were juveniles.

Diagram 1-14 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed Cleared Purse Snatchings(2000-2009)



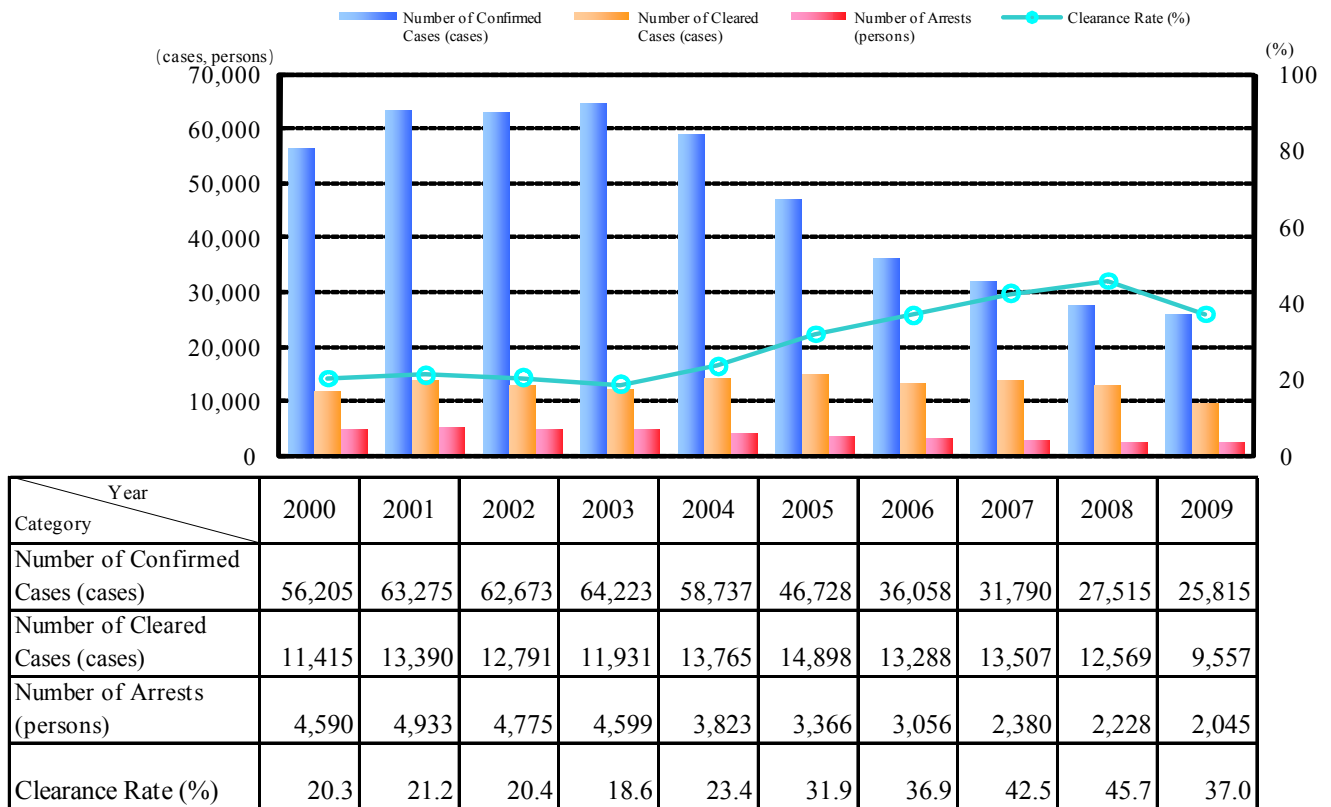
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Confirmed Cases (cases)	46,064	50,838	52,919	46,354	39,399	32,017	26,828	23,687	19,145	19,036
Number of Cleared Cases (cases)	14,796	12,925	18,434	14,861	13,561	10,406	10,090	11,321	11,229	9,051
Number of Arrests (persons)	3,072	3,078	3,158	2,953	2,259	1,851	1,652	1,524	1,251	1,438
Clearance Rate (%)	32.1	25.4	34.8	32.1	34.4	32.5	37.6	47.8	58.7	47.5

3) Automobile Thefts

The number of confirmed vehicle thefts increased from 1999 to 2001 and has been leveling out since then. However, the numbers started to decrease in 2004, and in 2009 there were 25,815 cases, a decrease of 1,700

cases (6.2%) from the previous year. In 2009, there were 9,557 cases cleared and 2,045 persons arrested, a decrease of 3,012 cases (24.0%) and 183 persons (8.2%) respectively from the previous year.

Diagram 1-15 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed Cleared Vehicle Theft Offenses (2000-2009)



(3) The Situation of Confirmed/Cleared Major Break-in Crimes

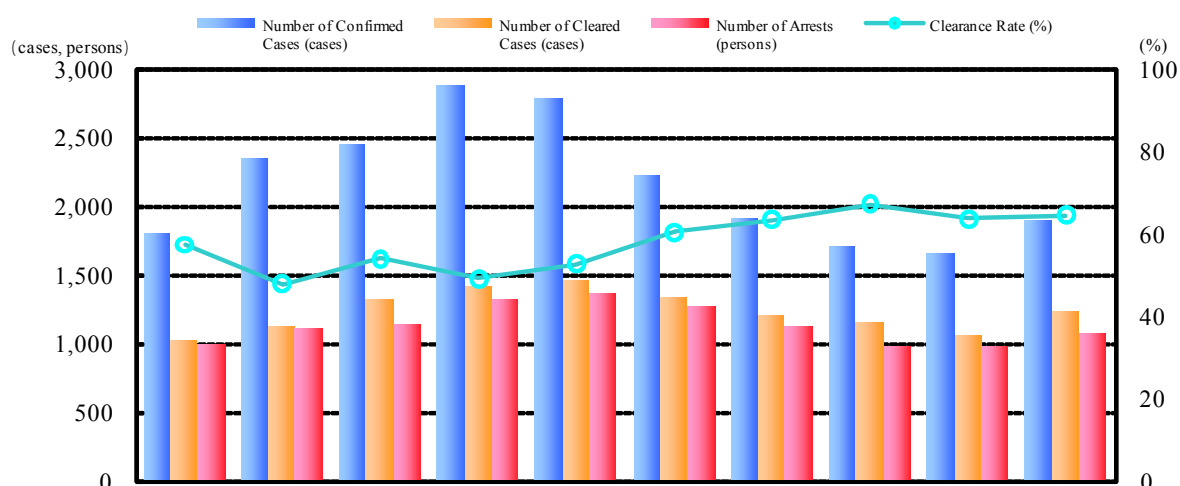
1) Break-in Robbery

The number of confirmed break-in robberies had increased considerably from 1998 to 2003, and it started to decrease from 2004, but in 2009 there were 1,892 cases, an increase of 245 cases (14.9%) from the previous year. The number of break-in robberies cleared had been decreasing since 2005 but in 2009 there were 1,220 cases, an increase of 175 cases (16.7%) from the previous year. The number of

persons arrested for break-in robberies had been increasing since 2008, and in 2009 there were 1,072 persons arrested, an increase of 102 persons (10.5%) from the previous year.

Among these, the number of confirmed break-in robberies that took place in homes was 376 in 2009, a decrease of 34 cases (8.3%) from the previous year. The number of confirmed break-in robberies targeting convenience stores was 897 cases, an increase of 286 cases (46.8%) from the previous year.

Diagram 1-16 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed Cleared Break-in Robbery Offenses (2000-2009)



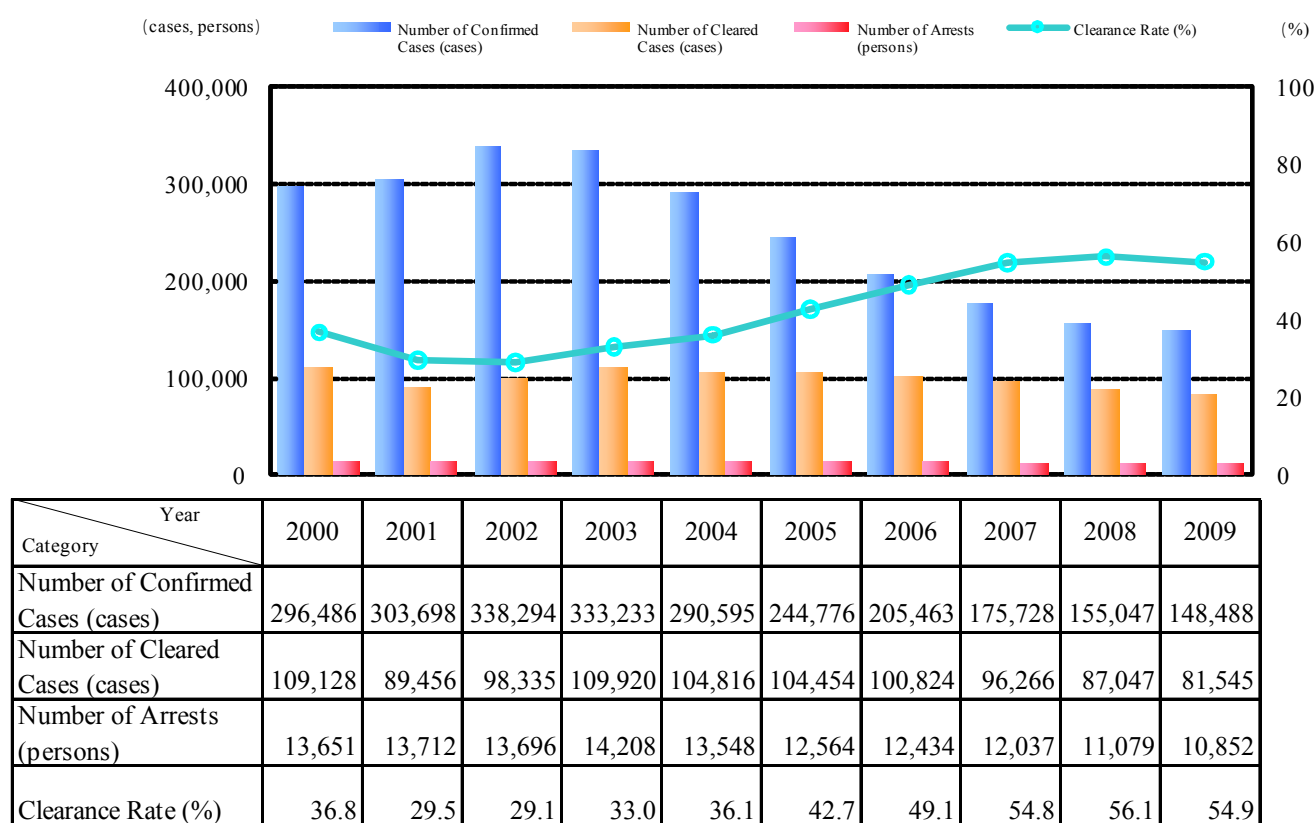
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Confirmed Cases (cases)	1,786	2,335	2,436	2,865	2,776	2,205	1,896	1,700	1,647	1,892
Number of Cleared Cases (cases)	1,024	1,116	1,314	1,402	1,458	1,328	1,201	1,140	1,045	1,220
Number of Arrests (persons)	982	1,094	1,134	1,310	1,356	1,255	1,107	968	970	1,072
Clearance Rate (%)	57.3	47.8	53.9	48.9	52.5	60.2	63.3	67.1	63.4	64.5

2) Break-in Burglary

The number of confirmed break-in burglaries had been increasing from 1998 to 2002, but began to decrease from 2003. In 2009, there were 148,488 cases, a decrease of 6,559 (4.2%) from the previous year. The number of cases cleared and persons arrested had been

decreasing since 2004, and in 2009 there were 81,545 cases cleared and 10,852 persons arrested, a decrease of 5,502 cases (6.3%) and 227 persons (2.0%) respectively from the previous year.

Diagram 1-17 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed Cleared Break-in Burglary Offenses(2000-2009)



(4) Comprehensive Measures for the Prevention of Street Crimes and Break-in Crimes

The number of confirmed Penal Code offenses had been rapidly increasing since 1996. Particularly notable increases have been seen in street crimes such as robbery and purse snatching, as well as robberies, burglaries, and other crimes involving breaking-and-entering. Since these street crimes and break-in crimes are mostly committed in the midst of what should otherwise be peaceful daily life, the increase has caused much unease among the people.

In order to control the occurrence of street crimes and break-in crimes, the police established the Comprehensive Measures for the Control of Streets Crimes and Break-In Crimes beginning in January 2003. Each Prefectural Police will implement comprehensive measures based on plans that specify areas and types of crime to be focused on, and that are tailored to the current status of crime occurrence in each region. In addition, the police conduct examinations of the effectiveness of these measures.

1) Implementation and Application of Criminal Information Analytical Systems

In order to implement prompt and accurate criminal investigations as well as to effectively deter occurrence of the crime, the police conduct a multi-faceted analysis of the current status of crime occurrence by utilizing a criminal information analysis system that the Prefectural Police originally established, combined with the use of an information analysis system (Refer to P.73) that the NPA established.

The results of the analysis are used in crime prevention activities on the streets as well as provided to the local community through media such as websites as information for crime prevention.

2) Strengthening of Street Activities

To effectively promote preventive measures against street crimes and break-in crimes, the police advance precautionary and regulatory activities tailored to the current status of crime occurrence by focusing on areas or time periods during the day when crimes frequently occur.

Diagram 1-18 Strengthening of Street Activities

• **Strengthening street patrols by Community Police Officers at *Koban/Chuzasho***

• **Intensively assigning motor patrol units, riot police, and traffic riot police from the Police Headquarters at important areas and times**

• **Strengthening the Structure by drawing up special vigilance units assigning special investigative units composed of police officers from various divisions, and those who usually work in the office**

3) Providing Instructions and Tightening Regulations against Unlawful Activity

The police administer instructions, warnings and arrests accordingly for possession of sharp weapons or break-in devices, disorderly activities such as posting obscene fliers or solicitation openly conducted on the streets for the purpose of preventing crimes such as street crimes and break-in crimes. Especially in shopping and entertainment districts, stations, and airport terminals, the police are strengthening preemptive activities to prevent street crimes and break-in crimes, such as tightening patrols and other crime prevention activities, and clamping down on the possession of sharp weapons and break-in devices.

Table 1-2 Trends in the Number of Cases & Persons Involved in Unlawful Activity Confirmed (2005-2009)

Type of Crimes	Year		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Cases/Persons		Cases (Cases)	Persons (Persons)	Cases (Cases)	Persons (Persons)	Cases (Cases)	Persons (Persons)	Cases (Cases)	Persons (Persons)	Cases (Cases)	Persons (Persons)
Act on Prohibition of Possession of Special Picking Devices			556	309	612	362	575	323	520	305	524	306
Minor Offense Act			11,181	11,290	15,617	15,838	18,478	18,920	17,851	18,477	18,643	19,417
Possession of Sharp Weapons (Item 2)			5,816	5,656	9,004	8,836	10,322	10,137	8,803	8,663	9,258	9,067
Possession of Break-in Devices (Item 3)			237	193	324	263	286	239	240	209	220	187
Peeping (Item 23)			486	437	440	394	435	401	449	388	413	357
Pestering (Item 28)			359	344	450	434	432	413	382	377	409	380
Trespassing into Fields (Item 32)			1,077	1,284	1,584	1,893	3,391	3,771	4,527	5,019	5,036	5,653
Poster/Label Removal (Item 33)			2,160	2,212	2,447	2,483	2,005	2,115	1,530	1,627	1,129	1,181
Firearms and Swords Control Act (Article 22 and Article 22.4)			4,449	3,347	4,923	3,795	4,981	4,020	5,141	4,195	5,669	4,677
Ordinance against Disturbing the Peace			8,018	7,736	7,835	7,541	7,699	7,373	7,380	7,127	7,652	7,369

4) Automobile Theft Countermeasures

The Joint Automobile Theft Prevention Project Team for the prevention of automobile theft and similar crimes, which consists of the NPA; the Ministry of Finance; the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport and 17 private entities, based on the “Action Plan for Prevention of Automobile Theft” (formulated January 2002 and revised January 2010), promote the dissemination of burglar-proof automobiles equipped with devices such as immobilizers, encourage crime prevention counseling and advance measures to prevent the illegal export of stolen automobiles. For motorcycles as well, the police provide information concerning current automobile theft situations and modus operandi to manufacturers, and promote the dissemination of motorcycles with theft prevention devices to prevent the destruction of the main switch (key board), immobilizers, and other devices as anti-theft measures for motorcycles.

5) Purse Snatching Countermeasures

In response to the high incidence of purse snatching cases, the police are focusing their efforts to provide instructions and counseling regarding safe ways to ride bicycles and recommended ways to carry bags, based on analysis of crime situations and methods employed. The dissemination of security devices, such as security nets attached to the front basket of bicycles, is promoted with the cooperation of the Crime Prevention Association and other related organizations.

6) Break-in Crime Countermeasures

In order to deter the occurrence of break-in crimes, the police strengthened the regulations against the possession of special break-in devices and special picking devices without legitimate reasons based on the Act on Prohibition of Possession of Special Unlocking Devices, enacted in September 2003. (Refer to Table 1-1 on P.41). Moreover, the Joint Session on the Development and Popularization of Building Components with High Performance in Crime Prevention, which consists of the NPA; the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport and private entities

concerned with building components, have been working to spread the use of building components with high performance in crime prevention since April 2004 by announcing the “Registry of Building Components for Crime Prevention”, which lists products that have been assessed as having a certain degree of performance in crime prevention, such as products that take five minutes or more to break into. As of the end of April 2010, 17 varieties of components and 3,988 items have been listed in the registry on the website. The NPA also established an NPA website, “Smile Crime Prevention #110” (<http://www.npa.go.jp/safetylife/seianki26/index.html>) to promote comprehensive countermeasures for break-in crimes.

7) Countermeasures for Robberies Targeting Stores and Branch Offices

In response to the frequent occurrence of robbery cases targeting convenience stores, the police have formulated crime prevention standards which provide stipulations on crime prevention systems, cash management methods, store layout, and other matters. Based on these standards, the police are providing crime prevention instructions to concerned stores. In addition, the police conduct timely crime prevention trainings and patrols by police officers.

As the occurrence of robbery cases targeting financial institutions remains at a high level, the police have formulated standards on crime prevention systems, the structure of offices, crime prevention installations and other matters for financial institutions and provide crime prevention instructions to related organizations and groups.

3. *Furikome* frauds

(1) The Current State of *Furikome* frauds

Furikome fraud is the general term used to describe the following four types of fraud: so-called *ore-ore* (it's me) fraud¹, billing fraud², loan guarantee money fraud³, and refund fraud⁴. It is a type of fraud in which tools such as cell phones and savings accounts are used under fictitious or other peoples' names to defraud a large number of people of their money (including extortion of money).

In 2009, the number of confirmed cases of *Furikome* frauds was 7,340 cases, and the amount of damage was 9.6 billion yen, decreasing to one third of confirmed cases and damages in 2008.

The number of cases cleared was 5,669 cases, and the persons arrested 955, marking a record high.

Diagram 1-19 Trends in the Number of Confirmed Offenses and Total Damage of *Furikome* Frauds (2005-2009)

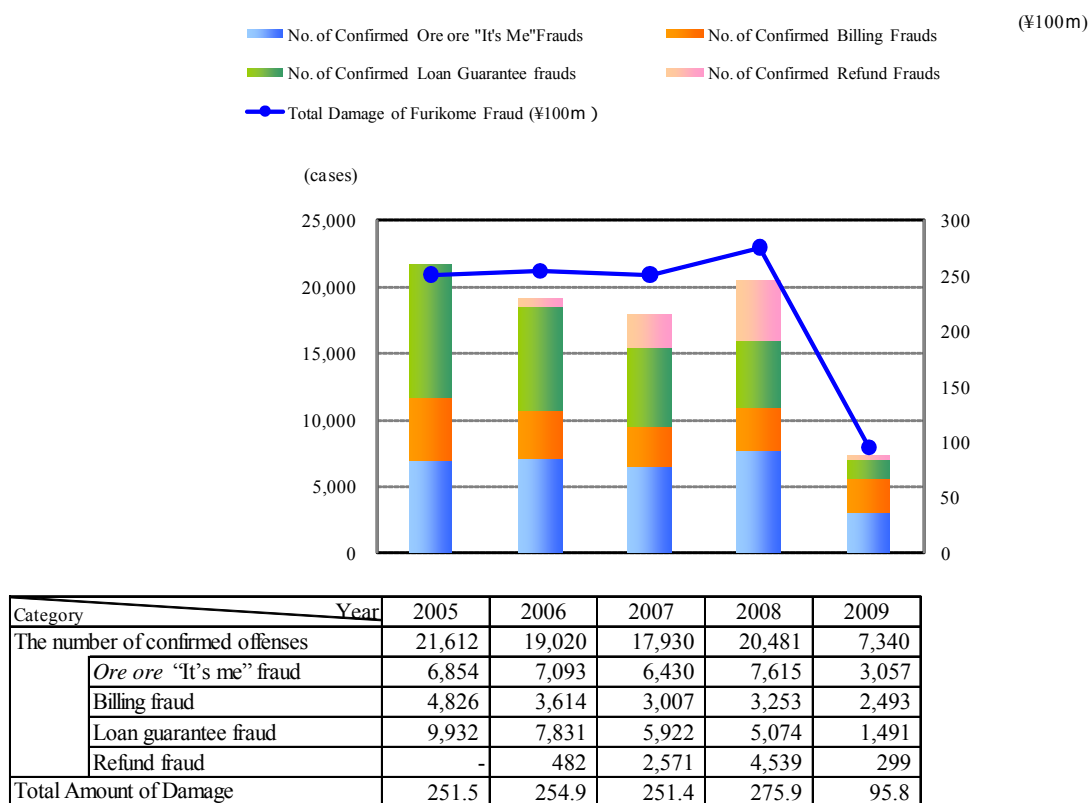
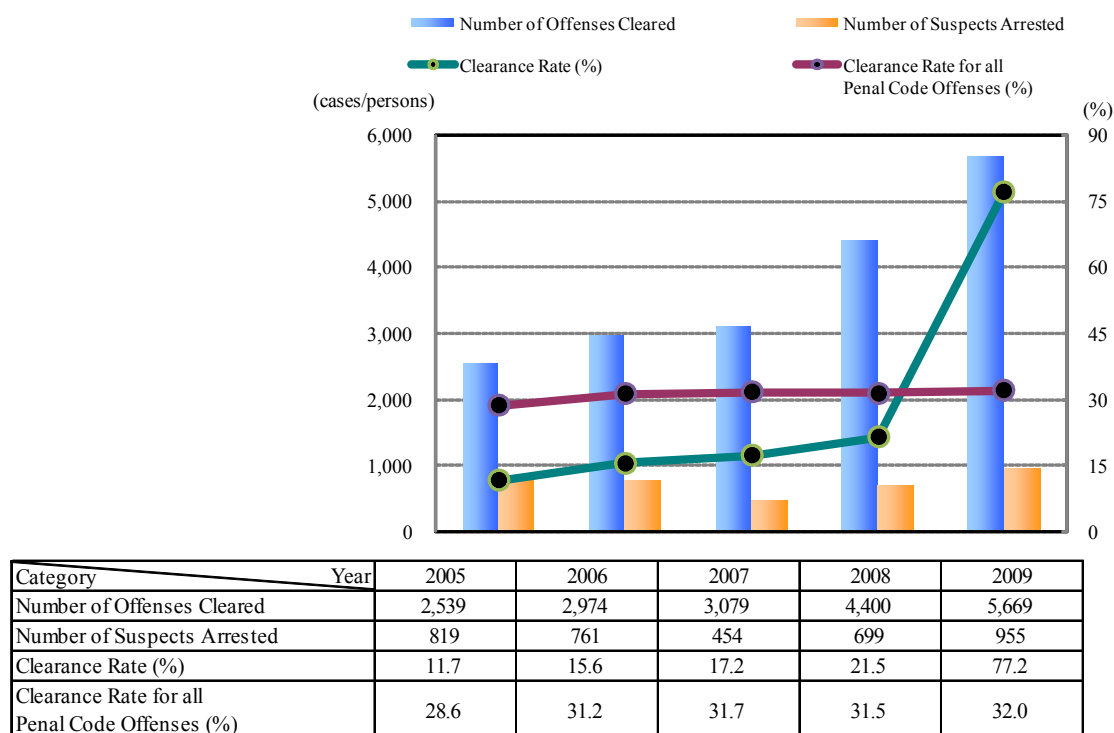


Diagram 1-20 Trends in the Status of Clearances of *Furikome* Frauds (Extortion) (2005-2009)



Note 1: Fraud where someone pretending to be a relative calls a victim to ask for money for some concocted emergency like the need to cover embezzled company money, leading the shaken-up victim to transfer cash to the deposit account designated by the caller

2: Fraud where you get a billing statement charging money on the pretense of some fictitious purchase of goods or services and urging you to transfer the money to a designated deposit account

3: Fraud where you are urged to transfer cash to a designated deposit account on the pretext of guarantee money to receive a loan

4: Fraud using a computer (first confirmed in June 2006) where someone pretending to be an official from a social insurance office contacts you to complete necessary procedures to receive a refund for medical expenses, etc., directing you to an automated teller machine (ATM) to make a money transfer from your account to a designated deposit account

(2) Efforts to Eradicate *Furikome* Frauds

In June 2008 the NPA established the Office against *Furikome* frauds, headed by the Deputy Commissioner General promoting agency-wide efforts in crackdown and preventive activities to cope with *Furikome* frauds. Also in July 2008 the NPA formulated and announced the Action Plan for Eradication of *Furikome* frauds which puts together the basic idea and policy for *Furikome* fraud countermeasures in collaboration with

the Ministry of Justice, promoting public-private coordinated efforts.

Because of these efforts, the damage by *Furikome* frauds considerably decreased in 2009. Notwithstanding, a large amount of damage close to 10 billion yen still occurs and the police continue to promote various measures to eradicate *Furikome* frauds.

1) Promotion of All-out Crackdown Activities by the Police

Prefectural Police are boosting their investigations by creating organizations dedicated to investigations into *Furikome* frauds, securing enough manpower and building up cross-divisional centralized crackdown systems. The NPA is also feeding back centralized information to Prefectural Police to promote strategic crackdown activities while proactively facilitating joint and cooperative investigations among Prefectural Police.

Since perpetrating tools such as cell phones and deposit accounts under fictitious or other people's names are used in *Furikome* frauds, police are cracking down on practices to facilitate *Furikome* frauds by cutting off the distribution of such tools and preventing them from being delivered to criminal groups by making full use of relevant laws.

2) Promotion of Preventive Activities by Information Collected by the People.

In addition to dialing 110, the police are open to wide-ranging consultations and information from citizens by setting up various points of contact such as dedicated telephone lines for consultations (with the common nationwide phone number “#9110”) and email addresses exclusively reserved for consultations about *Furikome* frauds. In addition, through utilization of information collected from citizens, the police are promoting effective crackdown on *Furikome* frauds and prevention of damage, by implementing warning calls by police offices, arrests of perpetrators through tactics of pretending to be deceived¹, seeking confirmation of account holders of cell phones and neutralizing tools used in the fraud by asking financial institutions to freeze deposit accounts designated for money transfers.

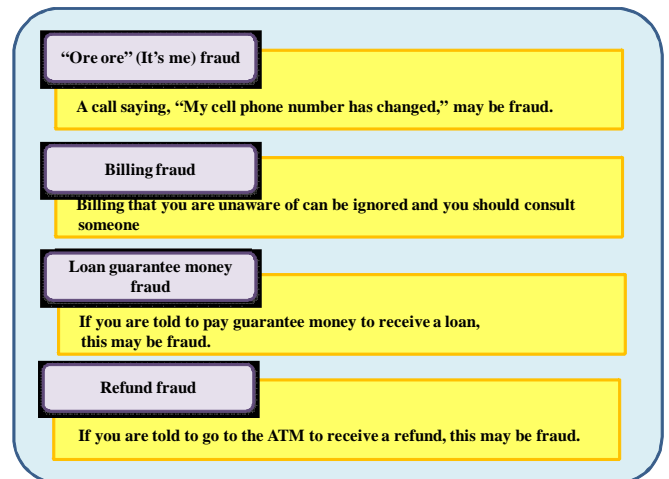
Note 1: Efforts based on the public’s proactive and voluntary cooperation. If a member of the public receives a *Furikome* fraud phone call and detects it, he/she will try to get information on the perpetrator’s cell phone or deposit accounts while pretending to be deceived. He/she will also seek to confirm the identity of the account holder of the cell phone and request financial institutions to freeze their deposit accounts, thus neutralizing the perpetrator’s tools. In addition, he/she will notify the police after promising to hand over the money to the perpetrator, and the police will arrest them when they appear at the appointed place such as the victim’s house, etc.

3) Promotion of Preventive Public-Private Coordinated Activities

a. Promotion of publicity and enlightenment activities

In order to prevent damage by *Furikome* frauds, it is essential for the people to enhance resistance².” In this regard, the police are proactively providing citizens with information on *Furikome* fraud tactics or important points on how not to be affected, through opportunities such as crime prevention lectures and communication patrols, and through the media, including TV. Moreover, since perpetrators of *Furikome* frauds change tactics to deceive victims frequently in line with social circumstances, the police are implementing publicity and enlightenment activities based on the latest occurrence trends by collecting and analyzing information obtained from police activities such as community safety consultation.

Diagram 1-21 Tips to Prevent *Furikome* Fraud Damage



Note 1: Refers to the power to eradicate crimes from communities, with the public proactively participating in efforts to prevent fraud, in addition to their awareness towards crimes, or alertness to avoid being deceived.

b. Collaboration with Related Organization/Groups

Given that in *Furikome* frauds, the bulk of defrauded money is transferred to perpetrators through ATMs and over counters of financial institutions, it is very important for employees of financial institutions to talk to users to prevent damages. For this reason, the police are urging financial institutions and convenience stores to encourage their employees to actively talk to potential victims of suspected *Furikome* fraud cases and notify the police. Moreover, in order to carry out efficient publicity and enlightenment activities, the police are promoting efforts in collaboration with related institutions or groups that have daily contact with potential victims such as drawing the attention of the elderly through collaboration with hospitals, welfare related facilities, and other businesses.

4. Structural Crimes

(1) Cases of Corruption in Politics and Administration

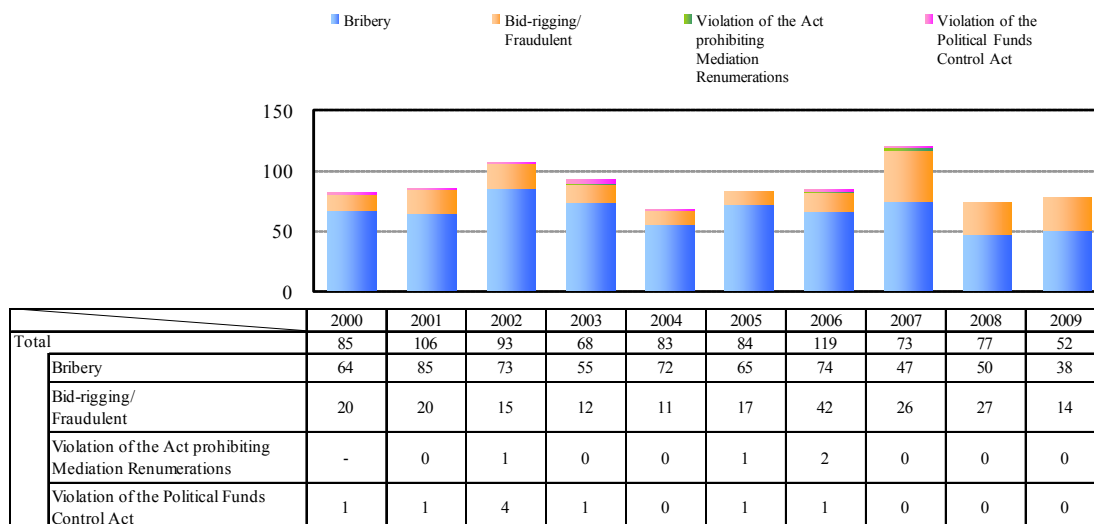
A number of money-related political and administrative corruption cases including bribery, fraudulent obstruction of bidding, and cases such as buying of influence in violation of the Public Office Election Act by leaders of local public entities and assembly members have successively surfaced recently.

The police are conducting investigation into these cases by applying various penal regulations depending on the situation of corruption and other measures.

In the 45th House of Representatives election (held on August 30, 2009), the number of Public Offices Election Act violation cases cleared as of 90 days after the voting date (as of November 28, 2009) came to 295,

with a total of 571 persons cleared (of which 116 people were arrested), an increase of 37 cases cleared (14.3%) but a decrease of eight persons (1.4%) arrested.

Diagram 1-22 Trends in the Number of Cases of Corruption in Politics and Administration Cleared (2000-2009)



Note: Excludes Public Offices Election Act violations cases

2: Multiple violations of the same kind carried out by the same suspect are counted as one case

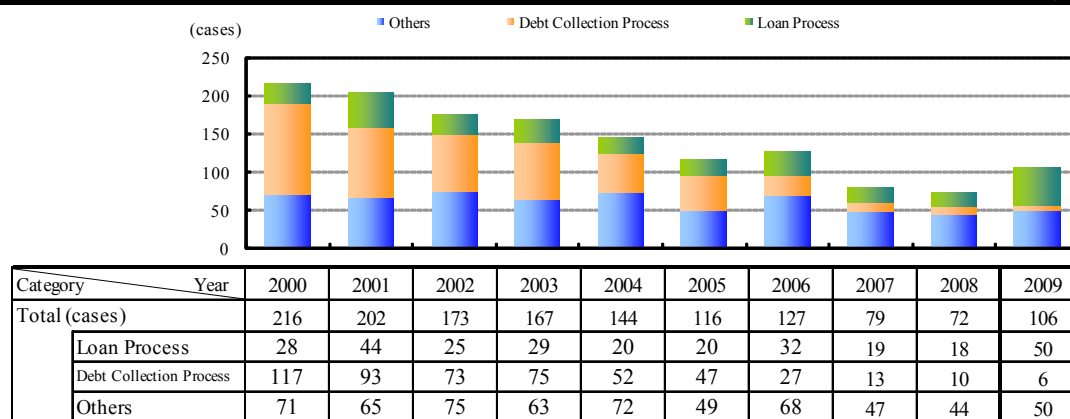
(2) Financial and Bad Loan-related Offenses

With the recent worsening of the economy, fraud offenses involving loans by financial institutions, offenses relating to security issues or trading on the security market, offenses resulting from deficiency of corporate internal control by executives and regular employees occur without end. Large-scale fraud offenses where many people suffer damages under the pretext of investment, offenses where welfare benefits, pensions, and other entitlements of the social security system are misused, and fraudulent vesting offenses of public subsidies and other offenses are occurring one after another.

In this regard, the police are promoting crackdown on financial and bad loan-related offenses, securities trading offenses, violation offenses involving corporate

management, and offenses that exert serious influence on the soundness and trustworthiness in the people's economic activities.

In investigating such crimes, it is essential to understand the relevant corporation's financial status in order to clarify the background, motives, and actions of the crime. For this reason, Prefectural Police are recruiting persons with qualifications as accountants or with experience in accounting for the private sector as financial crime investigators, striving to comprehend the cases utilizing their advanced skills.

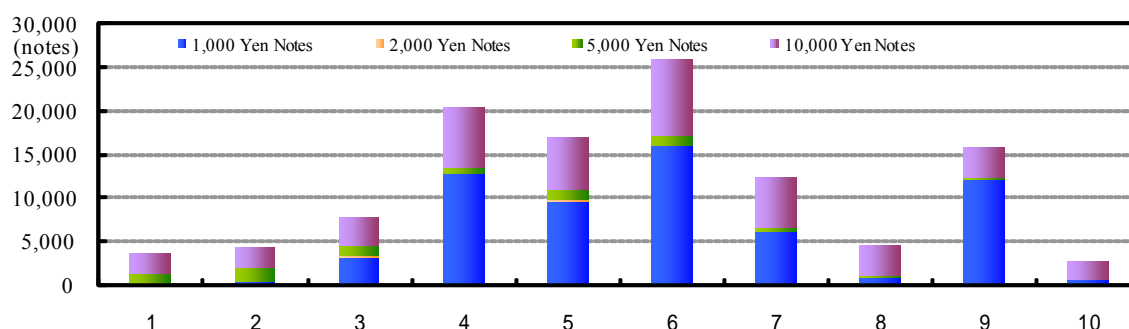
Diagram 1-23 Trends in the Number of Clearances of Financial and Bad Loan-related Offenses (2000-2009)

5. Currency Counterfeiting Crimes

(1) Situation Regarding Detection

The trends in the number of counterfeit banknotes uncovered¹ in the past 10 years is as shown below. The number of uncovered counterfeit banknotes in 2009 increased from the previous year.

Note 1: The number of reported counterfeit banknotes confiscated by the police

Diagram 1-24 Trends in the Number of Counterfeit Japanese Banknotes Uncovered (2000-2009)

Category \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total (notes)	4,257	7,613	20,211	16,910	25,858	12,203	4,288	15,779	2,540	3,433
10,000 Yen Notes	2,394	3,207	6,815	6,138	8,828	5,714	3,293	3,562	1,975	1,966
5,000 Yen Notes	1,671	1,274	754	1,097	1,007	557	249	121	105	278
2,000 Yen Notes	2	4	5	99	11	7	10	13	6	9
1,000 Yen Notes	190	3,128	12,637	9,576	16,012	5,925	736	12,083	454	1,180

(2) Characteristic Trends and Countermeasures

Forgeries with such realistic appearances that they can be used face-to-face in shops have been observed among recent counterfeit Japanese banknotes. This is thought to have happened due to the advanced technology of commercially available computers, scanners, printers, and the like which allows for sophisticated counterfeiting with ease.

With the cooperation of concerned ministries and organizations such as the Ministry of Finance and the

Bank of Japan, the NPA is calling the public's attention through efforts such as disclosing cases in which counterfeit Japanese banknotes were used, through posters and websites, as well as introducing methods of identifying counterfeit currency. The NPA also provides information to vending machines and computer-related equipment manufacturing organizations, as well as calling for the strengthening of countermeasures for counterfeit currency such as the development of a system to prevent currency counterfeiting and the use of counterfeit currency.

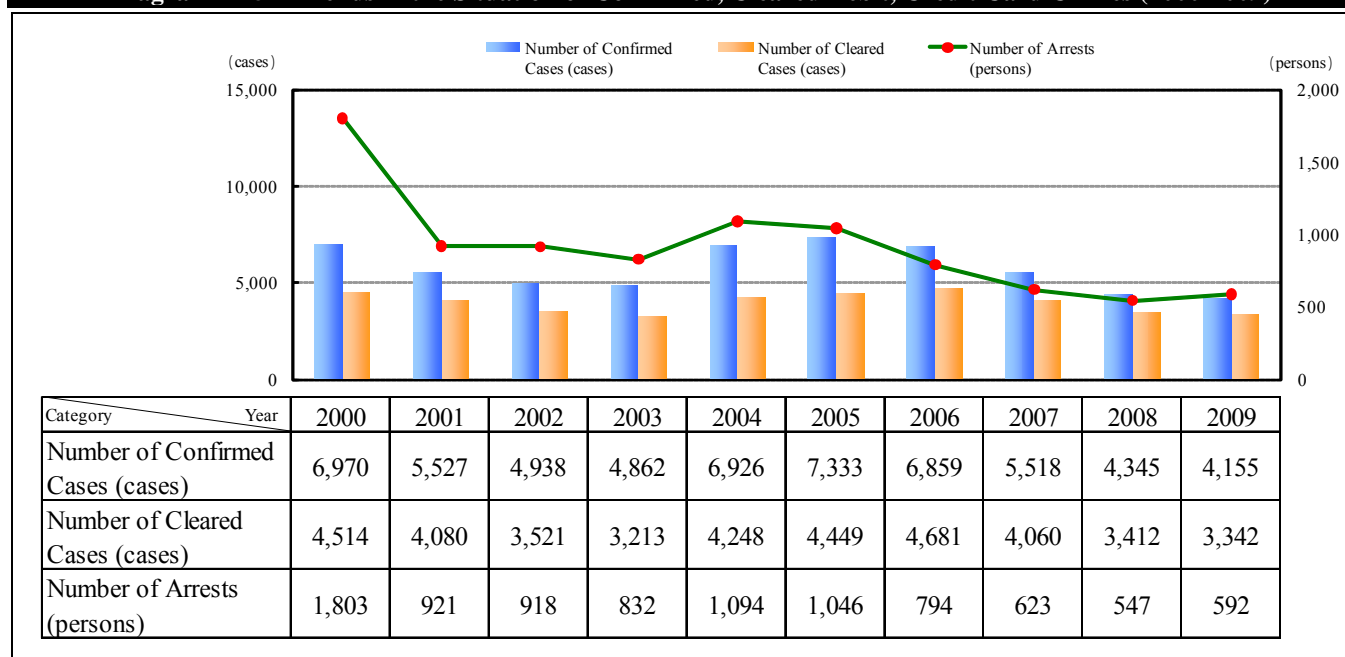
6. Debit/Credit Card Crimes

(1) Situation of Confirmed and Cleared Card Crimes

The trend in the situation of confirmed/cleared card crimes in the past 10 years¹ is as follows. In 2009 the number of confirmed and cleared card crimes decreased from the previous year, but the number of persons arrested increased from the previous year.

Note 1: Crimes in which credit cards, cash cards, prepaid cards, or consumer loan cards are misused

Diagram 1-25 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed, Cleared Debit, Credit Card Crimes (2000-2009)



(2) Trends in Debit/Credit Card Crimes and Countermeasures

Looking at the situation regarding card crimes confirmed shows that the majority of these are comprised of larceny cases involving illegal withdrawal of deposits and savings from ATMs using stolen, lost or counterfeit cash cards, or fraud cases involving the illegal purchasing of goods with counterfeit credit cards. The tactics used to commit these crimes are becoming ingenious, including counterfeiting cash cards based on personal client information flowing out of corporations, withdrawal of cash from ATMs, illegally obtaining the credit card numbers under someone else's name using special methods, and purchasing goods online.

The police are making efforts to prevent damage from spreading, such as by conducting thorough investigations for early arrests, and encouraging people who report stolen or lost cards to the police to cancel their cards. Additionally, the Act on Protection of Deposition and Postal Saving Holders from Unauthorized Automated Withdrawal Using Counterfeit Cards and Stolen Cards stipulates the need

to report to the investigative authorities in order to request to a financial institution, compensation of an equal amount to the amount that had been illicitly withdrawn from one's account. Because of this, the police are cooperatively making efforts for a smooth recovery from damages by appropriately responding when financial institutions place inquiries to the police on whether reports have been registered.

7. Black-market Finance Offenses, Fraudulent Commercial Practices and Other Offenses

(1) Black-market Finance Offenses

The situation on black-market finance offenses¹ cleared in 2009 is shown in Table 1-3. Of these, cases where *Boryokudans* were involved accounted for 28.7%.

Tactics of black-market finance offenses are becoming more malicious and ingenious by utilizing cell phones or bank accounts with someone else's name. For this reason, in order to prevent damages, various measures are being taken such as requiring identification of the cell phone account holders based

on the Act on Identification by Mobile Voice Communications Carriers of Their Subscribers and for Prevention of Improper Use of Mobile Voice Communications Services,” or freezing of the bank account, besides continuous crackdown by the headquarters set up in each Prefectural Police for concentrative crackdown.

Note 1: Offenses including violations of the Act Regulating the Receipt of Contributions, Receipt of Deposits and Interest Rates (hereinafter referred to as the “Investment Act”), as well as cases of fraud, extortion and violence related to the Act on Control of Moneylending.



The police are on the look out for black-market activities

Table 1-3 Trends in the Situation of Black-Market Finance Offenses Cleared (2005-2009)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Category					
Number of offenses cleared (cases)	339	323	484	437	442
No. of suspects arrested (persons)	706	710	995	860	815

Note: Multiple violations of the same kind carried out by the same suspect are counted as one case.

(2) Fraudulent Commercial Practices

1) Offenses involving Specified Commercial Transactions

The situation of clearances of offenses involving specified commercial transactions¹ in 2009 is shown in Table 1-4. Arrests for inspection businesses stood out, where elderly people are tricked into unnecessary home renovation at high costs after uncalled-for inspections of foundations or plumbing and other sections of houses, or intrusive businesses where

people are tricked into buying expensive *futon* by barging into the house uninvited for a long time.

Note 1: Violations of the Act on Specified Commercial Transactions (hereinafter referred to as the Specified Commercial Transactions Act) that regulates door-to-door selling and Penal Code offenses such as fraud and extortion related to specified commercial transactions.

Table 1-4 Trends in the Situation of Cleared Offenses Involving Specified Commercial Transactions (2005-2009)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Category					
Number of offenses cleared (cases)	124	138	112	142	152
Number of suspects arrested (persons)	330	385	299	279	371

2) Wealth-building Offenses

The situation of wealth-building offenses¹ cleared is shown in Table 1-5. Deposit offenses where investment is solicited in disguise of investing in domestic or overseas businesses and financial products offenses constitute the majority.

Note 1: Receipt of contributions concerning various transactions of asset management with the purpose of moneymaking, offenses involving violations of the Act Regulating the Receipt of Contributions, Receipt of Deposits and Interest Rates (hereinafter referred to as the “Investment Act”), the Financial Investments and Exchange Act, and the Act on Prevention of Pyramid Sales.

Table 1-5 Trends in the Situation of Clearances of Wealth-Building Offenses (2005-2009)

Category \ Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of offenses cleared (cases)	9	17	12	2008	29
Number of suspects arrested (persons)	41	73	86	2008	125

(3) Other Economic Offenses

The number of real estate transaction offenses cleared in 2009 was 21 cases, and the number of persons arrested was 33 persons. Major applicable laws of cleared cases were the Building Lots and Buildings Transaction Business Act and the Building Standards Act.

8. Offenses Involving Food Safety and Environmental Offenses

(1) Offenses Involving Food Safety

Offenses involving food safety¹ have increased in recent years, and in 2009 the number of cleared cases was 66 cases and the number of persons arrested was 132 persons. Of these, the number of false food origin labeling offenses was 34 cases and the number of persons arrested was 107 people, both increasing

substantially to mark a record high since statistics were first compiled in 2002.

The modus operandi of false food labeling are becoming more malicious and ingenious, and in some cases, falsifying labels on food purpose conducted through food resale and falsifying food origin through repurchasing are also seen.

Note 1: Food sanitation-related offenses (violation of the Food Sanitation Act) and offenses involving false labeling of origin of food products (violation of the Unfair Competition Prevention Act).

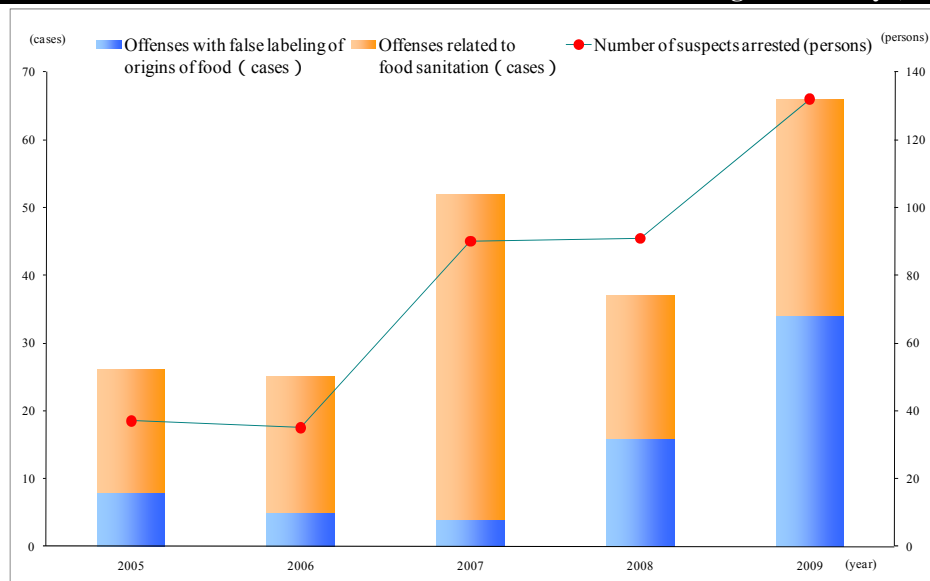
Diagram 1-26 Trends in the Status of Clearances of Offenses Involving Food Safety (2005-2009)

Table1-6 Trends in the Situation of Cleared Offenses Involving Food Safety (2005-2009)

Category \ Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of cases cleared (cases)	26	25	52	37	66
Offenses related to food sanitation	18	20	48	21	32
Offenses with false labeling of origins of food	8	5	4	16	34
Number of suspects arrested (persons)	37	35	90	91	132
Offenses related to food sanitation	21	23	69	34	25
Offenses with false labeling of origins of food	16	12	21	57	107
Number of charges (companies)	7	4	5	24	37
Offenses related to food sanitation	1	1	3	5	6
Offenses with false labeling of origins of food	6	3	2	19	31

(2) Environmental Offenses

Among the crimes that destroy the environment, the police particularly target illegal dumping of waste material as an area for emphasized enforcement, and tighten regulation focusing on organizational and wide-area offenses, those involving *Boryokudans* and those in which administrative guidance has been ignored. The police also promote early restoration and the prevention of further environmental damage by

providing necessary information to the concerned entities.

The police are cracking down on offenses involving the illegal capturing of Japanese wild birds and animals, offenses involving smuggling of rare wild animals and plants or illegal trafficking domestically, and offenses involving the violation of the protection of animals and ecosystems.

Table1-7 Trends in the Situation of Cleared Waste Disposal Offenses (2005-2009)

Category \ Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Cases Cleared (cases)	4,123	5,301	6,107	6,124	6,128
Number of Arrests (persons)	5,728	6,852	7,797	7,602	7,599
Number of Charges (companies)	527	423	549	481	554

Table1-8 Situation of Cleared Offenses related to Illegal Capturing of Wildlife and other Offences (2005-2009)

Category \ Year	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Offenses related to Protection of Birds and Animals	304	362	395	484	579	613	593	607	592	606
Offenses related to Welfare of Animals	181	199	226	266	247	266	277	291	247	259

Note 1: Refers to offenses related to the violation of the Wildlife Protection and Proper Hunting Act

2: Refers to offenses related to the violation of the Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

(3) Health and Sanitation Offenses

In recent years, the police are cracking down on offenses selling health food at exorbitant prices by taking advantage of people's strong health-consciousness, underscoring the efficacy with unexplained medical grounds or advertising them as if they were effective in healing particular diseases or

particular parts of the body on the basis of false narratives of purported current users, as well as offenses selling unauthorized food products that contain pharmaceutical products in violation of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act and offenses offering medical practices without proper qualifications in violation of the Medical Practitioners Act.

Table1-9 Trends in the Situation of Health-Related Offenses Cleared (2005-2009)

Category \ Cases/Persons	Year		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Total	261	439	268	413	384	568	362	458	353	420		
Pharmaceutical affairs-related offenses	65	179	64	134	91	192	100	163	105	144		
Medical profession-related offenses	46	105	44	97	48	105	50	84	34	66		
Public health-related offenses	150	155	160	182	245	271	212	211	214	210		

Note 1: Pharmaceutical affairs-related offenses are offenses involving violations of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act and the Pharmacists Act, etc.
 2: Medical profession-related offenses are offenses involving violations of the Medical Practitioners Act and the Dental Practitioners Act, etc.
 3: Public health-related offenses are offenses involving violations of the Food Sanitation Act and the Rabies Prevention Act, etc.

(4) Other Statutory Offenses

In 2009, statutory offenses such as the illegal capturing of aquatic resources, illegal establishment of radio stations, and other offenses occurred.

Table 1-10 Trends in the Situation of Major Statutory Offenses Cleared (2005-2009)

Category \ Cases/Persons	Year		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Offenses regarding Fish Poaching	658	850	798	996	718	935	634	836	616	807		
Offenses regarding Communications	1,410	1,415	2,056	2,104	1,680	1,691	1,099	1,107	859	860		
Other	1,036	1,373	1,420	1,808	1,246	1,576	1,501	1,772	1,466	1,673		
Total	3,104	3,638	4,274	4,908	3,644	4,202	3,234	3,715	2,941	3,340		

Note 1: Refer to violation of Fisheries Act on poaching marine products and Act on the Protection of Fisheries Resources (including regulations of fisheries)
 2: Refers to violation of Radio Act

9. Cybercrime

The Internet and other advanced information communications networks function as an infrastructure that supports the foundation of society and economy, and has improved the convenience of the lives of the people. On the other hand, there is a rise in the number of cybercrimes¹ every year and more advanced and diversified tactics are being employed.

(1) Situation of Cybercrimes

1) Situation of Cybercrimes Cleared

The number of cleared cybercrimes¹ has been on a continuous rise and 6,690 cases were cleared in 2009. The number increased by 369 cases (5.8%) from the previous year and reached a record high.

Note 1: Crimes using advanced information communications networks and crimes targeting computers or electromagnetic records.

Table 1-11 Breakdown of Cybercrime Clearances (2005 -2009)

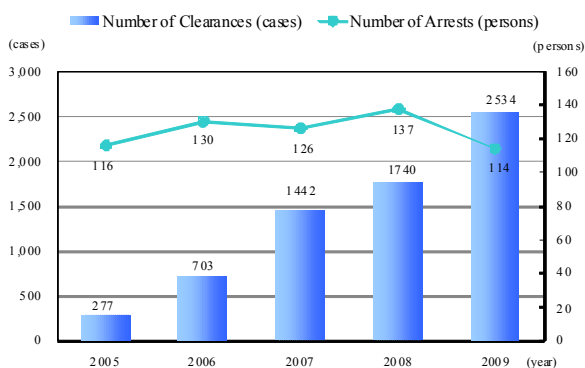
Category \ Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Year-on-year comparison	
Total (cases)	3,161	4,425	5,473	6,321	6,690	369	5.8%
Unauthorized Computer Access Act Violation	277	703	1,442	1,740	2,534	794	45.6%
Computer/Electromagnetic Record Offenses	73	129	113	247	195	52	21.1%
Computer Fraud	49	63	74	220	169	51	23.2%
Unauthorized Creation/Destruction of Electromagnetic Records	17	56	34	20	22	2	10.0%
Obstruction of Business through Destruction of a Computer, etc.	7	10	5	7	4	3	42.9%
Network Usage Offenses	2,811	3,593	3,918	4,334	3,961	373	8.6%
Fraud	1,408	1,597	1,512	1,508	1,280	228	15.1%
Violation of Child Prostitution/Pornography Act (Prostitution)	320	463	551	507	416	91	17.9%
Violation of Child Prostitution/Pornography Act (Pornography)	136	251	192	254	507	253	99.6%
Violation of Youth Protection Ordinance	174	196	230	437	326	111	25.4%
Violation of Online Dating Site Regulation Act	18	47	122	367	349	18	4.9%
Trademark Act Violation	109	218	191	192	126	66	34.4%
Distribution of Obscene Materials	125	192	203	177	140	37	20.9%
Copyright Act Violation	128	138	165	144	188	44	30.6%
Others	393	491	752	748	629	119	15.9%

a. Violations of the Unauthorized Computer Access Act

In 2009, 2,534 offenses involving violations of the Act on the Prohibition of Unauthorized Computer Access (hereafter referred to as “Unauthorized Computer Access Act”) were cleared, an increase of 794 cases (45.6%) from the previous year and reached a record high.

In terms of motives for unauthorized access, “to illegally gain money” accounts for 88.6% of the total. Acts of unauthorized access are sharply increasing as a means of gaining illegal proceeds.

Diagram 1-27 Trends in the Number of Cleared Unauthorized Computer Access Act Violation (2005-2009)



b. Network Usage Crimes

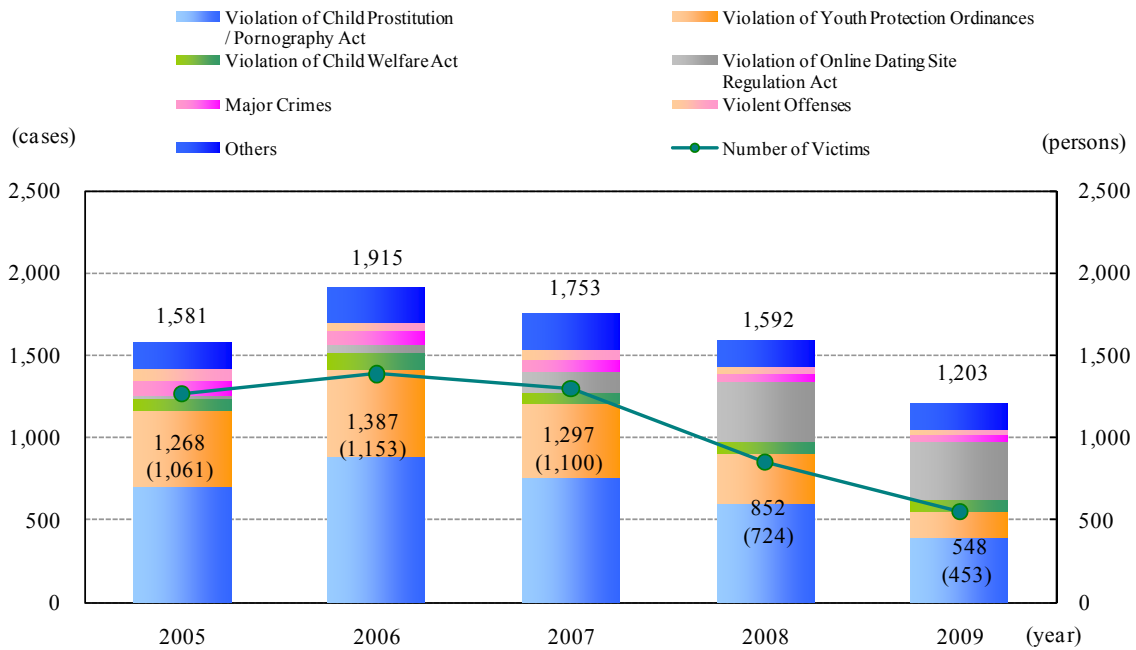
In 2009, the number of network usage crimes¹ cleared was 3,961 cases, a decrease of 373 cases (8.6%) from the previous year. Cases of fraud, in particular, marked 1,280 cases and amounted to 32.3% of the total arrest cases. In addition, 40.8% of the fraud

cases had occurred through Internet auctions. The total number of cleared cases of violations of the Act on Punishment of Activities Relating to Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and the Protection of Children (hereafter referred to as the “Child Prostitution/Pornography Act”), the Child Welfare Act, and the so-called Youth Protection Ordinance was 1,327, an increase of 57 cases (4.5%) from the previous year. The situation regarding sex crime offenses involving children (hereafter defined as persons under 18 years of age) remains serious.

2) Situation of Clearances of Crimes related to Online Dating Sites

The number of incidents involving so-called online dating sites² reported to the police in 2009 was 1,203 cases. Of the 548 victims of these incidents, 453 (82.7%) were children. Additionally, there were 348 cases cleared, a decrease of 19 cases from the previous year in violation of the Act on Regulation on Soliciting Children by Using Opposite Sex Introducing Service on Internet (hereafter referred to as the “Online Dating Site Regulation Act”), and of these, 222 offenses were committed by children, an increase of 103 cases from the previous year. In 2009, the number of cases related to websites other than online dating sites³ that were reported to the NPA was 1,347 and the number of child victims was 1,136, 2.5 times that of online dating sites.

Diagram 1-28 Trends in the Number of Cleared Crimes Related to Online Dating Sites(2005-2009)



Note 1: Crimes that make use of advanced information and communications networks as an essential means of perpetrating them.

2: Websites which render services for people who want to socialize with unknown people of the opposite sex, where relevant information regarding such people is posted on the Internet so that website users can access this information and maintain communication with the concerned person through electronic mail or telecommunication.

3: Of the cases which arose from the use of websites other than online dating sites, cases relating to child victim cases of violations of the Child Prostitution/Pornography Act, Child Welfare Act, and Youth Protection Ordinances, and serious crimes.

3) Situation Regarding Consultations on Cybercrimes

In 2009, the number of consultations received by the Prefectural Police on cybercrimes was as shown in Table 1-12, an increase of 2.1% from the previous year. In particular, the number of consultations regarding fraud, fraudulent commercial transactions increased 6.7% compared to the previous year.

Additionally, the number of accesses to the Cyber Safety Consultation Website (<http://www.npa.go.jp/cybersafety/>) where people can register consultations via the Internet and receive answers was 155,867 in 2009.

Table 1-12 Trends in the Breakdown of Consultation related to Cybercrime (2005 - 2009)

Category \ Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Year-on-year comparison	
Total (cases)	84,173	61,467	73,193	81,994	83,739	1,745	2.1%
Fraud/fraudulent business practices	41,480	21,020	32,824	37,794	40,315	2,521	6.7%
Internet Auctions	17,451	14,905	12,707	8,990	7,859	1,131	12.6%
Defamation/Slander	5,782	8,037	8,871	11,516	11,557	41	0.4%
Spam Mail	3,975	2,930	4,645	6,038	6,538	500	8.3%
Illegal/Harmful Information	5,317	4,335	3,497	4,039	3,785	254	6.3%
Unauthorized Access/Computer Viruses	3,965	3,323	3,005	4,522	4,183	339	7.5%
Others	6,203	6,917	7,644	9,095	9,502	407	4.5%

(2) Promoting Crackdown over Cybercrime

1) Improvement of Laws

a. Unauthorized Computer Access Act

In addition to prohibiting acts of unauthorized computer access where offenders use someone else's identification codes without authorization and access their computers through advanced information communication networks, the Prefectural Public Safety Commissions will provide support such as the provision of material, advice and instructions required to prevent the recurrence of such crimes, in response to access administrators who have been victims of such acts.

b. Secondhand Articles Dealer Act

This law regulates the duties of notifications by those engaged in Internet auctions, to report goods that are under suspicion of having been stolen or otherwise related to criminal activities, to endeavor to confirm the identities of auctioneers and to create and save transaction records, as well as orders to halt bidding.

c. Online Dating Site Regulation Act

This law prohibits the use of online dating sites to solicit children to become sexual partners or offer compensation to solicit children to go out with members of the opposite sex (hereafter referred to as "prohibited solicitation actions"). It also requires businesses to clearly state that children may not use the site as well as to confirm that the user is not a child. In addition to this, with the partial revision of the Online Dating Site Regulation Act, regulations to implement a system for businesses to register, strengthening of regulations to newly establish a measure to obligate businesses not to disclose information regarding prohibited enticement actions to the public, and regulations to promote private sector activities to prevent the use of online dating sites by children were included. As of April 1, 2010, 993 cases and 2,624 websites were registered.

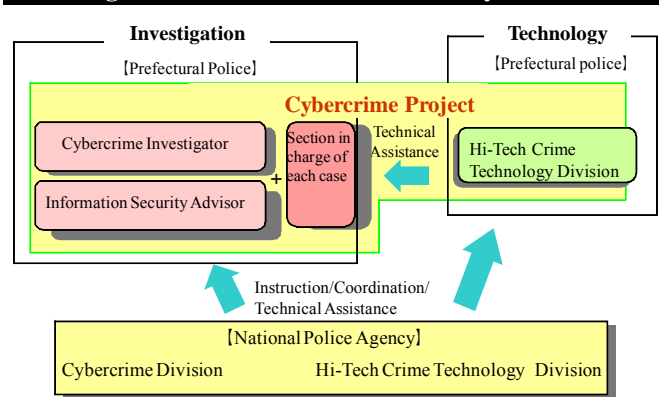
2) Strengthening the System

In order to prevent cybercrimes from crossing prefectural borders, it is essential that relevant Prefectural Police coordinate with each other and handle their investigations in such a way that they are not redundant. The NPA thus established the Cybercrime Division in 2004. The function of this division is not only to provide guidance and coordination to Prefectural Police for ongoing cybercrime related investigations, but also to provide training in order to increase the skills of investigators,

promote ties with the industrial world, foreign entities, and other organizations, and increase public awareness.

In order to effectively promote the countermeasures against cybercrimes, the Cyber Crime Project was established in order to efficiently advance cybercrime countermeasures in cooperation with the relevant divisions. This project is comprised of investigators and others who possess knowledge and qualifications in relation to cybercrime countermeasures. In addition, the NPA is working to cultivate investigators who possess the specialized skills and knowledge required for cybercrime investigations, and employing those who have experience working as system engineers in the private sector as cybercrime investigators.

Diagram 1-29 Structure for Anti-Cybercrime



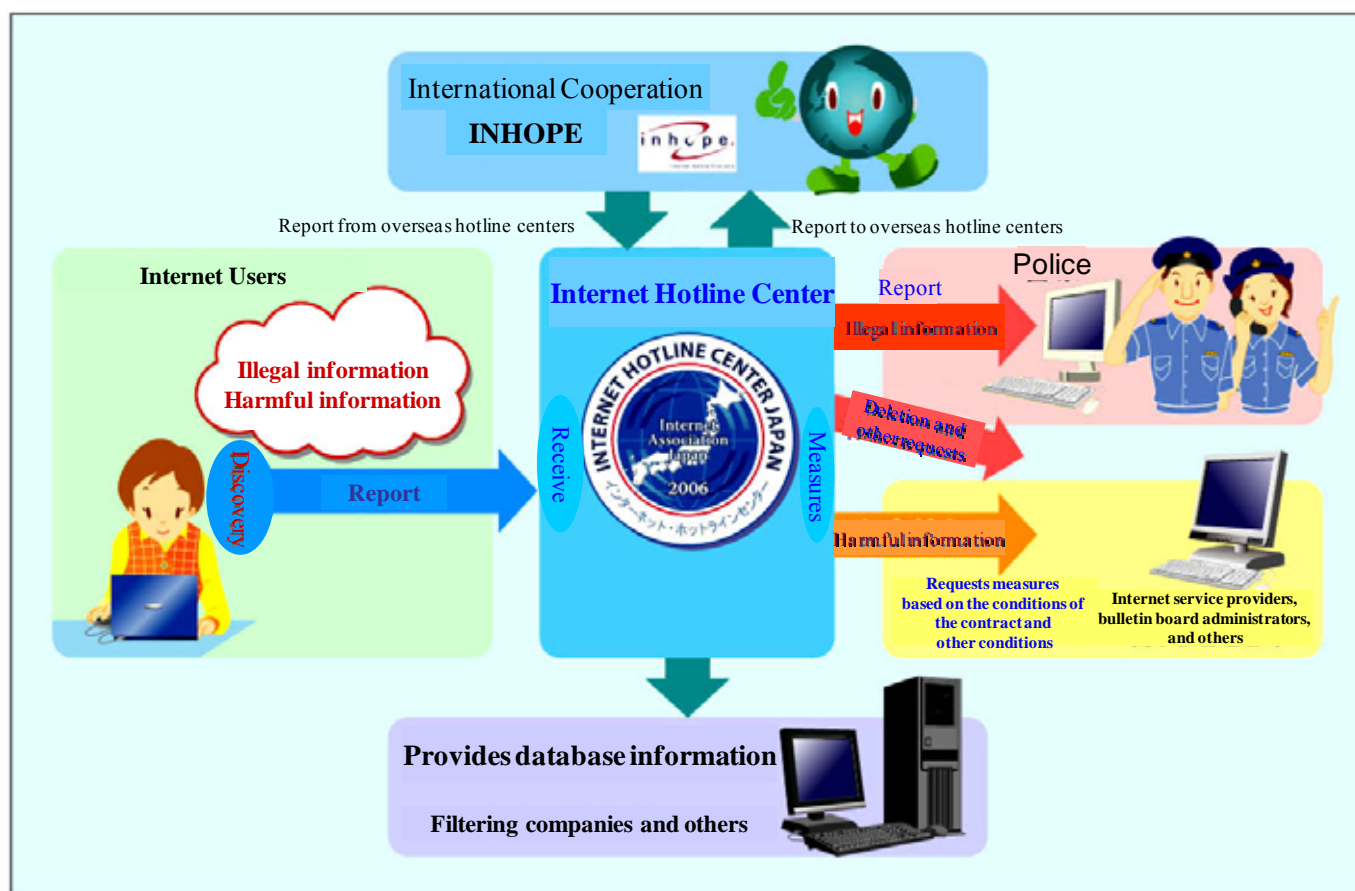
(3) Countermeasures for illegal information and harmful information on the Internet

1) Actions to Delete Illegal Information and Harmful Information

In June 2006, the NPA launched the operation of the Internet Hotline Center (<http://www.Internethotline.jp/>) which receives reports regarding illegal or harmful information¹ from Internet users from the general public and notifies the police and sends deletion requests to Internet service providers and other organizations. The Center received 130,586 reports in 2009. Of these reports, for information stored on servers in Japan, 18,467 deletion requests were sent to Internet service providers and others and in 16,064 cases (87.0%), the information was deleted (as for information stored on servers abroad, refer to P.14).

Note 1: Illegal information is defined as information which is illegal to post on the Internet such as images of child pornography, indecent images, information on sales of stimulants and other controlled substances, etc. Harmful information is information that does not fall into the category of illegal information, but has the potential to trigger crimes and other incidents and should not be left uncontrolled from the viewpoint of public safety and

Diagram1-30 Outline of Internet Hotline Center



2) Regulation of Illegal Information and Harmful Information

The police are making efforts to grasp the situation on illegal or harmful information on the Internet through cyber patrols¹ and reports from the Internet Hotline Center. For illegal information they are advancing crackdowns not only on illegal information but service providers of malicious websites that leave such information posted.

(4) Preventive Measures for Cybercrime

1) Awareness Raising Activities

In order to improve public awareness and knowledge regarding information security, the police utilize various opportunities such as workshops held in collaboration with the police and provider liaison councils², lectures held by the request of school officials, various seminars held in the local communities and information communications technology related events, where information security advisors and others conduct lectures. Additionally, the police publicize information on the present situation of cybercrimes, their methods, illegal and harmful

information on the Internet, and countermeasures through the NPA website (<http://www.npa.go.jp/>), pamphlets for increasing public awareness, and information security related DVDs³.

2) Collaboration with the Private Sector

Since 2001, the NPA has been holding the Comprehensive Security Measures Conference⁴. At the conference in 2009, the topic for discussion was, "Preventive Measures on the Distribution of Stolen Items." A report was compiled on the distribution of stolen car navigation systems on the Internet in March 2010 and based on the report, in collaboration with related businesses, the police are working to prevent the distribution of stolen car navigation systems on Internet auctions.

3) Measures for Suicide Warnings

In recent years, there have been many cases of suicide warnings posted on the Internet as well as cases where people appeal to others and find like-minded people to commit group suicide with. Based on the guidelines for dealing with cases related to suicide

warnings⁵, Prefectural Police are working to deal with suicide warnings on the Internet through information on postings of suicide warnings disclosed by Internet service providers. In 2009, the police dealt with 223 cases and 78 people were persuaded from committing suicide.

Note 1: Patrolling illegal information and harmful information by browsing websites or electronic bulletin boards.

2: The Prefectural Police established provider liaison councils comprised of related administrative agencies, Internet service providers, consumer organizations and others. The councils conduct information exchanges relating to the situation and methods of cybercrimes as well as on the prevention of cybercrimes, hold workshops, and create public relations material for the general public, among other activities.

3: These videos are also broadcast on cable television, posted on the website of the specified non-profit corporation, the POLICE Channel (<http://www.police-ch.jp/>), and can be borrowed from police stations and libraries.

4: A conference comprised of experts, related business providers, PTA representatives, and others. At the conference, examinations are performed for issues such as modalities for cooperation between industry and government pertaining to information technology.

5: Formulated in October 2005 by industry organizations in collaboration with the NPA and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC).

Section 2. Development of Infrastructure for Clearing and Preventing Crimes

1. Strengthening Investigation Capabilities

(1) Efforts to Improve Investigation Methods and Crackdowns

In investigation, it is necessary to prioritize objective evidences obtained by other investigation methods, and not to rely excessively on interrogation. The chairman of the NPSC holds study sessions on sophisticated investigation methods and interrogation, comprised of such external intellectuals as university professors and lawyers, striving for drastic research and study on the issues of investigation methods and interrogation.

(2) Improving the Initial Investigation Structure and Strengthening Identification Activities

When an incident occurs, it is important to conduct a prompt and accurate initial investigation and arrest the criminal at or near the scene, or to secure evidence or testimonies from witnesses at the scene.

In order for the police to conduct prompt investigations using mobility, mobile investigation units are based in the Metropolitan Police Department and Prefectural Police Headquarters. When an incident occurs, they rush to the crime scene or related area in order to apprehend the criminal etc. The police also form mobile identification units (squads) and scientific inspection task forces etc. to strengthen crime scene identification activities as well as to advance research and development in related technologies, and develop and maintain equipment.

Diagram 1-31 Improving the Initial Investigation Structure and Strengthening Identification Activities



(3) Information Sharing with the Ministry of Justice

The NPA and the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) have established a structure to cooperate and share necessary information between the two organizations in order to prevent the reoccurrence of crimes by those released of sex crimes targeting children, violent sex crimes, felonious crimes, and those on parole whose whereabouts are unknown, and those who are on probation with a suspended sentence. Since the start of this operation in June 2005 until the end of 2009, the police have received information from the MOJ on release of 700 offenders of sex crimes targeting children, and violent sex crimes. Since the start of this operation in September 2005 until the end of 2009, the police have received information from the MOJ on release of 120,000 offenders of ferocious crimes.

Diagram 1-32 Cooperation and Sharing of Information between the NPA and the Ministry of Justice



(4) Promoting Information Provision from the Public

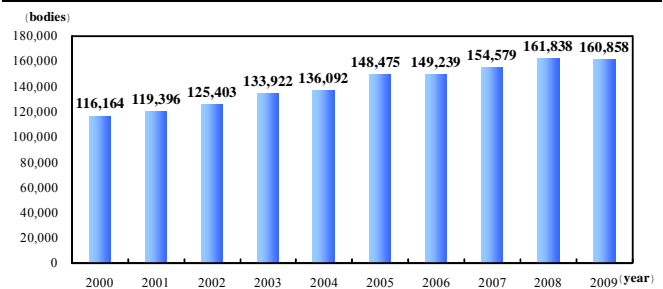
In order to obtain the understanding and cooperation of the public that are indispensable for criminal investigations, the police are calling on the public through Prefectural Police websites to provide information as well as using various media to reach out to a wide audience for the swift reporting of incidents, cooperation for door-to-door investigations, and provision of information relating to incidents. The police also disclose the name of suspects to the public and conduct open investigations when necessary in order to find and arrest suspects or to prevent reoccurrences of crimes.

Additionally, the NPA implemented a special rewards system for investigation (public rewards system) in 2007 for the purpose of encouraging the public to come forward with information as well as seeking a thorough arrest of criminals of serious crimes. Cases to which this system applies are publicized on the NPA website (<http://www.npa.go.jp>) and other places.

(5) Enhancing Inquests

In 2009 the police dealt with approximately 160,000 dead bodies, a 1.4 fold increase in the past 10 years.

Diagram 1-33 Trends in the Number of Dead Bodies Handled (2004-2009)



In order to respond properly to the surge in the number of dead bodies handled, and to promote appropriate inquests, the police are working to expand the number of criminal investigators¹, enhance the training of police officers involved in inquests, and strengthen the inquest structure based on the maintenance of equipment.

Note 1: Criminal investigators are superintendents who have had over 10 years of experience investigating in the criminal department, or police officers who are ranked as police inspectors. They are inquest specialists appointed by those who have pursued a graduate course in forensic science. As of April 1, 2010, 221 have been appointed nationwide.

2. Thoroughness of Careful and Proper Investigation and Response to Judicial System Reform

(1) Thoroughness of Careful and Proper Investigation

1) Propriety in Interrogation Practices

To promote more proper interrogation in police investigations, the National Public Safety Commission decided on Ensuring the Propriety of Interrogation Practices in Police Investigations in November 2007.

After receiving this decision, the NPA put together the Guidelines for Ensuring the Propriety of Interrogation Procedures in Police Investigations (hereafter referred to as the “Propriety Guidelines”) in January 2008, as measures the police must work on for the time being. Based on this, the police are advancing various measures.

a. Implementation of Supervision System for Interrogation of Suspect

Based on the Propriety Guidelines, rules on supervision for a proper suspect interrogation came into force on April 1, 2009, and the supervision of suspect interrogation began. Also, on the same day, the Interrogation Instruction Office was established in the General Affairs Division in the Commissioner-General’s Secretariat of the NPA, and offices in charge of interrogation supervising were set up in the general affairs or police administration departments of the Metropolitan Police Department and Prefectural Police Headquarters. The necessary system developments were thereby prepared, and work is being done for appropriate system operation.

In the interrogation supervising system of the Prefectural Police, an interrogation supervisor is appointed from among police officers of general affairs or police administration departments who are not working on criminal investigations. This supervisor checks the suspect interrogation situation, by viewing from outside interrogation rooms, reading interrogation situation reports and by other methods. These supervisors are working for effective prevention of improper conduct in interrogation.

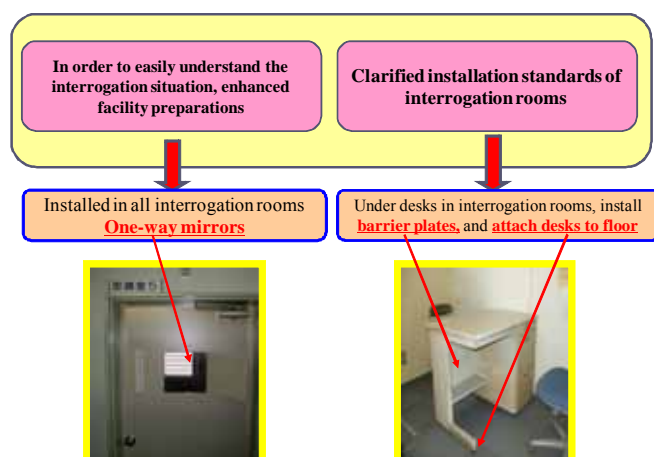
b. Implementation of Facilities Development and Education and Training

In order to easily understand the interrogation situation, facilities are being improved through clarifying installation standards of interrogation rooms, installing one-way mirrors, securing desks to the floor, etc.

Also, as part of enhancing education and training on proper investigations, the NPA established a new special course on interrogation, and the National Police Academy began providing education and training focused on interrogation in October 2009. Based on the Propriety Guidelines, this special course was implemented to solidly promote a series of measures targeting police inspectors in charge of criminal guidance work in the Metropolitan Police Departments and Prefectural Police Headquarters. As its main lecturers, there were lecturers from within the

headquarters, and as external lecturers, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, university professors, etc. were actively invited. Efforts were made to foster insight regarding proper interrogation, and to teach specific techniques for interrogation, etc.

Diagram 1-34 Facility Improvements to Ensure Proper Interrogation



2) Verification of Problems in the Police Investigation of the Ashikaga Murder Case

In the Ashikaga Murder Case, a girl was kidnapped and murdered and her body disposed of in Ashikaga City in Tochigi prefecture in May 1990. A man sentenced to lifetime penal servitude in this case had his sentence annulled in June 2009, and was then released. In March 2010, the man was found innocent in retrial proceedings.

In the Ashikaga Murder Case, the innocent man was arrested in the police investigation, pressured to make a false confession, and placed in the position of suffering imprisonment for a long 17.5 years. This was an unforgivable and extremely unfortunate situation.

In June 2009, the NPA established a team to study problems in the investigation at the time. In cooperation with the Tochigi Police and other parties, the team closely studied the investigation records and public trial records, interviewed people involved in the investigation at the time, listened to opinions from experts, etc. As a result, problems were found in excessive belief in DNA assessment results, lack of consideration of the possibilities of compliance to interrogation, deficient functioning of the chief criminal investigator, lack of thorough scrutiny of the credibility of the confession, and improper storage of data obtained in the assessment. Based on these, Problems of Police Investigation in the Ashikaga Murder Case was put together in April 2010. Various measures are being promoted with the expectation of

eliminating similar cases in the future, by thorough implementation of interrogation which does not create false confessions, stronger functions for checking testimony in investigation command, enhancing investigative abilities which rely on more objective evidence, thoroughly appropriate handling of assessment records and assessment materials, etc.

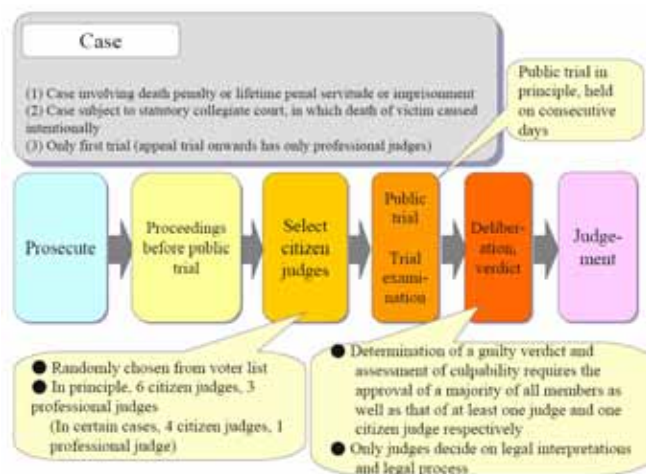
(2) Response to Judicial System Reform

1) Response to Lay Judge System

In May 2009, the Act on Criminal Trials Examined under Lay Judge System came into full force, and the Lay Judge system began operating. Under this system, in criminal trials of certain serious crimes, lay judges selected from among the general public work with the judge to conduct a trial and deliver the verdict, determining whether the defendant is guilty, and if guilty, what kind of sentence to impose.

To enable the forming of accurate impressions among lay judges who are not legal experts, the police work to thoroughly gather objective evidence of the crime, prepare simple and clear investigation documents easily understood by lay judges, and further ensure proper investigations, etc.

Diagram 1-35 Lay Judge System Outline



Column 1. Trial audio/video recordings of interrogations by the police

In order to discuss methods contributing to effective and efficient proof of voluntary confession within the trial-by-jury system, from September 2008, the NPA and the Prefectural Police of Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa and Osaka began trial audio/video recordings of interrogations. The trial expanded to all the Prefectural Police in April 2009. As of the end of 2009, trial interrogation recordings of 352 cases were conducted.

2) System of Court-Appointed Attorneys for Suspects

The system of court-appointed attorneys for suspects aims to ensure the right to receive support from an attorney from the suspect stage, enable early understanding by an attorney of the points at issue, and enhance and accelerate criminal trials. This system has been implemented since October 2, 2006.

In investigating cases subject to the system of court-appointed attorneys for suspects¹, the police thoroughly describe the system to suspects of subject cases, and cooperate with the detention departments which arrange for attorneys with professional judges and bar associations.

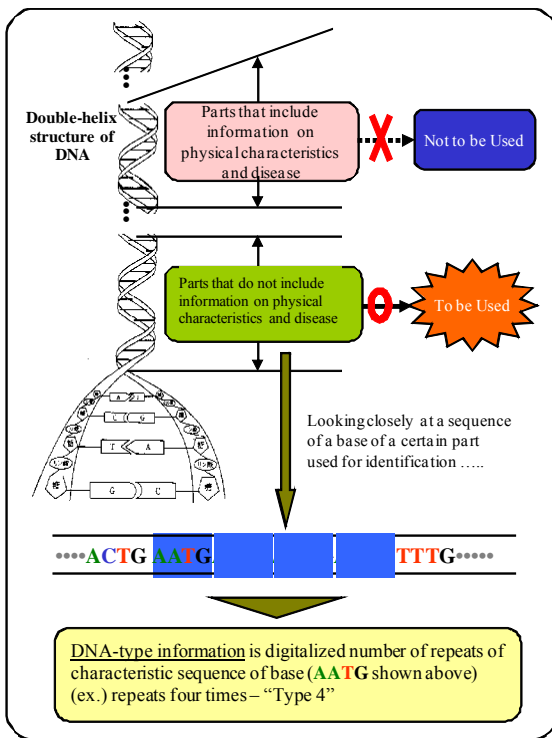
3. Utilization of Science and Technology

(1) DNA-type Identification

DNA-type identification is a method of identification that focuses on and compares the differences between each person's DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) to discern individuals². Currently the type of DNA-type identification used by the police is mainly STR DNA testing³. It is presently possible to identify individuals with a probability of 4.7 trillion to 1 in cases with the highest frequency rate of DNA combination amongst Japanese.

The number of cases in which DNA-type identification is conducted has been on the rise every year and they have been hugely effective in solving not only felonious crimes such as murder cases, but also crimes that occur close to home such as larceny. The police register records of DNA types taken from suspects' bodies and records of DNA types allegedly left by suspects at crime scenes in a database, and utilize them in tracking down a criminal or recognition of further crimes.

Diagram 1-36 The Parts Used for DNA-type Identification (STR System)



Note 1: When this system initially began, this system applied to cases of death penalty or life imprisonment or short term 1 year or more of penal servitude or imprisonment. But since May 21, 2009, it was expanded to include cases of death penalty or possible penal servitude for a lifetime or long term of 3 or more years, or imprisonment.

- 2: The DNA segments used in DNA-type identification conducted by the police do not contain information regarding physical characteristics or disease, nor can they be identified from the DNA-type identification results.
- 3: The number of repeat units of the repeated sequences of the four bases, adenine (A), thymine (T), guanine (G), and cytosine (C) called STR are unique to each individual. The STR DNA testing method utilizes this difference.

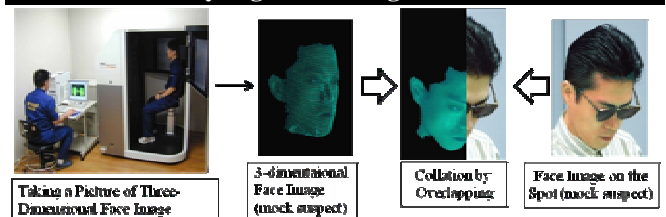
(2) Automated Fingerprint and Palmprint Identification System

Fingerprints and palmprints play an important role in criminal investigations due to their uniqueness and permanence making them extremely useful materials for identifying individuals. The police register fingerprints and palmprints of suspects and fingerprints and palmprints left behind at crime scenes in a database and use an automated fingerprint identification system to conduct automatic verification in order to identify criminals and track down further crimes.

(3) Computer-Assisted Facial Image Identification System Using a 3D Physiognomic Range Finder

The computer-assisted facial image identification system verifies facial images taken from security cameras etc. against facial images of suspects obtained elsewhere to establish whether they are the same person. Generally, the faces of suspects captured by security cameras are taken at various angles, making it difficult to simply compare them to photographs of suspects. Thus, this system, which makes it possible to identify individuals by adjusting the angle and size of the facial image of the suspect to match those of the image obtained separately from a security camera etc., is extremely effective for criminal investigations. This system, along with an increase in security cameras in various facilities, is being used by some Prefectural Police as a system that can obtain convincing evidence to prove crimes.

Diagram 1-37 Facial Image Identification by 3D Physiognomic Range Finder



(4) Automated Vehicle License Plate Reading System

The implementation of road inspections is an effective way of cracking down on automobile theft and crimes utilizing vehicles. However, there are problems with this method, such as the time required between the recognition of an incident and initialization of inspection, as well as the risk of creating traffic congestion when rigorous inspections are conducted. For these reasons, since 1986, the NPA has been upgrading the automatic vehicle license plate reading system, which automatically reads the license plate numbers of moving vehicles and checks it against the data of vehicles being sought.

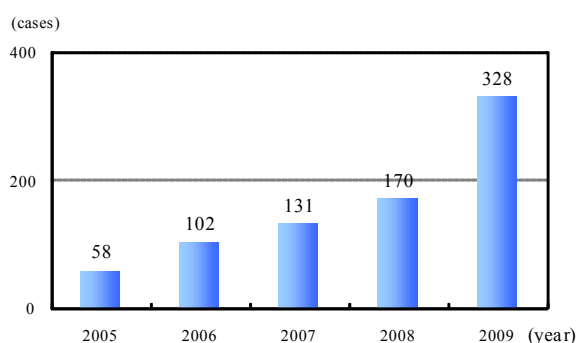
(5) Profiling

Profiling uses statistical data and psychological methods amongst other means to determine whether a crime is part of a series and to predict subsequent crimes, as well as information such as the criminal's age group, lifestyle, occupation, history, and the place of residence through analysis and evaluation of crime

scenes, modus operandi, and information and documents related to the victims and other persons concerned.

Traditionally in investigations, the crime scene situation, articles left behind by the perpetrators, and information obtained through door-to-door investigations and other means are linked together as well as relying on the intuitions of the investigators honed from their experience in order to come up with suspects and identify the perpetrator. However, in recent years, the police combine the intuitions of the investigators along with the profiling results compiled from a scientific perspective in order to conduct investigations more effectively and rationally to identify suspects. Additionally, the police are working to improve, specialize¹, and universalize² profiling techniques.

Diagram 1-38 Trends in the Number of Profiling Cases Implemented (2005-2009)



Note: Excluding those implemented by National Research Institute of Police Science upon request from Prefectural Police

Note 1: Training full-time staff and maintaining the structure.

2: Thoroughly instructing investigators and promoting effective use.

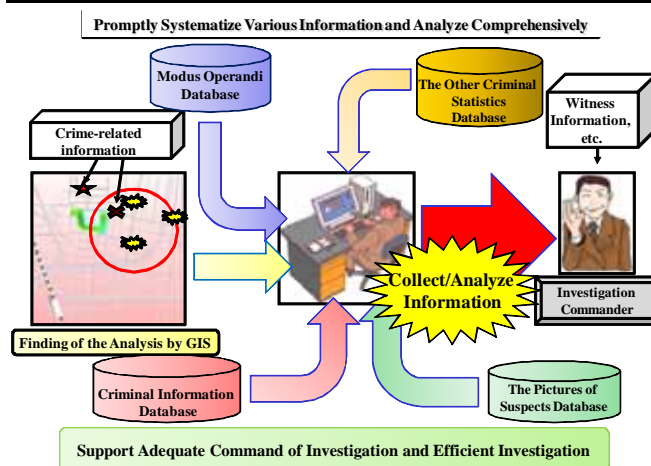
(6) Structure of Criminal Investigation Support – Crime Analysis Tool and System (CIS – CATS)

When an investigation examined in terms of “persons” or “materials” becomes difficult, it is important to work out a methodology to support the decision regarding the direction of the investigation and priority of the investigation parameters, in order to ensure the quick arrest of the suspects, by advancing a comprehensive analysis of crime-related information. It is also important to further strengthen the structure and execution of crime scene investigations.

To this end, the NPA has consolidated various activities traditionally conducted using multiple systems into one terminal. The information analysis

support system (CIS-CATS) which started operation from January 2009, allows comprehensive analysis of the scene of the crime, time table, characteristics of the suspects, by linking crime related information such as modus operandi and criminal statistics displayed on a map and other information.

Diagram 1-39 Information Analysis Support System (CIS-CATS)

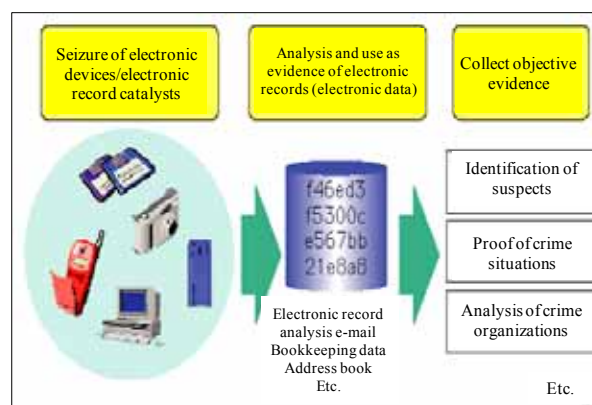


(7) Enhancing Digital Forensics¹

As electronic devices like computers and mobile phones have become more prevalent, they have come to be misused in all kinds of crimes. Thus, the analysis of the digital data stored on these various types of electronic devices has come to be indispensable in investigations.

In response to new electronic devices or technology that appear in waves, the police is enhancing their efforts to appropriately implement the analysis of digital data partnering with relevant organizations.

Diagram 1-40 Digital Forensics



Note 1: Analysis technology and procedures of digital data for confirmation of crime

4. Immediate Response to Cases and Accidents

In the occurrence of incidents or accidents, police officers stationed in *koban* and *chuzaisho* immediately head toward the scene of action and take measures to arrest the criminal etc. In order for police officers to reach the crime scene without delay, the police are promoting measures including the utilization of patrol cars, while maintaining systems for receiving “dial 110” calls and relaying directives to police stations.

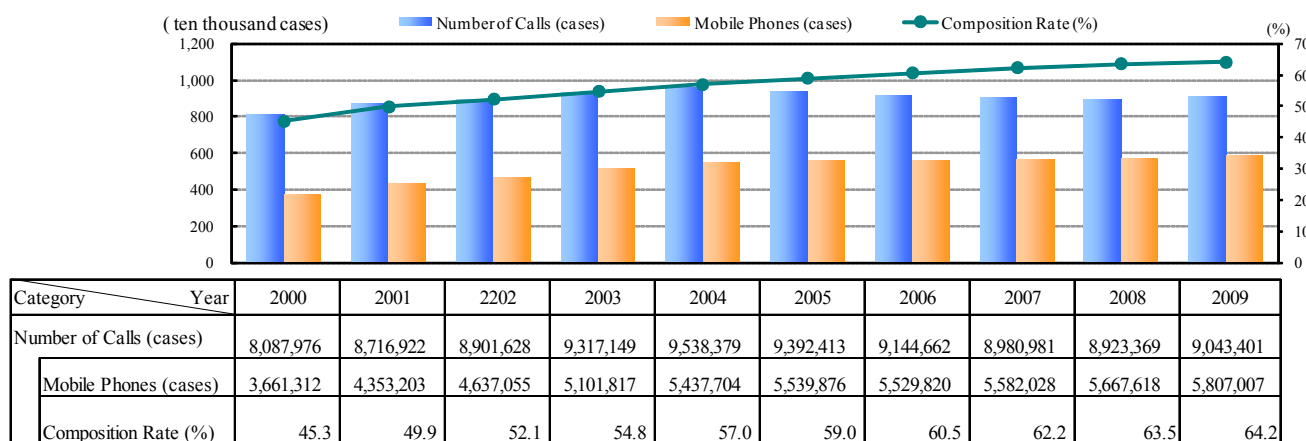
(1) Current Status of “Dial 110”

Although the number of dial 110 calls received in 2009 increased by approximately 120,000 over the previous year to around 9.04 million, the number of

calls still remains high. This figure means that a call was made every 3.5 seconds, and that 1 out of every 14 citizens placed a call. Furthermore, calls made from mobile or other wireless phones accounts for 64.2%.

The police declared January 10 as “dial 110 day” and are asking people to use dial 110 calls appropriately by using “# (sharp) dial 9110” set up exclusively for the purpose of dealing with consultations that do not require urgent response. The police also ask that when dialing from a mobile phone, callers specify the location, address, and landmarks and try not to change locations while calling.

Diagram 1-41 Trends in the Number of 110 Calls Received (2005-2009)



(2) Communications Command System

In order to respond to dial 110 calls appropriately, the Prefectural Police has set up a communications command center. When the communications command center receive a dial 110 call, they will immediately notify the police stations of the contents of the call, direct patrol cars and community police officers from the *koban* to the scene, and issue emergency deployments¹ depending on the situation. The number of emergency deployments executed was 8,868 in 2009, a decrease of 1,189 compared with the previous year.

The average response time² in 2009 for dial 110 calls directly received by communications control center at police headquarters was 6 minutes 58 seconds.

In order to cut down on response time, the police are making efforts to upgrade the communications command system by introducing measures including a Geographic Information System (GIS) which enables rapid pinpointing of a call’s location, and a car locator system that facilitates the monitoring patrol car activities. As of April 1, 2010, the system notifying

location information at the same time while talking over the telephone when informing on dial 110 calls using the cellular phone etc. (Location information notification system) was implemented in the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department and 45 prefectures. Operation is scheduled to begin in Shizuoka Prefecture during 2010.

Note 1: Inspection, interrogation, standing watch by stationing a police member who is from a regional police office to arrest the suspect promptly when serious incidents occur.

2: The time required until police officers arrive at the site after the communications command center receives dial 110 calls, and relays the information to them via their patrol car.

(3) Patrol Car, Police Helicopter and Patrol Boat Activities

The patrol cars deployed to police headquarters and police stations nationwide are used in cooperation with the community police officers of *koban* and *chuzaisho* to patrol the area and are the first to respond in the

event of an incident or accident. In addition to patrol cars, there are approximately 80 police helicopters and around 180 police boats stationed nationwide cooperating with the communications command center and patrol cars. Taking advantage of their mobility, they patrol areas, collect information in the event of an incident or accident, collect traffic information, and conduct rescue activities in case of disasters, including mountain accidents.

(4) Railway Police Unit Activities

The railway police post their main and garrisoned units at railway stations to patrol and safeguard trains, stations, and other railway facilities including the surrounding area to prevent crimes such as sexual assault, pick pocketing, luggage theft, and to arrest perpetrators. Furthermore, they take the necessary measures, such as escorting females on board trains and policing the cars, when they receive reports regarding sexual assaults at the female assault consultation place etc.

5. Koban and Chuzaisho Activities

Koban and *chuzaisho* are making efforts to gain an understanding of the conditions in the area under their jurisdiction as well as to grasp and respond to the needs of the residents. These efforts are being made through various activities including neighborhood patrols and routine visits to homes. In addition, by constantly maintaining security day and night and through activities in response to various police matters, *koban* and *chuzaisho* serve to dispel unease among the Japanese people by functioning as a foothold for the safety and security of community residents.

As of April 1, 2010, there were 6,232 *koban* and 6,847 *chuzaisho* nationwide.

(1) Patrol, Standing Watches etc.

1) Patrols

In response to the people's requests to reinforce patrols, community police officers are focusing patrols on the areas and at times of the day when crime rates are high in order to prevent crimes or accidents as well as to crackdown criminals. During patrols, police officers undertake activities including the questioning of suspicious individuals, becoming familiar with dangerous areas, conducting crime prevention counseling for families and businesses situated in the areas of high crime and distributing information through patrol cards.

2) Vigilance through Standing Watches, etc.

Community police officers stand on guard outside *koban*, *chuzaisho*, and other facilities to exercise vigilance. Additional measures include stationed watches conducted at regular intervals in locations where people gather such as stations and busy shopping areas, and locations with high crime rates.

3) Enhancing the Performance of Duties

In order to bolster community police officers' work performance, in addition to implementing education and training aimed at improving police questioning, documentation, and other skills, individuals with excellent interrogation skills are selected and appointed as senior technical instructors by the NPA or as technical instructors of interrogation by Prefectural Police and work to improve the interrogation skills of community police officers as a whole through practical training.

In 2009, the number of persons arrested by community police officers for Penal Code offenses was 284,277, accounting for 85.4% of the total number of persons arrested for Penal Code offenses by the police.

4) Utilizing the *Koban* Counselors

As of April 1, 2010, approximately 6,200 *koban* counselors have been assigned to work in major *koban* in urban areas nationwide. The *koban* counselor does not possess the status of a police officer and works on a part time basis. Counselors are responsible for contacting police officers in the event of a crime or accident, listening to the resident's opinion and requests, receiving lost and found articles, writing and receiving complaints, and giving directions. Many of them are retired Prefectural Police officers with the knowledge and experience gained therein.

(2) Activities in Cooperation with the Local Communities

1) Routine Visits to Homes

The community police officers make routine visits to places such as houses and offices in their assigned areas in order to prevent such events as crime, traffic accidents, and disasters, as well as to provide residents with guidance or information on important items and listen to their opinions and requests to ensure they have a safe and peaceful lifestyle.

2) *Koban* and *Chuzaisho* Liaison Councils

Koban and *chuzaisho* liaison councils are in place at 12,823 *koban* and *chuzaisho* nationwide as of April 1, 2010. There, community officers cooperate with the local community to prevent crimes and accidents by

Table 1-13 Trends in the Handling Situation of Lost and Found (2005-2009)

Table 1-13 Trends in the Number of Lost and Found Items and Reports of Lost Property (2005 – 2009)

Year		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Currency (100 million yen)	Lost and Found	139	139	145	142	135
	Reports of Lost Property	414	409	404	373	353
Goods (in tens of thousands)	Lost and Found	1,158	1,222	1,272	1,734	1,820
	Reports of Lost Property	743	761	796	1,065	1,096

Note: Lost and Found Items since 2007 includes those kept by special facilities occupants.

Section 3. Measures for a Safe and Secure Living

1. Measures for Child Safety

(1) Efforts to Protect Children from Crime

1) Crimes where children become the victim

The number of cases where children aged under 13 became the victim of Penal Code offenses in 2009 (hereinafter referred to as “the number of cases where children were victimized”) was 33,480 cases, which despite its decrease since 2002, showed an increase of 146 cases (0.4%) from the previous year.

In 2009, the crime category that ranked especially high among the total number of Penal Code offenses where children were victimized included abduction 49.4% (77 cases), indecent assault 14.0% (936 cases), indecent exposure 9.6% (80 cases), murder 7.2% (78 cases).

Diagram 1-43 Trends in the Number of Cases where Children Aged under 13 Became the Victim to Penal Code Offenses (2000-2009)

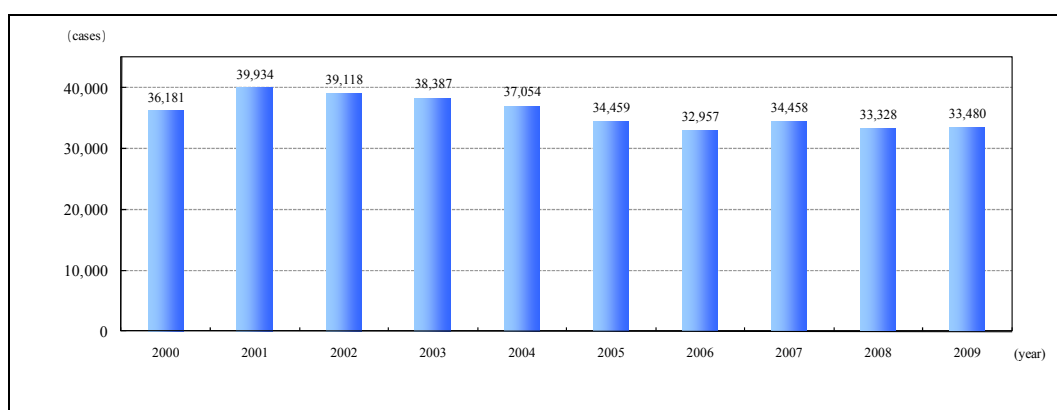
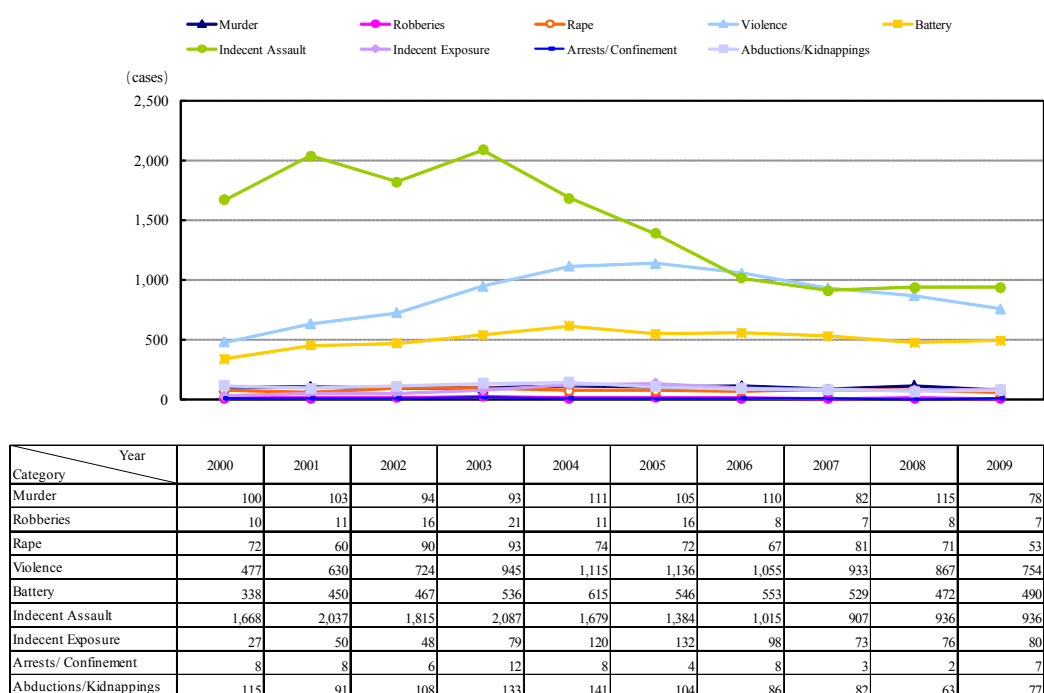


Diagram 1-44 Trends in the Situation of Crime Category of Cases where Children Aged under 13 are Victimized (2000-2009)



2) Measures to Protect Children from Crime

a. Safety Measures around Schools and Commute routes

In order to prevent in advance the cases where children are victimized and enable a safe commute to and from school, the Police have cooperated with schools to promote the security of children at schools and commute routes by strengthening the patrol during commute times for routes to and from school, as well as actively commissioning retired police officers as school supporters (Refer to P.94) at schools.

b. Promoting Education to Prevent Victimization

To improve the ability to foresee and avoid the dangers of children being involved in crimes, kindergartens, day care centers, and elementary schools are enabling children to participate and experience crime prevention classes with the cooperation of schools and the board of education. These classes consist of programs such as picture storytelling, plays, and role-playing. In addition, instructions are given to school staff on how to handle the situation in case suspicious individuals break in to school property.

c. Promoting Information Transmission Activities

For information concerning cases where children were victimized, police stations, elementary schools, and the board of education have maintained an information sharing structure to enable prompt information provision to children and their parents. Moreover, information is dispatched through the information provision system by way of the Prefectural Police websites and e-mail and proactively providing the local residents with information.

d. Support for Volunteers

The police are providing support by giving out stickers and manuals to those who volunteered to notify the police and provide temporal protection to victimized children as the Home of Children Emergency Call 110. Moreover, voluntary crime prevention is being actively supported by carrying out joint patrols with crime prevention volunteer groups.

3) Promoting Activities by Juvenile and Woman Aegis Team

In order to strengthen efforts of protecting children and women from sex-related crimes, the police increased the number of police officers in the FY2009 budget and set up JWAT¹ in police headquarters nationwide, exclusively working on measures such as clearance, guidance and warning (preemptive/preventive activities) by identifying perpetrators at the point of contact or during stalking, which are considered to be signs of sex-related crimes.

In addition to traditional clearance/preventive activities, the police are striving to prevent sex-related crimes targeting children and women by proactively promoting preemptive and preventive activities.

Note 1: Juvenile and Woman Aegis Team

(2) Crimes Detrimental to Youth Welfare

The police are cracking down on offenses detrimental to juvenile welfare that have harmful effects on their physical or psychological well-being (referred to as the Welfare Offense¹), such as forcing children to perform sexual acts, and are working to identify and protect the juvenile victims of such offenses.

In addition, in order to enhance crackdowns on child prostitution and child pornography offenses that Japanese nationals committed abroad, and cooperation in international investigations, the NPA has been hosting the Seminar and Investigators Conference on Child Prostitution/Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Southeast Asia, inviting investigative authorities and non-governmental organization (NGOs) from Southeast Asian countries to exchange opinions on countermeasures against Child Prostitution/Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSEC) every year since 2002. In November 2009, the 8th meeting was held.

Diagram 1-45 The Number of Persons Arrested by Violation of Welfare Act by Ordinance (2009)

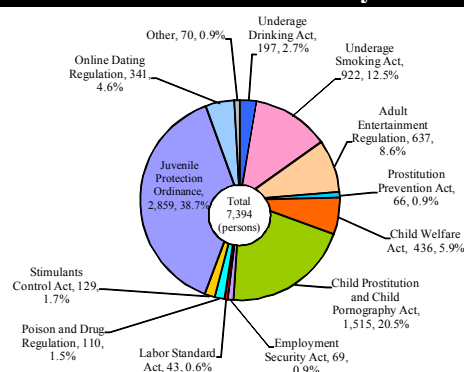


Table 1-14 Juvenile Victims of Welfare Offenses by Educational Background (2009, 2010)

Category \ Year	Total	Preschool	Students/Pupils					Employed	Unemployed
				Elementary School	Junior High	High School	Other		
2009 (persons)	7,145	11	4,998	84	1,988	2,865	61	679	1,457
Composition Rate (%)	100.0	0.2	70.0	1.2	27.8	40.1	0.9	9.5	20.4
2008 (persons)	7,014	6	4,845	66	1,909	2,806	64	694	1,469
Composition Rate (%)	100.0	0.1	69.1	0.9	27.2	40.0	0.9	9.9	20.9
Increase and Decrease Number (Persons)	131	5	153	18	79	59	3	15	12
Increase and Decrease Rate (%)	1.9	83.3	3.2	27.3	4.1	2.1	4.7	2.2	0.8

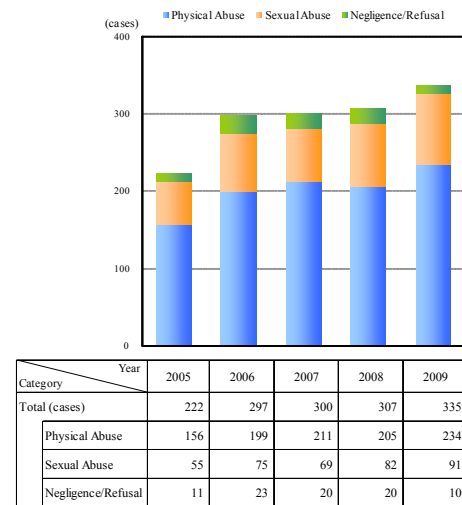
Note 1: The Child Prostitution/Pornography Act (such as child prostitution), and the Labor Standards Act (such as dangerous work and night time work by juveniles)

(3) Measures against Child Abuse

The number of clearances concerning child abuse was 335 cases in 2009, an increase of 28 cases (9.1%) from the previous year. The numbers increased by 1.5 times in the past five years.

Detection of child abuse and the protection of child victims at an early stage is an obligation of the police for the protection of a child's life and body. Therefore, the police actively take measures on the protection of a child's life and body by maintaining close coordination with related organizations such as Child Counseling Centers, schools, and medical institutions.

Besides giving prompt notification to the Child Counseling Centers in case an abused child is found, the police give their best efforts in measures such as giving support to strict investigation and child victims and taking thorough measures of prioritizing confirming and ensuring the safety of children. Moreover, strengthening coordination with related organizations such as the Child Counseling Center is aimed to enable information sharing and review of response from an early stage when the information on individual cases are acquired for child protection.

Diagram 1-46 Trends in the Situation of Child Abuse Offenses Cleared by Type (2005-2010)

Column 2. A Call Service for Anonymous Tip-offs for Child Abuse Offenses

As child abuse offenses often happen at home, they are likely to remain undiscovered. The victimized children cannot be expected to voluntarily declare the damages, making early detection difficult. Furthermore, late detection can cause abuse to reoccur and continue, leading to grave outcomes such as deaths.

In this regard, the NPA added child abuse cases to be included in its Call Service for Anonymous Tip-offs for the Protection of Children and Women (The so-called "Call Service for Anonymous Tip-offs" is an operation where private agencies commissioned by the NPA receive anonymous tip-off calls on juvenile welfare offenses or human trafficking offenses, and pay expenses to those who provide useful information), in an effort to detect child abuse cases early and identify and protect abused children.

(4) Dealing with Youth Crime Victims

In 2009, the number of confirmed Penal Code offenses¹ to which juveniles were victimized was 275,322 cases, of which 1,108 were felonious offenses and 12,970 were violent offenses.

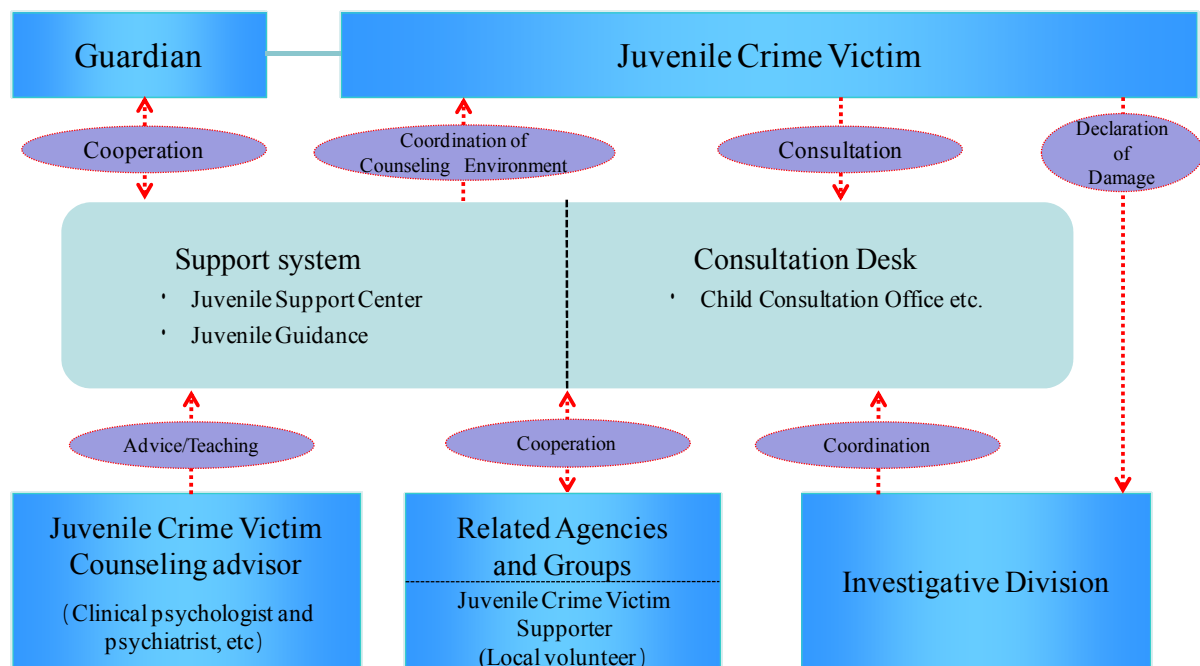
The police continuously provide counseling and other assistance to juvenile crime victims through mainly juvenile guidance staff. The police also commission external experts such as university researchers, psychiatrists, and clinical psychologists as juvenile crime victim counseling advisors² to enable persons responsible for providing support to receive expert advice.

Additionally, the police are promoting the use of filtering software or services for computers and mobile phones as well as awareness and enlightenment activities to prevent juveniles from getting involved in crimes by using online dating sites or accessing illegal or harmful information on the internet.

Note 1: Refers to the number of Penal Code offenses confirmed by the police to which juveniles aged under 20 were victimized

2: For activities that require specialized knowledge and skills, police personnel (excluding police officers) with the appropriate knowledge and skills are assigned from the Superintendent-General and Chief of Prefectural Police Headquarters to commit to these activities which play an important role in supporting the prevention of juvenile delinquencies and their recovery. As of April 1, 2010, 1,000 juvenile guidance staff are assigned nationwide.

Diagram 1-47 Activities to Support Juvenile Crime Victims



2. Policies to Protect Women

(1) Addressing Stalking Offenses

Taking into account the victim's will, based on the Anti-Stalking Act (hereinafter referred to as the Anti-Stalking Act), the police are working to prevent the spread of such crimes by taking administrative measures such as issuing warnings, restraining orders, and providing support.

Moreover, even in cases that do not interfere with these laws or ordinances, active responses to crime from the viewpoint of the victim are being conducted to the victims, including crime prevention counseling, and guidance about related organizations, as well as giving warnings to those committing stalking offenses.

Diagram 1-48 Framework of Countermeasures for Stalking Cases

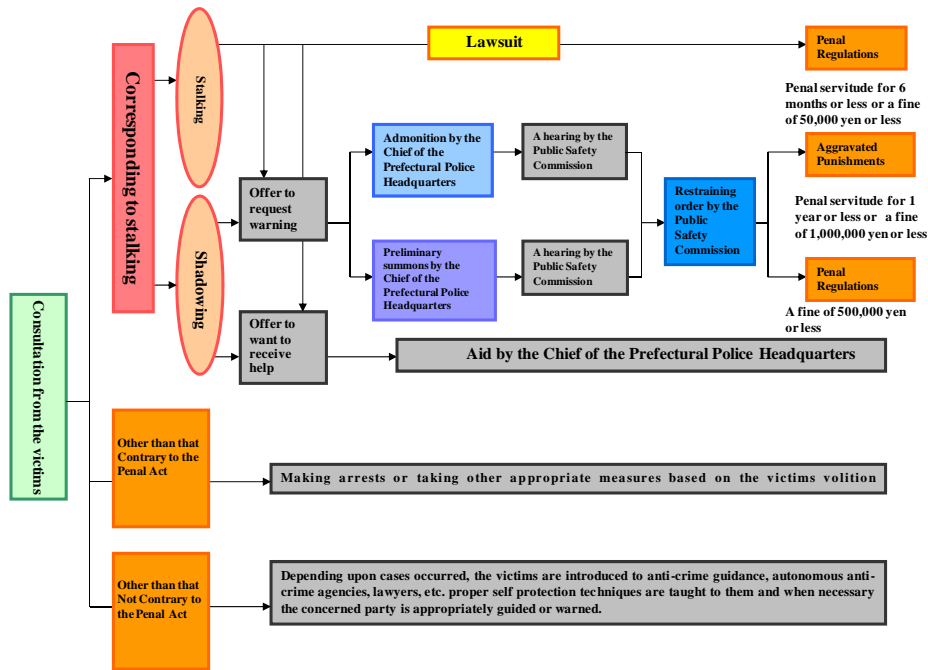
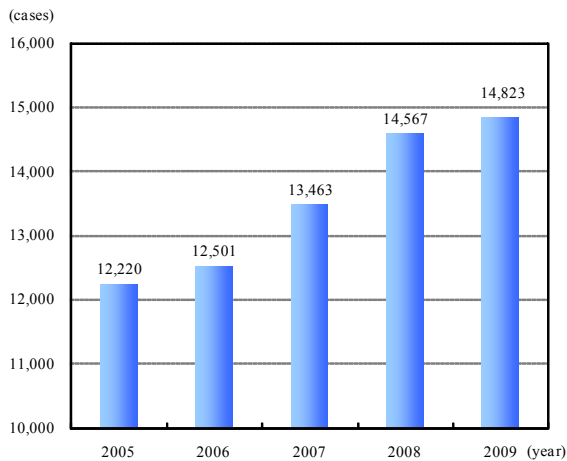


Diagram 1-49 Trends in the Number of Confirmed Stalking Cases (2005-2009)



Note: The confirmed number of cases include cases not infringing on Penal Codes but harassing behavior such as persistent followings and silent phone calls. Notwithstanding acts that violate Stalking Regulations.

Table 1-15 Trends in the Situation of Application of Stalking Control Act (2005-2009)

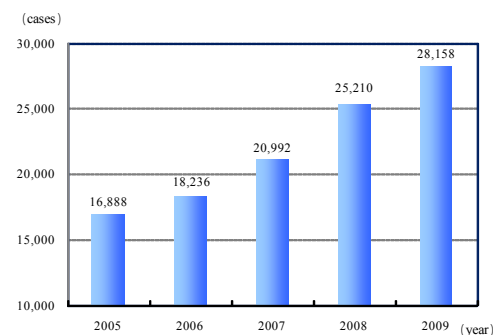
Category \ Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Year-on-year comparison
Warnings (cases)	1,133	1,375	1,384	1,335	1,376	41 (3.1%)
Restraining Orders	22	19	17	26	33	7 (26.9%)
Provisional Orders	1	0	0	0	0	0 (-)
Support	1,569	1,631	2,141	2,260	2,303	43 (1.9%)
Arrests (on charge of Stalking Acts)	198	178	240	243	261	18 (7.4%)
Arrests (violation of Restraining Order)	2	5	2	1	2	1 (100.0%)

(2) Addressing Spousal Violence

In cases where spousal violence is recognized as punishable offense, the police take measures including investigations which will be held based on the victim's will, and give out warnings to the offender even in cases where it is confirmed that it is difficult to prosecute the offense as a criminal case.

Moreover, based on the Act on the Prevention of Spousal Violence and Protection of Victims (hereinafter referred to as "Spousal Violence Prevention Act"), when the police receive a restraining order from the court, they contact the victim immediately, provide guidance on making prompt emergency calls, and give warnings to the offender to assure that the restraining order is observed.

Diagram 1-50 Trends in the Number of Confirmed Spousal Violence Cases (2005-2009)



Note: The number of confirmed cases of spousal violence refers to cases where the spousal violence case was confirmed through consultation, request for aid and protection, acceptance of offence reports and letter of complaint, and arrests.

Table 1-16 Trends in the Situation of Response to Domestic Violence Prevention Act (2005-2009)

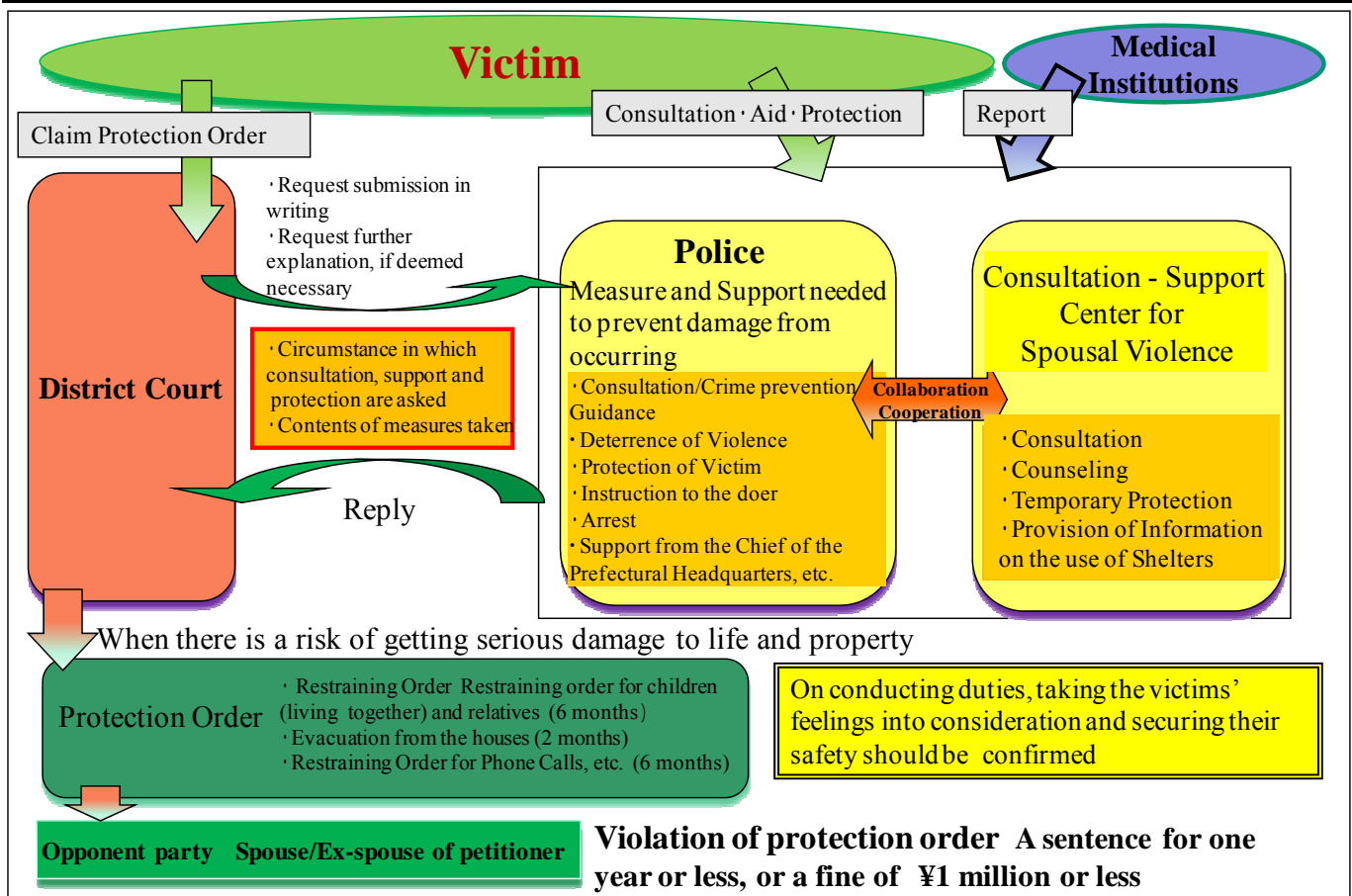
Category \ Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Year-on-year comparison	
Report from Medical Institutions(cases)	50	53	56	81	44	-37	-45.7%
Executive Order from Police Chief	3,519	4,260	5,208	7,225	8,730	1,505	20.8%
Court Request Submission of Documents ¹	2,025	2,172	2,162	2,618	2,722	104	4.0%
Court Order for Protection of Victim ²	2,178	2,247	2,239	2,534	2,429	-105	-4.1%
Report to the Domestic Violence Consultation Center ³	-	-	-	935	921	-14	-1.5%
Violation of Victim Protection	73	53	85	76	92	16	21.1%

Note 1: The number of cases that police was requested from the court to submit the document with descriptions of the pleader during consultation

2: The number of cases that police was notified with restraining order from court

3: The order was enforced from 11 January 2008

Diagram 1-51 Collaboration between Police and Relevant Institution regarding Cases of Spousal Violence



3. Strengthening and Enhancing Police Safety Consultations

In order to respond to consultations from citizens smoothly and efficiently, the police have set up general police consultation rooms in the Metropolitan Police Department and each prefectural police headquarter, as well as police safety consultation corners in every police station. In order to develop the system of

receiving consultations, the police assign police personnel as well as experienced former police personnel as part-time police safety consultants to these consultation posts.

Additionally, dedicated lines for police consultation have been set up at the NPA and Prefectural Police headquarters, making it more convenient to consult the police by dialing a national line # (sharp) dial 9110¹

which automatically connects to this service.

The police are working to prevent crimes before they occur by prosecuting cases where the matter under consultation is perceived to be a punishable offense. Even in cases where there is no infringement of penal regulations, the police offer crime prevention advice and warn the offender as necessary.

Moreover, in cases where the matter under consultation can be handled properly by an

organization outside the police department, police work to shift the matter smoothly to the appropriate organization.

Note 1: Also accessible with mobile phones. However, it cannot be used through dial phones or certain types of IP phones. Therefore a special line for police safety consultation is publicized on the NPA website for general fixed-line phones.

Diagram 1-52 Trends in the Number of Consultation (2000-2009)

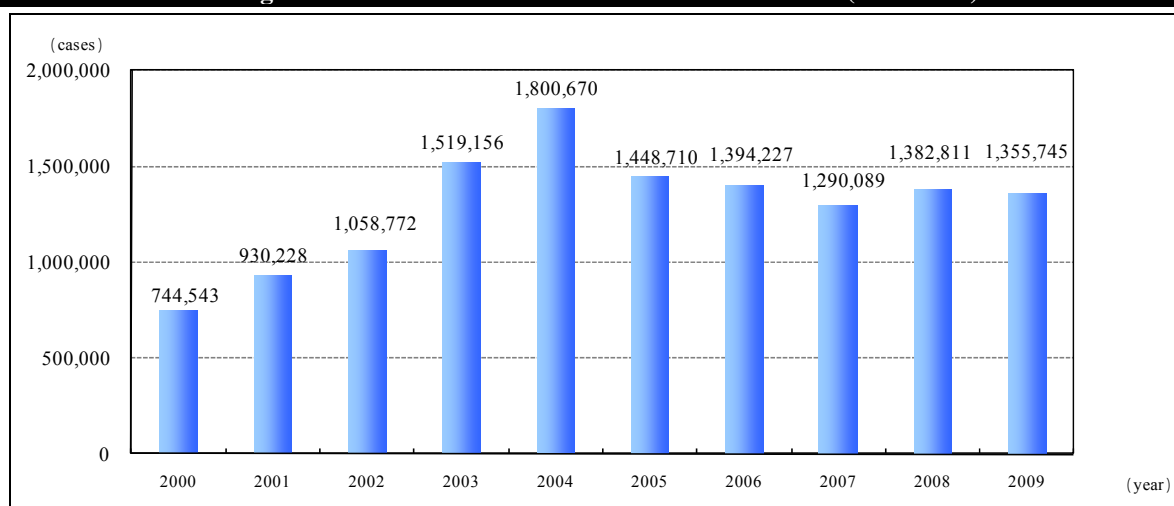
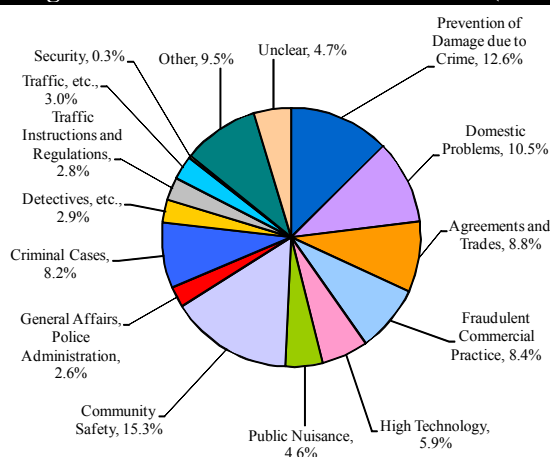


Diagram 1-53 Breakdown of Consultation (2009)



PR activities for national line # 9110

4. Promoting Efforts to Build Safe and Secure Communities in Collaboration with Local Communities

(1) Promoting Efforts to Build Safe and Secure Communities Nationwide

1) Cooperation between the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures against Crime and Urban Renaissance Headquarters

In recent years there has been an increasing trend amongst community residents throughout the country to take it upon themselves to try to maintain the safety and security of communities rather than just relying only on police crackdown. In support of such independent community activities, and in order to promote nationwide efforts to build safe and secure communities with cooperation between the public and private sectors, in June 2005, the government held a joint conference between members of the Ministerial Meeting concerning Measures against Crime and the Urban Renaissance Headquarters. At the conference, they decided on the “Nationwide Plan for Building Safe and Secure Communities” and the urban renaissance project, “Rebuilding of Safe and Secure Urban Areas through Coordination and Cooperation between Crime prevention Measures and Community Planning,” and agreed to promote them both in unison.

2) Measures Spreading the Momentum of Promoting New Policies Based on the Nationwide Plan for Building Safe and Secure Communities

The importance of building safe and reassuring communities was well recognized at the Ministerial Meeting concerning Measures against Crime held in December 2005. In order to spread the momentum to further promote and spread this throughout the country, as well as to deepen the awareness and understanding of citizens, October 11 was designated as Building Safe and Secure Communities Day. It was also decided that any group or individual who contributed toward the realization of this aim of Building Safe and Secure Communities would receive an award from the Prime Minister. Following this, on October 9, 2009, 10 organizations and one individual were recognized by the Prime Minister at his residence.

As relevant events of “Building Safe and Secure Communities Day,” on October 20, the “Workshop on Building Safe and Secure Communities” (hosted by the Japan Urban Security Research Institute, sponsored by the NPA) was held for local bodies that have been actively making efforts towards crime-resistant urban development to make presentations and share opinions, and on October 25, the “Crime Preventing Voluntary Forum 2009” (hosted by the NPA) was held for nationwide crime prevention volunteer groups to present their activities, respectively.

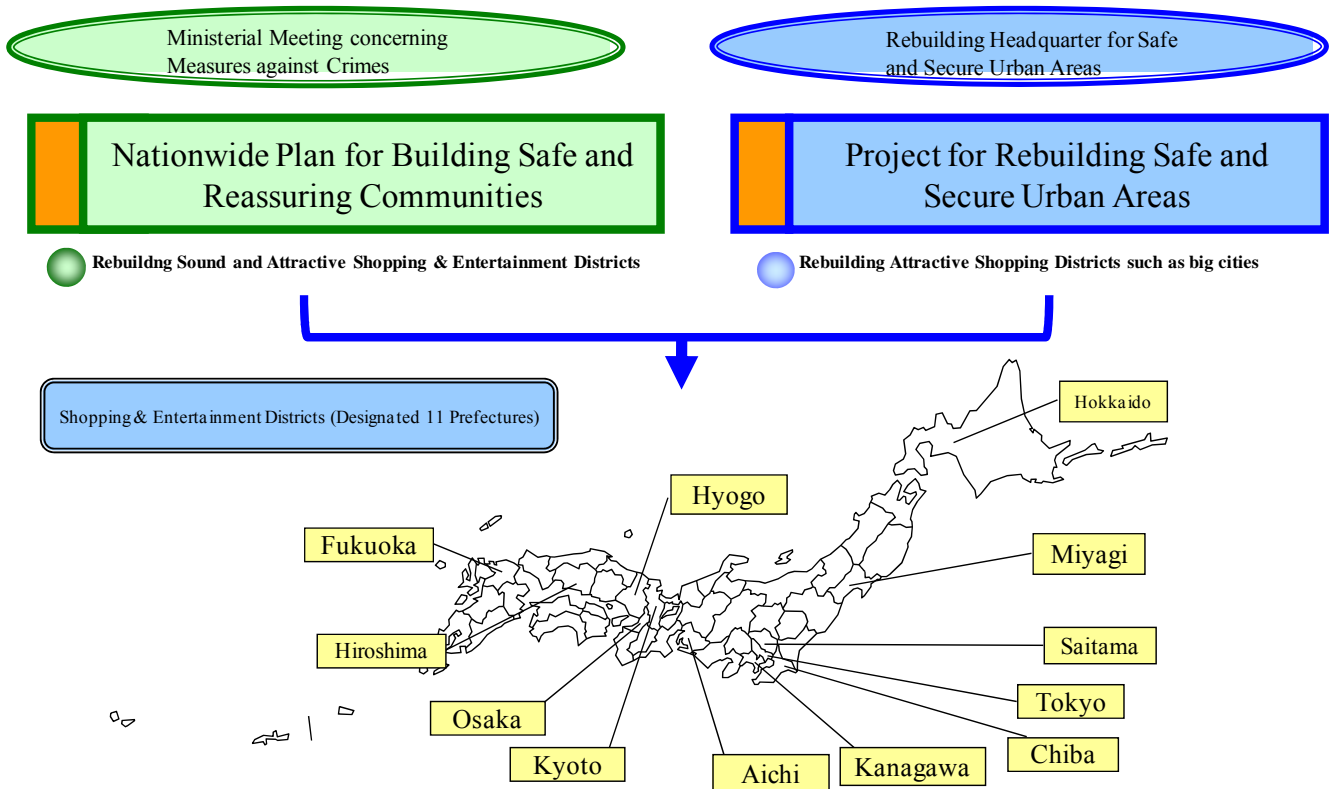


Honoring those who contribute to Nationwide Plan for Building Safe and Secure Community

3) Promoting Comprehensive Measures to Revitalize Shopping and Entertainment Districts

Based on the “Nationwide Plan for Building Safe and Secure Communities” and the urban renaissance project, “Rebuilding Safe and Secure Urban Areas through Coordination and Cooperation between Crime Prevention Measures and Community Planning,” the police are working to strengthen crackdowns on crime syndicates including illegal adult entertainment shops, illegal employment and *Boryokudans*, while also promoting mechanisms to effectively integrate the creation of attractive new districts.

Diagram 1-54 Efforts to Revitalize Shopping and Entertainment Districts



Note: The Police added the cities where measures should especially be promoted to the cities exemplified to develop model framework in the Project for Rebuilding Safe and Secure Urban Areas

a. Cracking Down on Illegal Adult Shops, Solicitation, Free Adult Shop Information Centers, etc.

In order to clean up the environment of shopping and entertainment districts, the police are reinforcing control over illegal businesses.

b. Cracking Down on Organized Crime in Shopping and Entertainment Districts

Criminal organizations such as *Boryokudans* continue to actively acquire illegal capital in shopping and entertainment districts through means such as participating in the management of illegal adult shops and casinos, illicit sales of controlled substance, controlled fees from adult shops and other locations. The police are making use of all laws and ordinances in reinforcing their crackdowns.

c. Cooperation with the Relevant Administrative Agencies and Organizations

The police are aiming to revive shopping and entertainment districts as sound and attractive places by cooperating with the Immigration Bureau, Fire Department and other relevant government agencies to carry out measures including joint crackdowns and

spot inspections, as well as cooperating with crime prevention volunteer groups and Shopping District Promotion Associations etc. to promote efforts such as joint patrols, city environmental cleanup activities and *Boryokudan* elimination movements.

d. Restoring and Improving Traffic Order and Generating Vitality

In order to rectify and improve traffic order in shopping and entertainment districts, police are cooperating with road administrators and others to narrow roads through installation of bollards etc., while also instructing and cracking down on malicious, dangerous, and troublesome illegal parking and unauthorized use of roadways. Moreover, the police are working to expedite licensing procedures for road use required for holding events when local public entities participate in local revitalization events, as part of their efforts to create a sound and bustling city, while taking the societal impact into account.

e. Efforts toward Developing Appealing Urban Areas in Shopping and Entertainment Districts

The police are making efforts to strengthen the cooperation structure between government and private

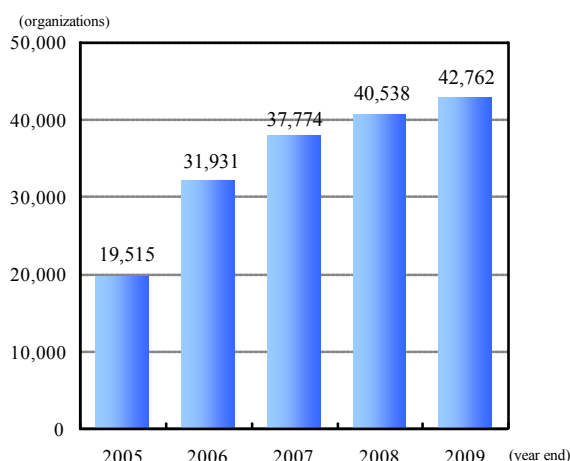
sectors through opportunities such as the council on developing urban areas, and using the viewpoint of the police, while providing necessary information and working proactively, in order to realize the necessary measures for the revitalization of sound and appealing urban areas in shopping and entertainment districts.

(2) Collaboration with Local Communities

1) Activities of Crime Prevention Volunteer Groups

In order to build safe and secure communities, it is important to form communities that are tough on crime by raising crime prevention awareness and promoting independent crime prevention activities among the people. The number of confirmed groups as of the end of December 2009 was approximately 42,762 nationwide¹. The total number of volunteers participating in affiliate activities is approximately 2.6 million, the majority of which are neighborhood or child protection groups.

Diagram 1-55 Trends in the Number of Crime Prevention Volunteer Groups (2005-2009)



Note 1: Those with a performance record of an average of at least one activity a month (excluding meetings where only opinions or information are exchanged), and groups of more than five members.

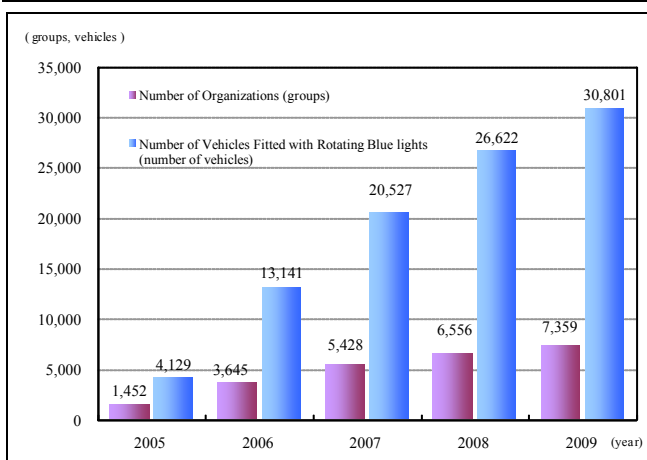


Nationwide crime prevention volunteer groups watching for children

2) Supporting Voluntary Crime Prevention Activities

In order to support voluntary crime prevention efforts by establishing a base for activities, the police are lending equipment required for patrols. Moreover, a system was developed so that it became possible to equip crime prevention patrol cars with rotating blue lights. As of the end of December 2009, 7,359 groups and 30,801 vehicles equipped with rotating blue lights throughout the country conducted crime prevention patrols. In addition, a “volunteer crime prevention activities support page” (<http://www.npa.go.jp/safetylife/seianki55/index.html>) was launched on the NPA website to promote the creation of a mutual network for crime prevention voluntary groups.

Diagram 1-56 Trends in the Situation of Usage of Crime Prevention Patrol Cars with Rotating Blue Lights (2005-2009)



3) Provision of Crime Information and Community Safety Information

In order to promote the development of a safe and

secure city and curb crimes that local residents feel are close to them, the police are providing crime and community safety information through various methods and means.

The police also promote voluntary crime prevention activities by providing information on crimes on a timely basis when a crime occurs as well as crime prevention measures.

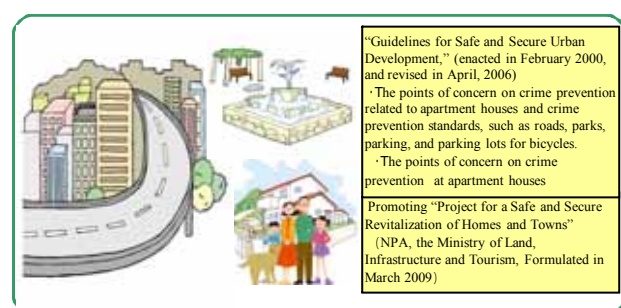
(3) Environmental Planning that Takes Crime Prevention into Consideration

1) Establishing Safety Standards for Public Facilities and Residences

In order to promote the development of urban areas with fewer crime victims by planning an environment that takes crime prevention into account, the police aims to further improve the crime prevention performance in residences as well as the maintenance and management of public facilities developed with crime prevention in mind, based on “Guidelines for Safe and Secure Urban Development.”

In order to enhance the security of homes and communities systematically and comprehensively, the police and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism have also jointly drawn up the “Manual for the Formulation of Plans for Regenerating Safe and Secure Homes and Communities,” which specifically present the menu of collaborative actions by the police, local governments and community residents and methods of participation.

Diagram 1-57 Securing Life Environment with Fewer Crime Victims by Environmental Planning that Takes Crime Prevention into Consideration



2) Registration and Accreditation of Crime Prevention Performance of Housing Complexes and Parking Lots

The police are promoting the system for registering and accrediting condominiums and parking lots with crime resistant structures and facilities as “crime resistant model condominiums” and “crime resistant model parking lots”. “Crime resistant model condominiums” have been developed and put into

operation in 21 prefectures¹ and “crime resistant model parking lots” have been developed and implemented in 10 prefectures² as of the end of March 2010.

3) Installation of Security Cameras in Streets

461 security cameras³ were installed in streets across 12 prefectures as of the end of March 2010 in order to prevent crimes and damage from occurring in public spaces, as well as to confirm crimes immediately after they occur to facilitate a rapid and accurate response to pursue criminals and protect victims.

Note 1: Hokkaido, Saitama, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, Nagano, Shizuoka, Fukui, Gifu, Aichi, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Tottori, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Ehime, Oita and Okinawa

2: Tokyo, Chiba, Fukui, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Tottori, Hiroshima, Oita and Okinawa

3: Also in Osaka, 122 security cameras were installed that double as protection of *koban* facilities

5. Maintaining a Favorable Living Environment

(1) Current Status of the Adult Entertainment Business

1) Current Status of the Adult Entertainment Business

Based on the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Control and Improvement of Adult Entertainment

Businesses (hereinafter referred to as the “Adult Entertainment Business Act”), the police are working to ensure appropriate services by enforcing necessary regulations for adult entertainment and related businesses. They are also supporting voluntary efforts on the part of such businesses to provide wholesome services.

Table 1-17 Trends in the Number of Adult Entertainment Businesses (2005-2009)

Category \ Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	112,892	111,528	109,135	106,864	104,920
Type 1 Establishments (Cabarets, etc.)	4,914	4,505	4,080	3,668	3,379
Type 2 Establishments (Restaurants, Cafes, etc.)	66,217	66,998	67,352	67,330	67,034
Type 3 Establishments (Nightclubs, etc.)	572	558	541	512	486
Type 4 Establishments (Dance halls, etc.)	343	326	241	232	216
Type 5 and Type 6 Establishments	14	13	13	11	39
Type 7 Establishments	31,317	30,037	28,256	26,974	26,104
Mahjong Parlors	16,030	15,247	14,555	13,920	13,343
Pachinko Parlors (Note)	15,165	14,674	13,585	12,937	12,652
Other	122	116	116	117	109
Type 8 Establishments (Game Centers, etc.)	9,515	9,091	8,652	8,137	7,662

Note: places where customers enjoy pinball and slot machines and other amusement games

2) Current Status of Prostitution Offenses and Sex-Related Offenses

In recent years, the number of notice for sex-related special business has been increasing. Especially, the number of reports for non-shop based sex-related special business or image-distribution type sex-related special business has increased.

Table 1-18 Trends in the Number of Reports on Sex-related Special Businesses (2005-2009)

Category \ Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	42,583	17,492	19,990	22,021	23,727
Sex-Related Special Amusement Businesses by Type of Establishments	10,360	6,790	6,684	6,570	6,420
Type 1 Establishments (Soaplands, etc.)	1,306	1,248	1,250	1,249	1,239
Type 2 Establishments (Massage Parlors, etc.)	1,021	823	875	862	847
Type 3 Establishments (Strip Clubs, etc.)	439	192	180	162	157
Type 4 Establishments (Love Hotels, etc.)	6,414	4,167	4,031	3,944	3,837
Type 5 Establishments (Adult Shops, etc.)	1,180	360	348	353	340
Non-Shop Based Sex-Related Special Businesses	28,854	9,610	12,071	14,035	15,682
Type 1 Businesses (Dispatch Massage, etc.)	25,727	8,936	11,236	13,093	14,648
Type 2 Businesses (Adult Video Mail Order)	3,127	674	835	942	1,034
Image-Distribution Type Sex-Related Special Businesses	2,575	626	811	1,026	1,240
Shop-Based Telephone Introduction Business	432	299	245	209	195
Non-Shop Based Telephone Introduction Business	362	167	179	181	190

3) Current Status of Late-Night Catering Business

The number of late night catering businesses has been increasing the past five years.

Table 1-19 Trends of the Number of Late Night Catering Businesses (2005-2009)

Category \ Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	266,435	269,335	269,348	270,916	272,068

(2) Current Status of Prostitution Offenses and Sex-Related Offenses

1) Prostitution Offenses

The percentage of constituent and pre-constituent members of *Boryokudans* amongst the total number of prostitution cases cleared was 18.1% (135 persons) during 2009, demonstrating the fact that prostitution remains a financial resource for *Boryokudans*.

Recently notable crimes include the use of dating sites on cell phones. Other deplorable crimes include forced prostitution making women incur debt and disguising dispatch-type massage parlors.

Table 1-20 Trends in the Situation of Violation of Anti-Prostitution Act (2005-2009)

Year			2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
			Cases(cases)	Persons(persons)	Cases(cases)	Cases(cases)	Cases(cases)	Persons(persons)	Cases(cases)	Persons(persons)	Cases(cases)	Persons(persons)
Category												
Total			2,214	1,026	1,863	928	1,867	775	1,842	662	1,562	747
Hustler Type	Solicitation		269	272	281	285	247	243	259	256	282	284
	Control Type	Provision of place	124	214	166	202	171	230	130	157	128	180
Control of Prostitution		19	32	10	13	8	14	7	18	6	7	
Provision of fund		11	10	8	8	3	3	4	4	4	4	
Dispatch Type	Procure		1,003	421	790	359	658	244	781	187	531	224
	Contract		785	70	594	55	766	32	659	39	606	43
Other			3	7	14	6	14	9	2	1	5	5

2) Sex-related Offenses

The number of arrests in 2009 made in accordance with the Act on Control and Improvement of Amusement Business involving employment of minors or serving alcohol to guests aged under 20 especially decreased from the previous year.

The situation of indecency offenses is leveling off over the last three years. Recently, the crime of selling obscene information used by computers / network, recorded DVDs etc. has also been widely observed.

Table 1-21 Trends in the Number of Violations of the Adult Entertainment Business Act Cleared (2005-2009)

Category \ Year	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Total	2,523	3,765	3,314	4,587	3,340	4,342	3,249	3,956	2,839	3,577
Operation in an Unauthorized Area	711	1,411	646	1,263	569	1,102	532	1,074	503	1,044
Employment of Minors	468	665	536	730	512	713	439	598	352	486
Solicitation	496	737	692	1,035	649	1,020	537	815	515	769
Operating without License	432	462	560	609	622	757	656	836	577	725
Unapproved Modifications to Building/Facilities or Game Equipment	113	172	119	206	69	107	49	68	55	68
Provision of Alcohol to Customers under the Age of 20	92	180	94	202	109	229	101	200	63	135
Other	211	138	667	542	810	414	935	365	774	350

Table 1-22 Trends in the Number of Indecency Crimes Cleared (2005-2009)

Category \ Year	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Total	2,412	2,316	2,769	2,628	2,505	2,510	2,569	2,470	2,578	2,446
Indecent Exposure	1,741	1,502	1,999	1,715	1,718	1,618	1,782	1,613	1,810	1,626
Distribution of Obscene Materials	671	814	770	913	787	892	787	857	768	820

(3) Appropriate Control of Firearms and Measures for Dangerous Objects

1) Strengthening of Firearms Regulations and Sharp Objects Regulations

As of the end of 2009, the number of rifles and hunting guns and air guns licensed for possession by Prefectural Public Safety Commissions based on the Act for Controlling the Possession of Firearms or Swords and Other Such Weapons (hereinafter called the Firearm and Sword Control Act) is 290,939 and 142,294 people have licenses. The police are making efforts to conduct appropriate evaluations for licensing and administrative measures to eliminate disqualified people. In 2009, the number of requests for a license denied was 25 and the number of cases in which licenses were revoked was 121.

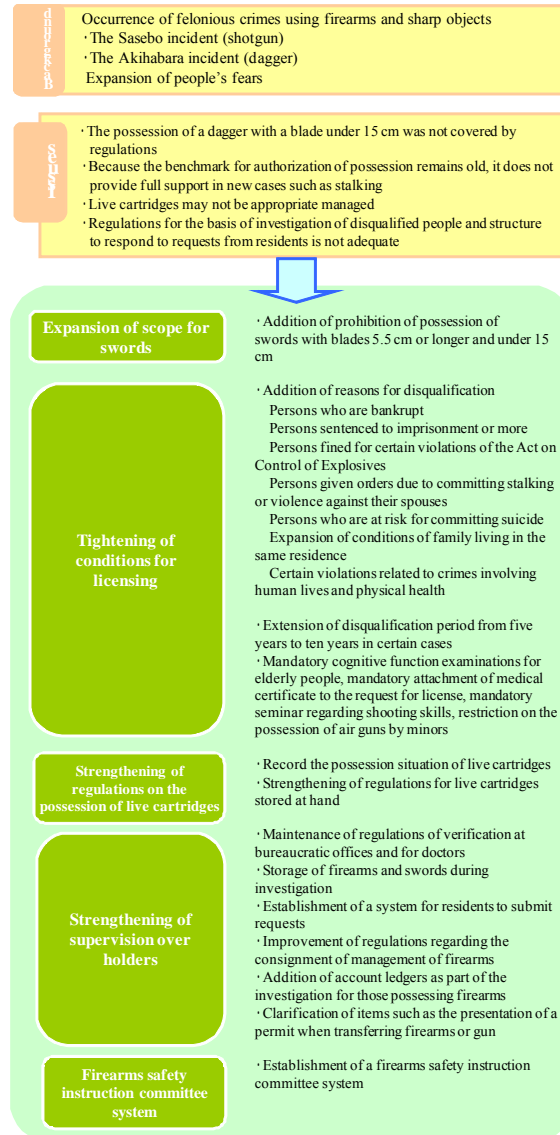
Additionally, the police conduct thorough instruction on the appropriate handling and safekeeping of firearms through seminars, as well as conduct yearly general inspections in order to prevent accidents and thefts involving hunting guns.

In response to the shotgun killing case which occurred in Sasebo City, Nagasaki Prefecture in December 2007 and the random assault incident involving a knife which occurred in Chiyoda ward, Tokyo in June 2008, a law partially revising the Firearm and Sword Control Law, including the tightening of firearms regulations and sharp objects regulations, was passed and enacted in December 2008. A regulation prohibiting the possession of blades 5.5 cm or longer, a regulation relating to the strengthening

of supervision of firearm holders, and a regulation relating to the tightening of the requirements to possess firearms were implemented on January 5, June 1, and December 4, 2009 respectively.

Of these, based on the enactment of the regulation prohibiting the possession of blades 5.5 cm or longer and as a result of police efforts to retrieve the newly prohibited swords, 17,744 swords were collected from the day the partial law was enacted to the day the probation period was terminated.

Outline of the Partial Revision of the Firearms and Swords Control



2) Measures against Hazardous Materials

The Explosives Control Act, the “Act on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medication for Patients Suffering from Infectious Diseases,” and the Act on the Prevention of Radiation Disease due to Radioisotopes, etc. stipulate that the transportation of explosives, specified pathogens, radioactive materials and other such hazardous materials be reported to

Prefectural Public Safety Commissions.

In order to transport such hazardous materials safely, the police give guidance and instructions to related professionals beforehand, as well as carrying out inspections of places at which the materials are kept to prevent trespassing, theft, and illegal outflow.

Table 1-23 Number of Transportation Reports and Inspections (2009)

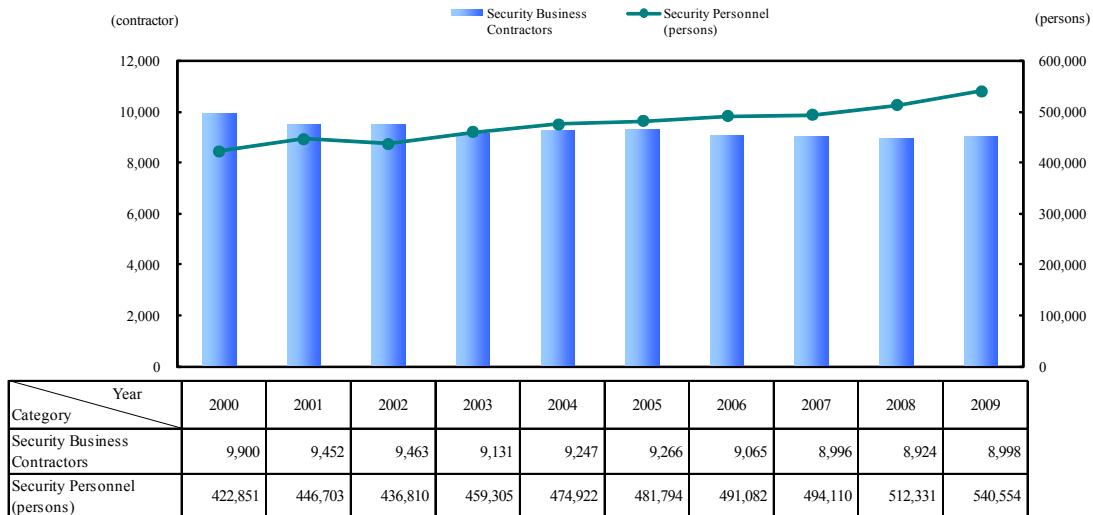
Category	Number of Transportation Reports Received (cases)	Received Number of Inspection Conducted (cases)
Explosives	39,748	17,527
Specified Pathogens	43	69
Radioisotopes and Others	1,058	3
Nuclear Fuel Materials	663	24

6. Fostering and Utilizing the Industry of Community Safety

(1) Fostering Private Security Businesses

Private security business have been established as private community safety services whose operations cover a broad range of fields including facility security, crowd security, traffic guidance security, cash delivery security and body-guarding. They also include residential security system equipment, which has been spreading and growing in demand, providing the people with a wide range of security service in daily life. Security is also being provided at facilities such as airports and nuclear power plants that are likely targets for terrorist attacks.

Taking into account the role that these private security businesses exert, and based on the Security Services Act, the police instruct and supervise these security businesses working to ensure the appropriate operation of security businesses as well as soundly fostering private security businesses.

Diagram 1-59 Trends in the Number of Security Business and Security Personnel (2000-2009)

(2) Prevention of Distribution of Stolen Goods through Antique Dealers and Pawnbrokers and Recovery of Damages

As it is deemed plausible that antique dealers and pawnbrokers deal in stolen goods as antiques or pawns relating to their operations, the Secondhand Articles Dealer Act and the Pawnbroker Business Act stipulate the regulations required for business related to these operations to dealers, to prevent larceny or other crimes. The police also strive for the prompt recovery of the damage through notifications¹ of stolen or missing items or orders to hold such items² to antique dealers and pawnbrokers based on these laws.

Note 1: Refers to that if chief of police headquarters find it necessary to detect stolen goods, notifying antique dealers and pawnbrokers of the affected goods and requiring them to confirm and notify.

2: Chief of police headquarters order antique dealers and pawnbrokers to store the antiques suspected to be stolen for a certain period.

(3) Cooperation with the Security Equipment-Related Industry

The police are supporting the development of security equipment by providing members of the security industry with the latest information on the crime situation and analytical results of modus operandi so that security equipment of higher quality will be supplied.

Moreover, general security equipment engineers¹ and those employed by Japan Security Systems Association are playing an active role as experts with specialized knowledge and skills related to the design, construction, and maintenance of security equipment. The police are encouraging the Association that each

prefecture establish local activity base for security equipment engineers.

Table 1-24 Local Activity Base of Security Equipment Engineers (2000-2009)

1	Security System Specialist Association of Hokkaido	17	Security System Association of Gifu
2	Security System Association of Aomori	18	Aichi Prefecture Self-Guard Association
3	Security System Association of Iwate	19	Mie Prefecture Security System
4	Security System Specialist Association of Miyagi	20	Security System Specialist Association of Shiga
5	Security System Association of Yamagata	21	Kyoto Crime Prevention
6	Security System Association of Fukushima	22	Security System Specialist Association of Nara
7	Security System Association of Tochigi	23	Security System Specialist Association of Osaka (NPO)
8	Security System Specialist Association of Saitama	24	Hyogo Security System Association
9	Security System Specialist Association of Chiba	25	Okayama Security Installation Industry Cooperation Association
10	NPO Tokyo Security Awareness	26	Community Safety Association of
11	Security System Specialist Association of Kanagawa	27	Security System Specialist Association of Yamaguchi
12	Security System Specialist Association of Yamanashi	28	Security System Association of Kagawa
13	Security System Specialist Community Safety Council of Shizuoka	29	Security System Specialist Association of Shizuoka (NPO)
14	Security System Association of Toyama	30	Security System Specialist Association of Oita
15	Security System Promotion Association of Ishikawa	31	Miyazaki Security System Specialist Service Association
16	Security System Association of Fukui (NPO)	32	Security System Association of Kagoshima

Material by Japan Security Systems Association (As of the end of March 2009)

Note 1: As of January 15, 2010 there were approximately 280 general security equipment engineers, and 19,800 security equipment engineers.

(4) Promoting Proper Detective Services

The Act on Regulation of Private Detective Services was established in June 2007 for the purpose of ensuring their appropriate management and contributing to the protection of individual rights and profit. As well as understanding the state of the detective industry, the police also take strict measures against any illegal activities to promote the proper conduct of detective operations.

Section 4. Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency and Fostering Wholesome Development

1. Juvenile Delinquency Overview

(1) Situation of Juvenile Delinquency

The number of juvenile Penal Code offenders in 2009 decreased for six consecutive years, falling below 100,000 following the previous year. However, the number of juvenile Penal Code offenders arrested for every 1,000 persons in the same age group remains at a high level at 5.4 times that of adults.

Although the number of juvenile offenders under the age of 14 receiving police guidance had been decreasing till 2008, it started to increase in 2009. The number of misconduct juveniles receiving police guidance has decreased from the previous year, but has remained above 1 million since 2002.

- The number of juvenile Penal Code offenders arrested in 2009: 90,282 (a decrease of 684 (0.8%) from the previous year)
- The percentage of juveniles accounting for all Penal Code offenders arrested: 27.1% (an increase of 0.3 points from the previous year)
- The number of juvenile Penal Code offenders arrested for every 1,000 persons in the same age group in 2009: 12.4 (same as the previous year)

Diagram 1-60 Trends in the Number of Juveniles Arrested for Penal Code Offenses as a Proportion of the Population (1949-2009)

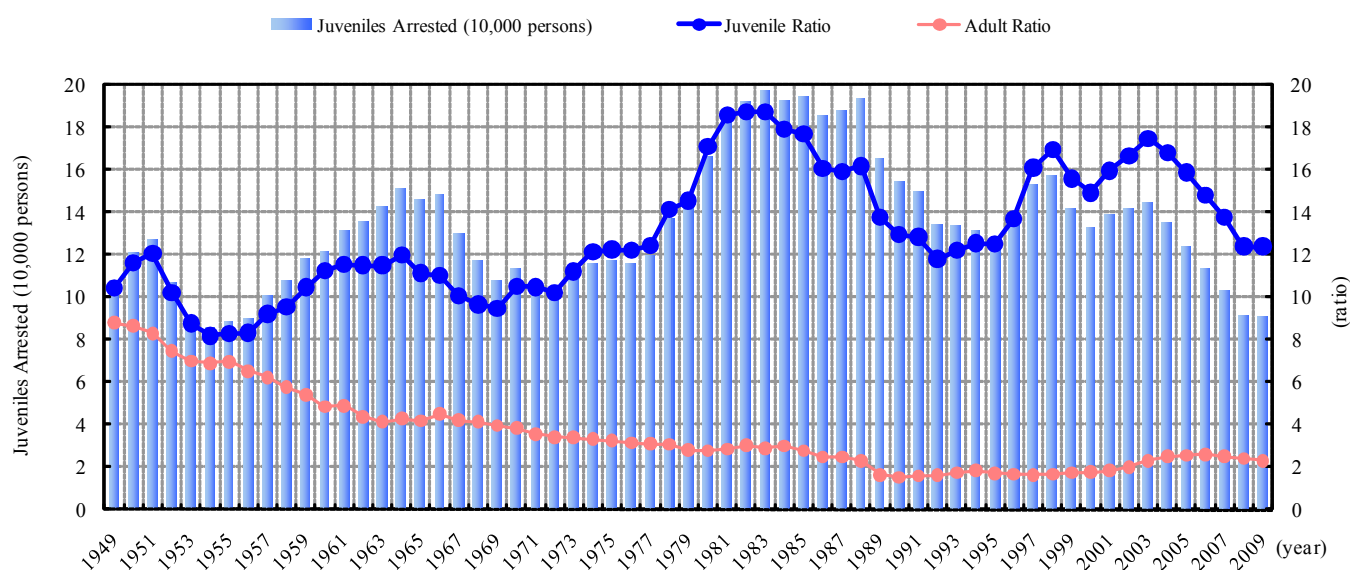


Table 1-25 Trends in the Number of Law-breaking Juveniles under the Age of 14 Receiving Police Guidance (2000-2009)

Category \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total (persons)	20,477	20,067	20,477	21,539	20,191	20,519	18,787	17,904	17,568	18,029
Felonious offenses	174	165	144	212	219	202	225	171	110	143
Violent offenses	1,869	1,696	1,613	1,467	1,301	1,624	1,467	1,425	1,347	1,336
Larceny offenses	14,840	14,128	14,257	14,448	13,710	13,336	11,945	11,193	11,356	12,026
Intellectual offenses	30	37	31	39	46	57	63	55	65	68
Moral offenses	95	110	131	132	116	116	117	138	137	166
Other Penal Code offenses	3,469	3,931	4,301	5,241	4,799	5,184	4,970	4,922	4,553	4,290

Table 1-26 Trends in the Number of Misconduct Juveniles Receiving Police Guidance (2000-2009)

Category \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total (persons)	885,775	971,881	1,122,233	1,298,568	1,419,085	1,367,351	1,427,928	1,551,726	1,361,769	1,013,840
Wandering late at night	307,112	370,523	475,594	577,082	669,214	671,175	719,732	795,430	732,838	554,078
Smoking	417,053	437,988	480,598	542,214	575,749	545,601	557,079	602,763	497,658	364,956
Others	161,610	163,370	166,041	179,272	174,122	150,575	151,117	153,533	131,273	94,806

(2) Chief Characteristics of Juvenile Delinquency in 2009

1) Juvenile Penal Code Offenders

The number of juvenile Penal Code offenders arrested in 2009 is shown in Table 1-27, and the

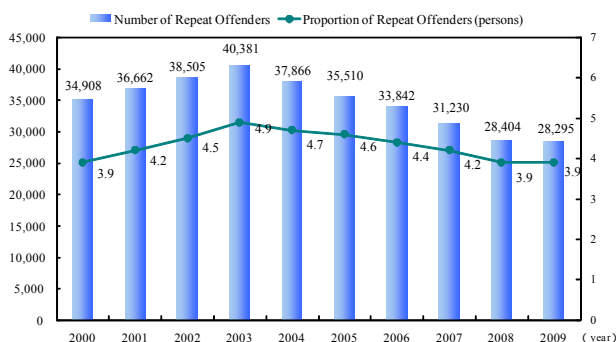
number of offenses for larceny offenses, intellectual offenses, and sex-related offenses has increased from the previous year. However, the spate of major crimes committed by juveniles has drawn society's attention.

Table 1-27 Trends in the Number of Arrests by Crime of Juveniles Penal Code Offenders (2000-2009)

Category \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total (persons)	132,336	138,654	141,775	144,404	134,847	123,715	112,817	103,224	90,966	90,282
Felonious offenses	2,120	2,127	1,986	2,212	1,584	1,441	1,170	1,042	956	949
Violent offenses	19,691	18,416	15,954	14,356	11,439	10,458	9,817	9,248	8,645	7,653
Larceny offenses	77,903	81,260	83,300	81,512	76,637	71,147	62,637	58,150	52,557	54,784
Intellectual offenses	584	526	632	784	1,240	1,160	1,294	1,142	1,135	1,144
Moral offenses	429	410	347	425	344	383	346	341	389	399
Other Penal Code offenses	31,609	35,915	39,556	45,115	43,603	39,126	37,553	33,301	27,284	25,353

2) Repeat Offenders

The number of juvenile Penal Code repeat offenders in 2009 has decreased for six consecutive years. The number of repeat offenders as a proportion of the population¹ is 3.9, 3.5 times (1.1) that of the population of adult repeat offenders.

Diagram 1-61 Trends in the Number and Proportion of Juvenile Penal Code Repeat Offenders (2000-2009)

2. Comprehensive Measures for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency

(1) Activities of Juvenile Support Centers

The police have established juvenile support centers² in all Prefectural Police where juvenile guidance officials work in close cooperation with schools, child counseling centers, and other relevant institutions and organizations to implement comprehensive measures for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Note 1: The number of repeat offenders per 1,000 members of the population in the same age group

2: As of April 1, 2009, 197 Juvenile Support Centers have been set up throughout Japan. (68 are set up outside of police facilities)

Diagram 1-62 Juvenile Support Center



1) Juvenile Consultation Activities

Personnel with specialized knowledge about psychology or education, or have broad experiences in dealing with issues related to juvenile delinquency provide sympathetic counseling and advice to juveniles and parents who have worries or concerns. Consultation is also provided easily through toll free calls and emails.

2) Street Guidance Activities

In order to deter juvenile delinquency and promote the wholesome development of juveniles, it is necessary to take appropriate action before misconduct leads to delinquency. The police implement street guidance activities jointly with schools and relevant institutions, volunteer groups and local residents at various locations where juveniles are likely to gather, such as busy shopping districts, school perimeters, school routes, and parks.

3) On-going Guidance and Support for Recovery

Upon the requests of juveniles or their parents, guidance and support are provided on an on-going basis to help juveniles recover, whether they were involved in juvenile consultations or street guidance activities etc. This is achieved through interviews, home visits, and participation in such activities as community service until their family, school, personal relationships and other environmental factors improve. Other measures include counseling for victims of bullying and sex crimes in which they deal with their concerns on a continuous basis.

4) Awareness Activities

The police are promoting the understanding of the realities of juvenile delinquency, crime victims and juvenile police activities by giving courses in delinquency prevention, drug abuse prevention etc. in schools, as well as holding discussion meetings about juvenile delinquency with local residents and parents.

(2) Cooperation with Schools and Other Relevant Institutions

1) Juvenile Support Teams

Juvenile Support Teams consisting of representatives from schools, police, and child counseling centers provide guidance and support to juveniles on issues pertaining to their respective specialist fields, in order to respond appropriately to each juvenile's particular problem situation. The police are also working in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology to hold councils with such representatives from Prefectural Police and relevant institutions and organizations to make the most of the juvenile support teams.

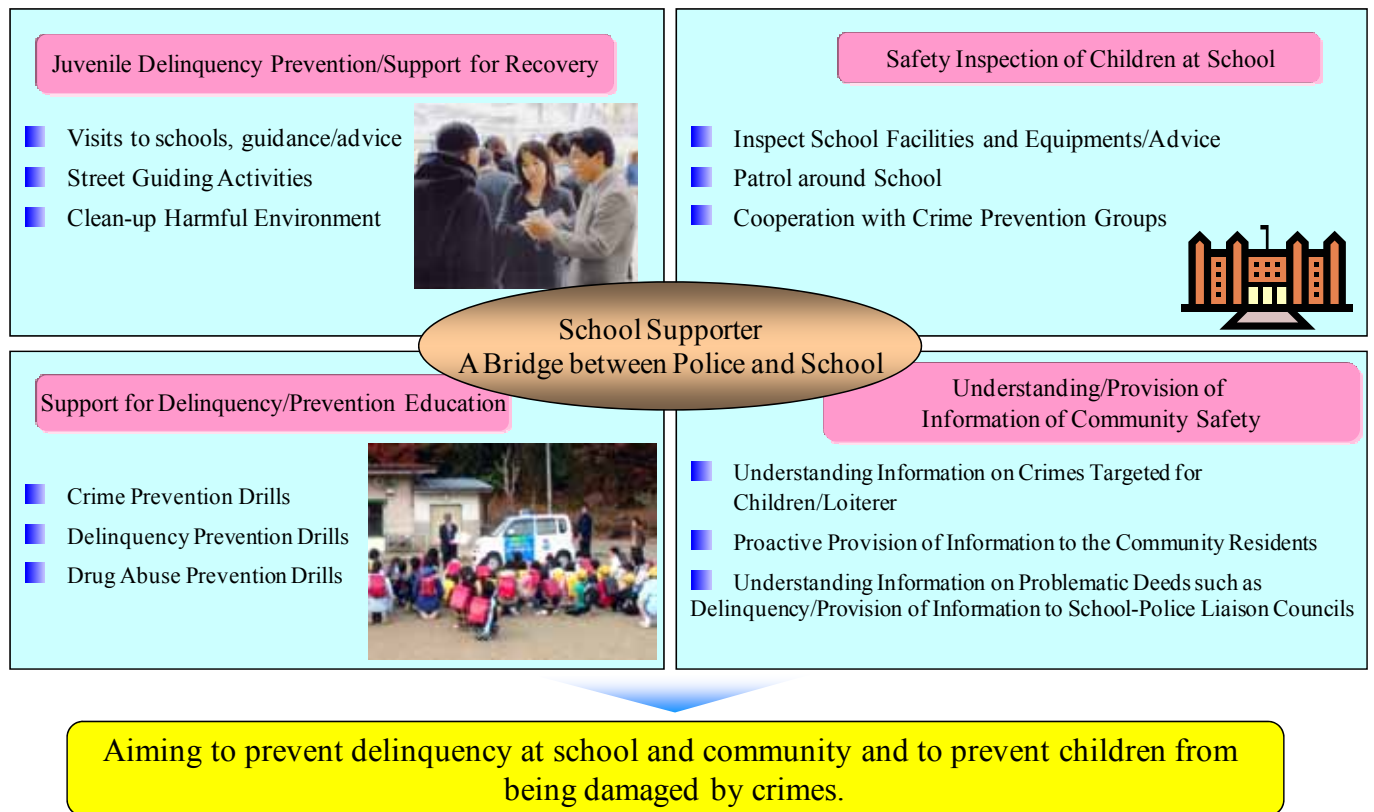
2) Cooperation between Schools and the Police

Under the "school-police information sharing framework", both schools and police mutually provide information about minors with juvenile delinquency problems. The framework is based on agreements concluded between education boards, and the police, and was operational in all prefectures as of April 1, 2009. Around 2,400 School-Police Liaison Councils have also been established in the jurisdictions of police stations and municipalities throughout Japan.

3) School Supporter System

The School Supporter system assigns retired policemen and others to police stations to be available for dispatch upon request from schools to handle juvenile issues at schools, conduct patrols and consultation, and give advice on securing the safety of minors. As of April 1, 2010, this system has been adopted in 42 prefectures and approximately 600 people are assigned as staff.

Diagram 1-63 School Support System



(3) Cooperation with Juvenile Police Volunteers

As of 1 April 2009, the police have commissioned approximately 52,000 juvenile guidance officials¹, 350 support personnel for juvenile police², and 6,700 juvenile guidance committee members³ and other juvenile police volunteers throughout Japan to work together in street guidance activities and other activities to promote the wholesome development of juveniles.

Note 1: They are engaged in wide delinquency prevention activities including street guidance activities and environmental clean-up activities.

2: They are engaged in consultation guidance to prevent delinquency by separating juveniles from delinquency groups.

3: Based on the Act on Control and Improvement of Amusement Business, etc., they are engaged in juvenile guidance activities and advice activities to owners of amusement business to prevent juveniles from being influenced by the harmful entertainment environment after receiving commission from the Prefectural Public Safety Commission.

(4) Measures against Juvenile Crime

The police are enhancing and strengthening investigation and examination of felonious and violent juvenile crime by reinforcing the number of police officers in charge of juvenile crime by devoting a team of investigators by organizing them into juvenile crime special investigation units and other measures. Juvenile crime instruction officers have also been assigned to the NPA and Prefectural Police Headquarters to provide instructions to police stations on matters regarding juvenile crime investigations, especially with respect to characteristics of juveniles and trials of juvenile crimes and so on.