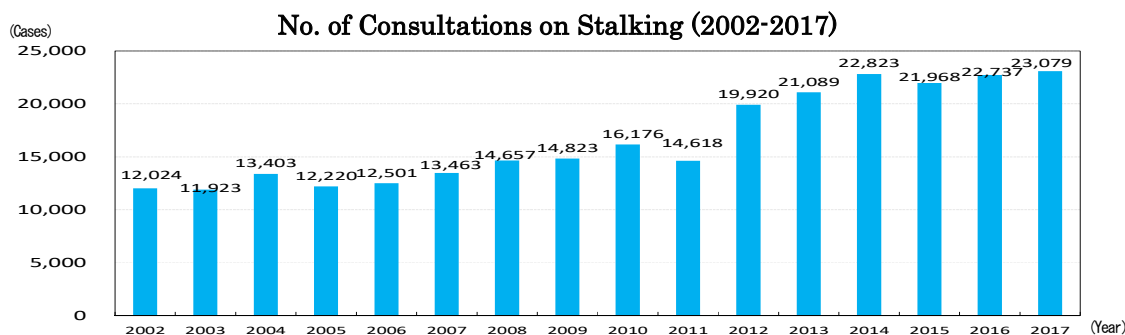


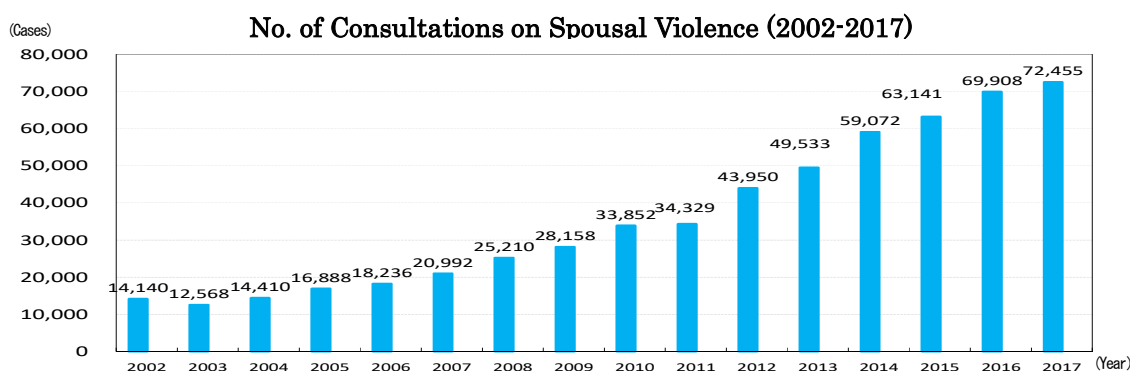
### Section 3: Tackling New Issues and Future Prospects

#### (1) Personal Safety Threatening Cases

The numbers of consultations on stalking and spousal violence in 2017 both reached maxima since enforcement of the Anti-Stalking Act and the Act on the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims.

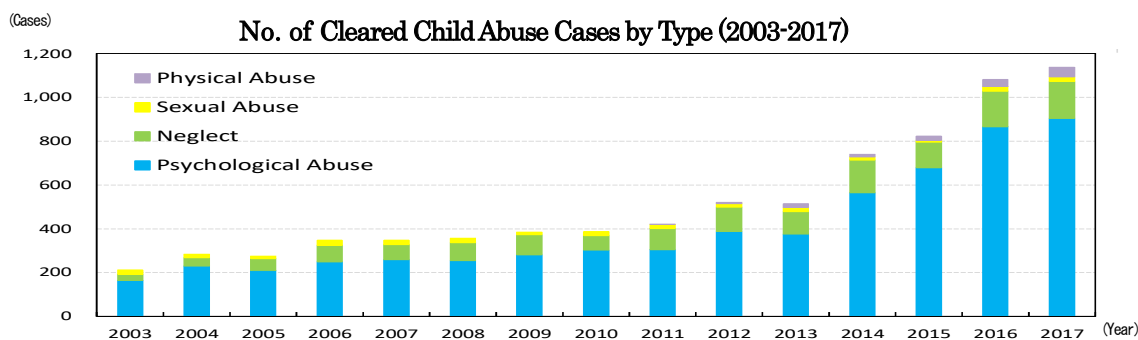


Note: Stalking cases herein include persistent shadowing and silent phone calls not covered by the Anti-Stalking Act or other criminal laws.



Note: Number of spousal violence cases herein refers to the number of consultations from victims whose physical safety or life were threatened by their spouses' violence.

The number of child abuse cases reached a record high since the relevant statistics began. Among the four types of child abuse, physical abuse occupied approximately 80% of all cases cleared by the police.



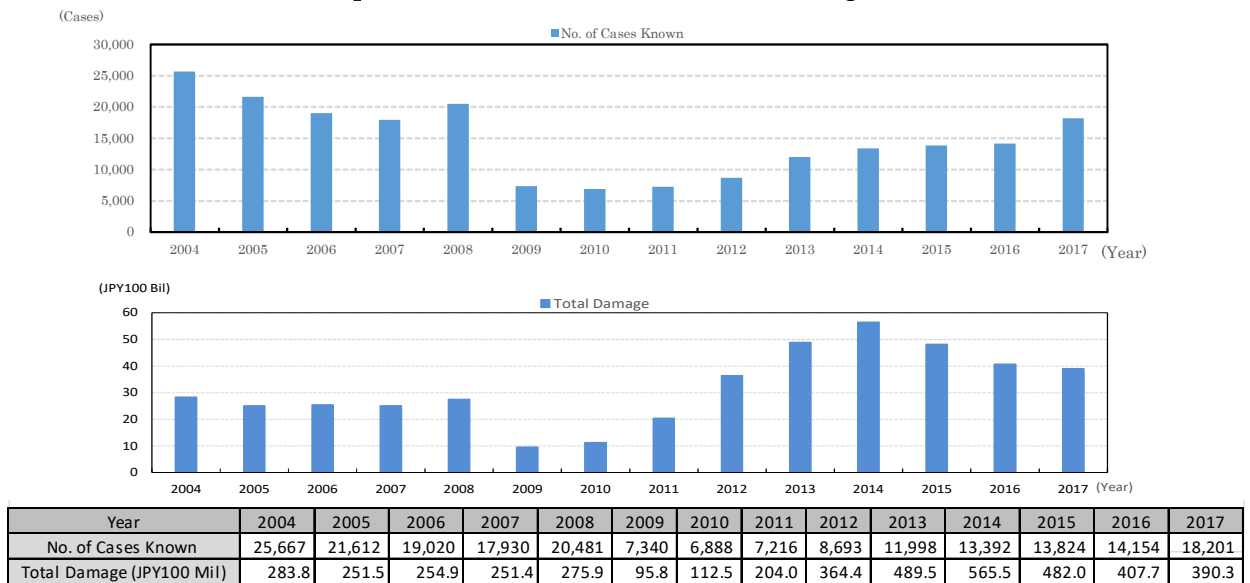
Year		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
		Type of Abuse														
Total No. of Cleared Cases	Total No. of Cleared Cases	212	284	275	348	348	357	385	387	421	521	514	740	822	1,081	1,138
	Physical Abuse	164	230	209	250	259	255	282	302	305	387	376	564	679	866	904
	Sexual Abuse	29	39	55	75	69	82	91	67	96	112	103	150	117	162	169
	Neglect	19	15	11	23	20	20	12	18	19	16	19	15	8	22	21
	Psychological Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	16	11	18	31	44

## ② Non-face-to-face Crimes

### ① Special Fraud<sup>1</sup> Status and Countermeasures

The number of special fraud cases known to the police that proliferated since around 2003 once dropped to approximately one-third of the 2004 number in 2009 as the police promoted diverse preventive activities. However, as the number of special fraud cases known and their total financial damage both resurged since 2010, with the latter reaching a record high of approximately 56.6 billion yen in 2014, the police further enhanced relevant crackdowns, took preventive measures and dissolved crime infrastructures. Consequently, total financial damage from special fraud has been on the decline since 2014, yet the number of cases known has been on a continuous rise.

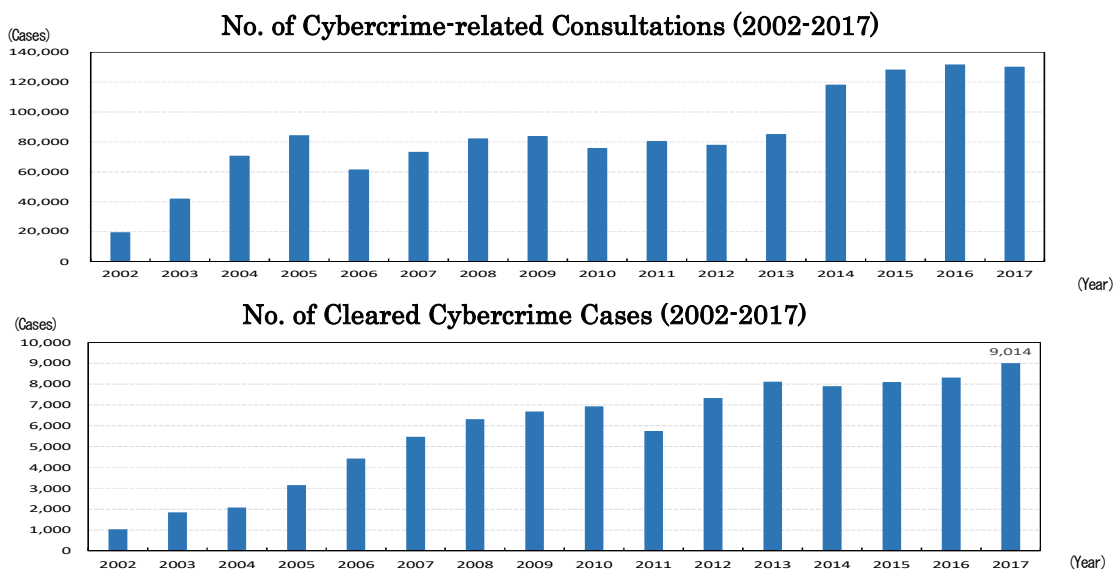
**No. of Cases of Special Fraud and Total Financial Damage (2004-2017)**



\* Special fraud data up to 2010 only includes remittance frauds.

### ② Cybercrime Status and Countermeasures

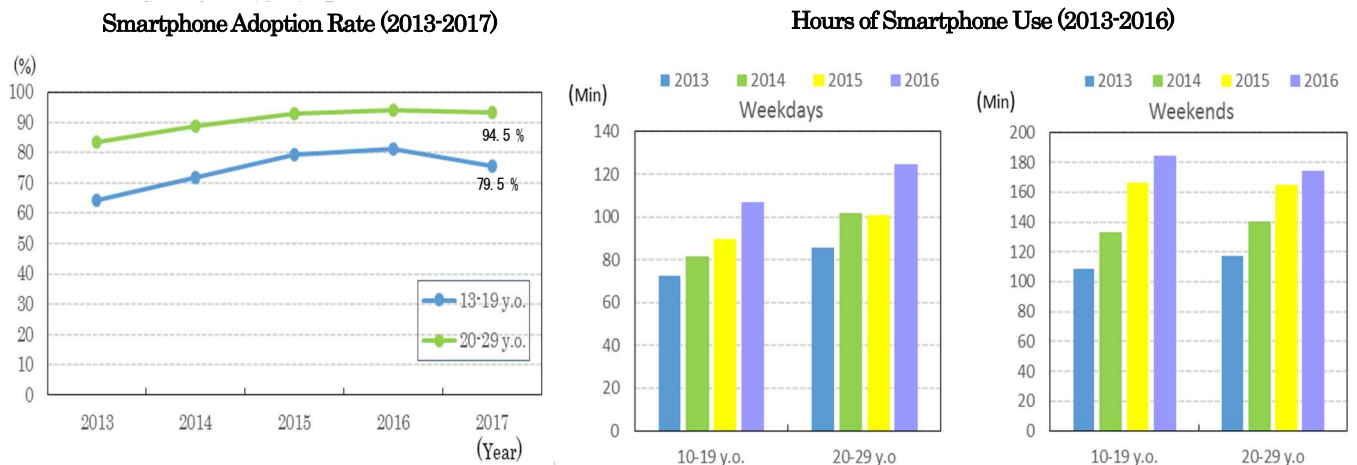
The number of cybercrime-related consultations remains at a high level in recent years as the internet has become an indispensable social infrastructure of citizens' lives and socioeconomic activities, with cyberspace being a part of citizens' daily life. The number of cleared cybercrime cases also reached a record high in 2017.



<sup>1</sup> Special Fraud: Collective term for crimes which are perpetrated without face-to-face contacts by abuse of communication tools such as the telephone to defraud many and unspecified victims of money, property or anything of value by diverse deceptive means including false instructions to have victims remit money to financial accounts designated by the perpetrators.

### ③ Status of and Countermeasures for Other Crimes Brought by Proliferation and Progress of ICT Technologies

Proliferation and progress of the internet and smartphones combined with the progressing low birthrate and number of nuclear families have been facilitating establishment of geographically unconstrained relationships through platforms such as social media, consequently exposing physically and mentally immature children, who are susceptible to the external environment, vulnerable to crimes including sexual offenses.



### 3. Advancement of Crime Status Analysis and Effective Information Sharing

#### (1) Advancement of Crime Status Analysis

For effective and efficient crime control, advancement of analysis of the continually changing crime status and implementation of analysis-based countermeasures are vital. Considering the enhanced use of knowledge of experts and private businesses along with technologies including artificial intelligence to promote the effectiveness and efficiency of the police activities will be essential. Advancement of crime status analysis incorporating the aspect of impacts from social and demographic changes also needs to proceed.

#### (2) Effective Information Sharing

Further promotion of accessibility and versatility of police-published information in order to enhance its public availability by means including provision of usable formatted data over the internet, while protecting the citizens' rights and interests as well as national security, will be mandatory.

### 4. Future Prospects

The number of penal code offenses known to the police has constantly been declining since it reached a peak in 2002, indicating a certain level of improvement in the crime status presumably due to efforts including the joint promotion of diverse crime control measures taken by the national government, police, local governments and private businesses. However, caution is still required with the rise of personal safety-threatening cases and cyber threats as well as the continued serious damage due to special fraud. As these security challenges are predicted to grow more serious in the context of the growing low birthrate and longevity together with the indispensability of the use of ICT in communications and businesses, the police need to implement new and effective measures accordingly.

In order to appropriately address the diverse security issues including these new challenges, implementation of more effective and efficient measures through proactive incorporation of new methods and insights such as advancement of the crime status analysis, utilization of artificial intelligence and other technologies as well as enhancement of information sharing in cooperation with stakeholders including private businesses in addition to continual review of the existing measures to meet the social changes in a prompt and flexible manner is crucial.