

GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

SUMMARY OF
THE WHITE PAPER ON CRIME
1987

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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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PREFACE

Since 1960 the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice has submitted to the Cabinet an annual White Paper on Crime reporting trends in criminal activities and current concerns in the administration of criminal justice. Each Paper is published, as is a summary, in English, so that government officials, legal professionals, scholars, and interested citizens in Japan and abroad may receive up-to-date information on crime trends and the treatment of offenders in this country. This is the twenty-fourth in the series of summary volumes.

The 1987 White Paper on Crime focuses primarily on crime trends and activities related to the treatment of offenders in 1986. In addition, this Paper focuses on the issues of the perceptions of the people toward crime and treatment of offenders.

This summary was prepared with the most helpful co-operation of the faculty members of the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI). I gratefully acknowledge their valuable contributions.



President
Research and Training Institute
Ministry of Justice
Japan

NCJRS

MAR 21 1988

ACQUISITIONS

NOTES

1. The term Penal Code offence means an offence prescribed by the following laws:
 - a) Penal Code;
 - b) Explosives Control Law;
 - c) Law on Duelling;
 - d) Law for the Punishment of Acts of Violence. etc.; and
 - e) Law Concerning the Prevention and Punishment of Burglary, Robbery, Larceny, etc.
2. The term Special Law offence means an offence against penal provisions other than the laws given above.
3. The term professional negligence means professional or gross negligence causing death or bodily injury.
4. The term traffic professional negligence means professional or gross negligence causing death or bodily injury by traffic accident.
5. The term road-traffic violation means violation of the Road Traffic Law or the Law Concerning Places to Keep Automobiles, etc.
6. The basic Penal Code offence categories enumerated in note 1 include the following types of offence variations:
 - a) attempt;
 - b) preparation;
 - c) instigation and assistance;
 - d) offences resulting in death or bodily injury;
 - e) aggravated or mitigated forms of offences prescribed in the Penal Code; and
 - f) aggravated forms of offences prescribed in the Law Concerning the Prevention and Punishment of Burglary, Robbery, Larceny etc.

For example, robbery includes attempted robbery (Art. 243), preparation for robbery (Art. 237), instigation of robbery (Articles 61 and 236), assistance in robbery (Articles 62 and 236), robbery resulting in injury (Art. 240), and robbery resulting in death (Art. 240), unless noted otherwise in figures or tables.
7. The following Penal Code offence categories include the specific offence categories given below:
 - a) homicide: participation in suicide (Art. 202);
 - b) robbery: murder in the course of robbery (Art. 240) and rape in the course of robbery (Art. 241);

- c) bodily injury: encouragement of bodily injury (Art. 206);
- d) intimidation: compulsion (Art. 223);
- e) obstruction of the performance of an official duty: compelling of the performance of an official duty (Art. 95, Para. II) and destruction of seals, etc. (Art. 96); and
- f) forgery and counterfeiting: forgery of various documents, making a false entry in an officially authenticated instrument, etc., and the uttering of these forged documents, etc. (Articles 154 through 161).

(The articles enumerated in notes 5 and 6 are those of the Penal Code.)

8. — in Tables means zero in number or not applicable....in Tables means unknown.

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INTRODUCTION

This year's White Paper on Crime outlines the crime trends in recent years with priority given to 1986. Besides the general outline of crime trends, the White Paper on Crime for this year is subtitled, "The Perceptions of the People toward Crime and Treatment of Offenders", with an emphasis on the result of the special survey conducted to analyse the perceptions of the people toward criminal matters.

Recent crime trends in Japan have been unchanged in general, although there are a few unstable situations to which attention should be continuously paid in the future such as extortion crimes involving food companies, robberies amounting to millions of yen, and illegal attacks using rocket launchers operated by timers by several factions of ultra-radical political groups. Major factors which have contributed to maintain the social security and peace in Japan in reasonably good condition are duly considered to be the Japanese culture, nationality, and geographic location. However, in addition to such factors, this success is also attributable to the efforts contributed by persons involved in the administration of criminal justice agencies, such as the accurate clearance of crime, realization of fair justice, and implementation of appropriate treatment of offenders both in correctional institutions and in the community.

In order to maintain and continue the effectiveness of the administration of criminal justice in Japan, it is crucially important to acquire and preserve public understanding and co-operation for the administration of criminal justice as a whole. And to acquire and maintain public understanding and co-operation, it is quite necessary for the persons involved in the administration of criminal justice to explore public perceptions on crime and treatment of offenders in the present situation, and keeping them in mind, to put forward their best efforts in their own fields of criminal justice administration to respond to the public belief and expectation. Based on such a viewpoint, this Paper intends to examine the perceptions of the people toward crime and treatment of offenders, and the degree of public belief and expectation on the administration of criminal justice agencies related to identification, punishment and treatment of offenders and is based on the results of research surveys such as "The Public Poll on Crime and Treatment" conducted in July 1986, and publicized in October 1986 by the Public Relations Office, Prime Minister's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, and the survey on the same questionnaires conducted with prisoners and their family members by the Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice.

I. CRIME TRENDS

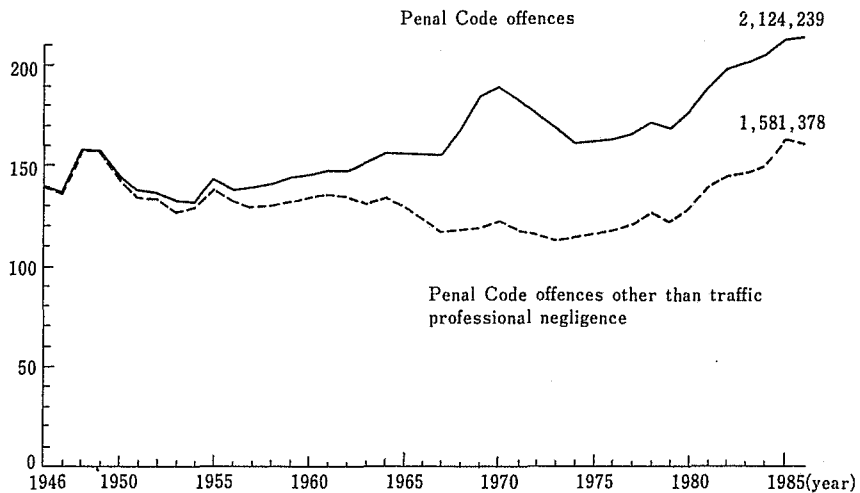
1. Penal Code Offences

In 1986, the total number of Penal Code Offences reported to the police was 2,124,239, an increase of 2,829 (0.1%) over the previous year. However, the number of Penal Code Offences recorded, excluding traffic professional negligence offences, was 1,581,378, which showed a decrease of 26,285 (1.6%) compared with the previous year.

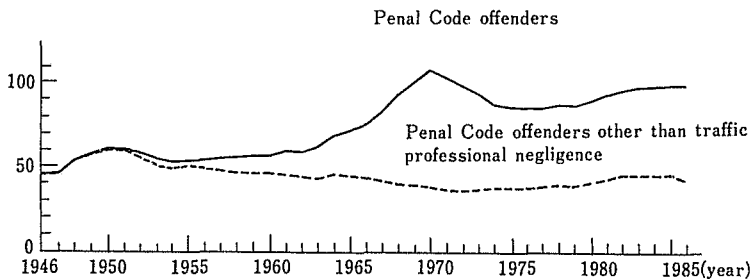
The total number of Penal Code Offenders cleared by the police amounted to 967,972 (of which 242,483 or 25.1% were juveniles), a decrease of 2,254 (0.2%) from the previous year. The number of Penal Code Offenders other than traffic professional negligence offenders was 399,861 (of which 185,369 or 46.4% were juveniles). This showed a decrease of 32,246 (7.5%) from the previous year.

Figure 1 Trends in the Number of Penal Code Offences Reported and Offenders Cleared (1946~1986)

① Penal Code Offenders Reported
(ten thousands)



② Penal Code Offenders Cleared
(ten thousands)



Source: National Police Agency

Table 1 Number of Penal Code Offences Reported to and Cleared by the Police and the Number of Offenders Cleared (1986)

Offence	Number of offences reported	Number of offences cleared	Number of offenders cleared	Clearance rate	Difference from the previous year	
					Number of offences reported	Number of offenders cleared
Total	2,124,239	1,533,485	967,972	72.2	2,829(0.1)	Δ 2,254(0.2)
Homicide	1,676	1,620	1,692	96.7	Δ 104(5.8)	Δ 141(7.7)
Robbery	1,949	1,529	1,842	78.5	134(7.4)	65(3.7)
Bodily injury	21,171	19,849	28,380	93.8	Δ 1,131(5.1)	Δ 1,410(4.7)
Assault	10,808	10,174	13,762	94.1	Δ 1,363(11.2)	Δ 1,977(12.6)
Intimidation	1,057	1,022	939	96.7	Δ 174(14.1)	Δ 278(22.8)
Extortion	12,904	11,049	12,301	85.6	225(1.8)	243(2.0)
Unlawful assembly with weapons	92	91	828	98.9	Δ 20(17.9)	Δ 34(3.9)
Larceny	1,375,096	806,634	260,533	58.7	Δ 6,141(0.4)	Δ 20,530(7.3)
Fraud	64,788	62,772	13,379	96.9	Δ 9,636(12.9)	Δ 1,682(11.2)
Embezzlement	37,436	37,262	37,489	99.5	Δ 4,131(9.9)	Δ 4,484(10.7)
Breach of trust	93	90	117	96.8	Δ 22(19.1)	Δ 17(12.7)
Purchase, etc. of stolen property	2,102	2,104	1,801	100.1	Δ 301(12.5)	Δ 358(16.6)
Rape	1,750	1,541	1,577	88.1	Δ 52(2.9)	Δ 232(12.8)
Indecent assault	2,291	1,796	1,105	78.4	Δ 354(13.4)	Δ 229(17.2)
Public indecency	1,073	1,058	951	98.6	Δ 109(9.2)	Δ 235(19.8)
Distribution of obscene literature, etc.	1,363	1,364	1,082	100.1	Δ 730(34.9)	Δ 578(34.8)
Arson	1,776	1,557	896	87.7	Δ 252(12.4)	47(5.5)
Fire caused by negligence	1,102	895	851	81.2	Δ 256(18.9)	Δ 150(15.0)
Bribery	342	342	436	100.0	Δ 118(25.7)	Δ 108(19.3)
Kidnapping	113	112	85	99.1	15(15.3)	Δ 8(8.6)
Obstruction of the performance of an official duty	1,301	1,298	1,120	99.8	Δ 307(19.1)	Δ 744(39.9)
House-breaking	12,564	5,305	3,196	42.2	Δ 111(0.9)	Δ 299(8.6)
Destruction of property	11,039	3,913	2,802	35.4	227(2.1)	Δ 225(7.4)
Forgery and counterfeiting	13,086	12,994	1,723	99.3	Δ 1,757(11.8)	25(1.5)
Gambling	1,739	1,742	7,681	100.2	343(24.6)	1,333(21.0)
Violent acts	56	52	112	92.9	Δ 10(15.2)	Δ 51(31.3)
Traffic professional negligence	542,861	542,861	568,111	100.0	29,114(5.7)	29,992(5.6)
Others	2,611	2,459	3,181	94.2	Δ 150(5.4)	Δ 189(5.6)

Notes: 1. Clearance rate = $\frac{\text{number of offences cleared}}{\text{number of offences reported}} \times 100$

Some clearance rates may be exceed 100.0% as offences reported prior to, but cleared during 1984 are counted.

2. Figures in parentheses show the percentage of increase of decrease.

3. Δ indicates a decrease.

Source: National Police Agency

Trends in the number of Penal Code Offences reported to the police and Penal Code Offenders cleared by the police since 1946 are shown in Figure 1.

As the figure shows, the number of Penal Code Offences reported to the police other than traffic professional negligence offences peaked at 1,599,968 in 1948, then showed a decline on the whole and decreased to 1,190,534 in 1973 which is the lowest figure since the end of World War II. However, it has been showing an upward trend in general from 1974. In 1985 it reached 1,607,663, a number greater than that of 1948. In 1986 it decreased a little to 1,581,378. The total number of reported Penal Code Offences including traffic professional negligence has shown an almost consistent upward trend since 1975. In 1986 it reached 2,124,239 which is the largest figure since the end of the War.

Of the total Penal Code Offences reported to the police, larceny was the most prevalent offence, comprising 64.7%, followed by traffic professional negligence offences which accounted for 25.6%. These two offences together accounted for 90.3% of the total. Among reported Penal Code Offences other than traffic professional negligence, larceny formed the overwhelming majority of 87.0%, followed by fraud which accounted for 4.1% and embezzlement which accounted for 2.4%.

Of all Penal Code Offenders cleared by the police, the majority were those offenders charged with traffic professional negligence and accounted for 58.7%, followed by larceny offenders which comprised 26.9%. Composition rates of Penal Code offenders excluding traffic professional negligence were as follows; larceny (65.2%), embezzlement (9.4%), bodily injury (7.1%) and assault (3.4%).

2. Major Penal Code Offences

The number of major Penal Code Offences reported to and cleared by the police, the number of offenders cleared and its clearance rate in 1986 are shown in Table 1. In comparison with the respective numbers in the major categories of reported Penal Code Offences in the previous year, in 1986, those of larceny, homicide, bodily injury, fraud, embezzlement, rape and arson were on the decrease, whereas those of robbery, extortion and traffic professional negligence were on the increase. In 1985, the number of cases of larceny reported to the police was 1,381,237, the highest figure since the end of the War, but it decreased by 6,141 to 1,375,096 in 1986. During the same period, the number of reported homicide cases decreased by 104 to 1,676; that of bodily injury decreased by 1,131 to 21,171; that of fraud decreased by 9,636 to 64,788; that of embezzlement decreased by 4,131 to 37,436; that of rape decreased by 52 to 1,750; and that of arson decreased by 252 to 1,776. On the other hand, the number of robbery cases amounted to 1,949 which showed an increase of 134 over the previous year, of which that of robbery with injury marked a remarkable upward trend by 91. The number of extortion cases increased by 225 to 12,904 which is attributable to the increase of

Table 2 Number of Special Law Offenders Received by the Public Prosecutors Office (1985, 1986)

Offence		1984	1985	Difference from the previous year	
				Number	Rate of increase or decrease
	Total	2,458,954	2,323,042	Δ 135,912	Δ 5.5
Election Law		1,270	14,995	13,725	1,080.7
	Road Transport Law	817	654	Δ 163	Δ 20.0
	Vehicles Law	2,871	2,594	Δ 277	Δ 9.6
	Automobile Compensation Law	3,428	2,888	Δ 540	Δ 15.8
Traffic	Road Traffic Law	2,224,916	2,102,078	Δ 122,838	Δ 5.5
	Law Concerning Places to Keep Automobiles, etc.	96,256	83,527	Δ 12,729	Δ 13.2
	Fire arms and swords	5,374	5,081	Δ 293	Δ 5.5
Preservation of public peace	Gunpowder Control Law	559	502	Δ 57	Δ 10.2
	Minor Offences Law	7,037	6,055	Δ 982	Δ 14.0
	Nuisance by drunken persons	1,036	679	Δ 357	Δ 34.5
	Income Tax Law	296	107	Δ 189	Δ 63.9
	Corporation Tax Law	207	262	55	26.6
Finance and economy	Customs Law	414	306	Δ 108	Δ 26.1
	Investment Law	334	447	113	33.8
	Land and Building Trade Law	539	292	Δ 247	Δ 45.8
	Unfair Competition Prevention Law	50	61	11	22.0
	Narcotics	165	194	29	17.6
	Opium	124	169	45	36.3
Drugs	Cannabis	1,427	1,516	89	6.2
	Stimulant drugs	31,520	28,699	Δ 2,821	Δ 8.9
	Poisonous substances	25,668	24,051	Δ 1,617	Δ 6.3
	Anti-Prostitution Law	4,008	3,464	Δ 544	Δ 13.6
Public morals	Public morals	5,924	5,128	Δ 796	Δ 13.4
	Employment Security Law	343	225	Δ 118	Δ 34.4
	Child Welfare Law	1,121	953	Δ 168	Δ 15.0
	Horse Race Law	2,294	2,036	Δ 258	Δ 11.2
	Bicycle Race Law	961	770	Δ 191	Δ 19.9
	Alien Registration Law	3,320	3,120	Δ 200	Δ 6.0
Foreigners	Immigration control	608	808	200	32.9
Local autonomy ordinances	Public Security Ordinance	50	28	Δ 22	Δ 44.0
	Others	6,132	5,389	Δ 743	Δ 12.1
Others		29,885	25,964	Δ 3,921	Δ 13.1

Notes: 1. Figures for Election Law include offences related to elections or voting stipulated by the Fishery Law and the Local Autonomy Law.

2. Δ indicates a decrease.

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution

extortion cases against enterprises such as food manufacturing and processing companies. The number of traffic professional offences increased by 29,114 to 542,861 compared with the previous year.

3. Offences Against Special Laws

The number of Special Law offenders by category of offence received by the public prosecutors office in 1986 is shown in Table 2. Public prosecutors offices throughout Japan received a total of 2,323,042 suspects of Special Law offences which decreased by 135,912 (5.5%) from 1985. In comparison with those for the previous year by offence, the number of suspects for the Public Election Law showed a sharp increase by 13,725 (1,080.7%) due to the simultaneous national elections for both Houses of Representatives and Councillors. In most other categories of offences, however, sharp decreases were observed; i.e., the number of suspects for traffic offences declined by 136,547 (5.9%), that for drug offences declined by 4,275 (7.3%), that for offences on public morals declined by 2,075 (14.2%), and that for offences regarding preservation of public peace went down by 1,689 (12.1%). Remarkable decreases were also shown in the number of suspects for some offences; i.e., that for road traffic law decreased by 122,838, that for Law Concerning Places to Keep Automobiles decreased by 12,729, that for Stimulant Drugs Control Law decreased by 2,821, and that for Poisonous Substances Control Law decreased by 1,617.

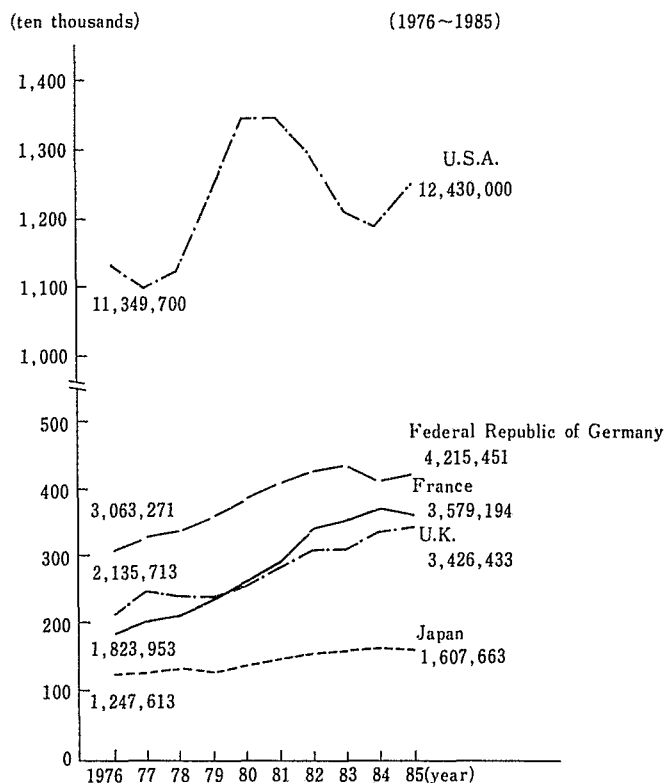
4. A Comparison with Other Countries

Below is the comparison, based on official sources available, of the total number of major offences reported, the number of reported offences per 100,000 population (hereinafter called the "crime rate") and clearance rate, among the United States, United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Japan. The crime rate and clearance rate of homicide, the most serious crime, and larceny, the most general crime, are also compared among them. These comparisons will help to grasp the characteristic of the crime trends in Japan.

Figure 2 shows the trends in the total number of major reported offences from 1976 to 1985 based on official sources of respective countries. In these ten years, the number of offences reported has shown an upward trend in all the countries. However, the increase rate of the number of reported offences in Japan can be said to be comparatively low. Figure 3 shows the comparison of the crime rate and clearance rate in these countries in 1985. The crime rate in Japan was 1,328, the lowest of all, and its clearance rate marked 64.2%, the highest figure among the five countries.

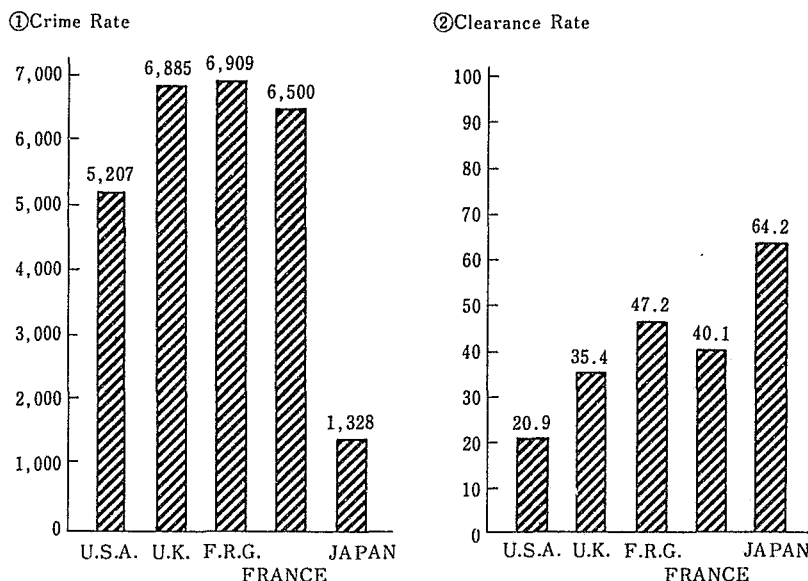
In 1985, the crime rate of homicide in the United Kingdom (based on statistics from England and Wales) was 3.7, that in France was 4.5, that in the Federal Republic of Germany was 4.6, that in the United States was 7.9, while that in Japan was 1.5. Also

Figure 2 Trends in the Number of Reported Major Offences (1976~1985)



- Notes: 1. Based on the following sources:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| United States | Crime in the United States |
| United Kingdom | Criminal Statistics England and Wales |
| Federal Republic of Germany | Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik |
| France | La criminalité en France |
| Japan | Statistics of the National Police Agency |
2. The number of reported offences in the respective countries are based on the following criteria:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| United States | Only Crime Index offences (murder, aggravated assault, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, larceny—
theft, and motor vehicle theft; in 1979, arson was
added to Index offences) are counted, and the
figures are estimates. |
| United Kingdom | Only indictable offences till 1978 and notifiable
offences since 1979 are counted; based on statistics
from England and Wales. |
| Federal Republic of Germany | The number of <i>Strafttat</i> is counted, excluding traffic
offences and <i>Staatsschutz-delikte</i> . |
| France | The number of <i>crime et délit</i> is counted, excluding
traffic offences. |
| Japan | Penal Code offences other than traffic professional
negligence. |

Figure 3 Crime Rate and Clearance Rate of Major Offences (1985)



- Notes: 1. See Note 1 and 2 of Figure 2.
2. "Crime Rate" means the number of reported offences per 100,000 population.

the clearance rate of homicide in the Federal Republic of Germany was 95.0%, that in France was 84.0%, that in the United Kingdom was 79.1%, that in the United States was 72.0%, while that in Japan reached 96.1%. This shows that in Japan the crime rate of homicide is extremely low compared with the four western nations, and that its clearance rate is considerably high together with the Federal Republic of Germany. As for larceny, in 1985, the crime rate in France was 4,027, that in the Federal Republic of Germany was 4,309, that in the United States was 4,651, that in the United Kingdom (based on statistics from England and Wales) was 5,445, while that in Japan was 1,141. On the other hand, the clearance rate of larceny in the Federal Republic of Germany was 30.8%, that in the United Kingdom was 30.7%, that in the United States was 17.8%, that in France was 15.2%, while that in Japan was 59.9%.

5. Trends in Certain Offences and Offenders

(1) Drug Offences

The number of stimulant drug cases has marked a remarkable increase since 1970 and has not as yet peaked after more than ten years. Although in 1986 there were 32,664 stimulant drug cases identified, a decrease of 3,451 (9.6%) over the previous year, and the number of the suspects cleared was 21,408, a decrease of 1,936 (8.3%) over the previous year, it should be estimated that the rather high level of offence is still continuing.

Among other drug offences, it is remarkable that the number for suspects for cannabis offences was 1,337 in 1986, an increase of 64 compared with the previous year.

(2) *Bōryokudan* Offenders (Offenders Composing or Associated with *Bōryokudan*)

It was estimated that there existed 3,133 *bōryokudan* (organized groups prone to commit violent unlawful acts) and their members totalled 85,935 as of the end of 1986. In the same year, the number of *bōryokudan* offenders cleared amounted to 45,065, a decrease of 3,148 from the previous year (excluding traffic professional negligence offenders). Among Penal Code offenders cleared, the percentages of *bōryokudan* offenders were noticeably high in special classes of offences such as 59.2% for intimidation, 38.6% for gambling, 35.9% for extortion and 33.3% for homicide. Out of Special Law offenders cleared the percentages were 50.9% for the violation of the Stimulant Drugs Control Law, 41.7% for that of the Horse Race Law and 38.3% for that of the Bicycle Race Law.

In the recent years, there has been an upward trend in violent cases backed by the menace of *bōryokudan* regarding civil disputes concerned with the collection of money involving traffic accidents, loans or accounts due.

(3) Mentally Disordered Offenders

In 1986, among the Penal Code offenders cleared (excluding traffic professional negligence offenders), the number of offenders either mentally disordered or in inadequate mental order amounted to 2,298 (adults, 2,139; juveniles, 159). The percentage of mentally disordered offenders to the total of the Penal Code offenders cleared was 0.6% (adults, 1.0%; juveniles, 0.1%); however, in special classes of offences, the percentages were remarkably high, e.g., 18.4% for arson and 8.4% for homicide. In the same year, at the stage of prosecution, it was decided that 417 were non-prosecuted by reason of their mental disorders, and in the courts of first instance, 3 were acquitted for the same reason.

(4) Offences of Terroristic Groups

In 1986, respective terroristic groups committed guerrilla-attack offences by utilizing delayed-action igniting or shooting devices to demonstrate opposition to the national ceremony for the 60th anniversary of the reign of the Emperor, and against the Seventh Summit Conference convened in Tokyo in the first half of the year. Terrorist offences were also committed in opposition to the project of making the Japan National Railways into a divided and private management, and also for blocking the implementation of the 2nd construction of the New Tokyo International Airport.

In the same year 89 guerrilla-attack cases (an increase of 2 over the previous year) and 9 violent struggles among the groups (a decrease of 3 over the previous year) in

which two persons were killed, were reported.

(5) Aged Offenders

In 1986, the number of the aged 60 years or more Penal Code offenders cleared (excluding traffic professional negligence offenders) amounted to 18,638, of which 76.1% were larceny, the largest, followed by 11.2% for embezzlement and 3.6% for fraud.

The percentage of the aged offenders to the total Penal Code offenders cleared was 4.7%, which was not so high compared with the ratio of all aged people to the whole population (15.8%). However, it should be noticed that the percentage of aged offenders is getting higher year by year.

(6) Female Offenders

In 1986, the number of the female Penal Code offenders cleared (excluding traffic professional negligence offenders) amounted to 77,856, of which 83.9% were larceny, the largest, followed by 5.2% for embezzlement, 2.4% for bodily injury and 1.9% for fraud.

The percentage of the female offenders to the total Penal Code offenders cleared was 19.5%, while in special classes of offences, the percentages were remarkably high, e.g., in larceny (25.1%) and in homicide (18.4%), especially infanticide (96.2%).

6. Internationalization of Offences and Offenders

In 1986, the number of the foreign offenders newly received by the Public Prosecutor's Office (excluding offenders of traffic professional negligence and violation of traffic law) amounted to 13,157, of which violation of the Alien Registration Law (3,119), larceny (2,952), bodily injury (1,187), and violation of the Stimulant Drugs Control Law (852) had the remarkably large number of offenders.

In 1986, 100 offences committed by Japanese people in foreign countries were reported to the National Police Agency through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or ICPO. Such cases included drug offences (34), offences regarding customs and foreign exchange (22), and fraud and counterfeit cases (13).

II. TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The police and other agencies in primary responsibility for criminal investigation, after having conducted investigation of the cases concerned, refer all cases to the public prosecutors, excluding specified minor cases and traffic cases for whose infraction money imposed through traffic notification proceedings has been already paid.

The public prosecutors investigate the cases referred from the police, and also, they themselves acknowledge cases, receive accusations or complaints and initially investigate them. When they complete the investigation, they decide whether they should prosecute the cases to the courts or not, taking into consideration the existence or non-existence of an offence, admissibility of evidence, necessity of punishment or other requirements.

When the cases are prosecuted to the courts, they examine the Documents and impose fines or minor fines upon the cases which were speedily tried through the summary proceedings by the consent of the suspects or the courts hold public trials in conformity with strict evidence rules through the formal proceedings. Those who are found guilty through the formal proceedings shall be sentenced to death, imprisonment with or without forced labour, fine, penal detention or minor fine, and those who are sentenced to imprisonment with or without forced labour for not more than three years or a fine of not more than 200,000 yen could be granted the suspension of execution of the sentence.

When the sentence becomes final, then it shall be duly executed under the direction of the public prosecutors, unless the court grants suspension of execution of the sentence. Offenders who are granted suspension of execution of the sentence with probation are placed under the guidance and supervision by probation officers and voluntary probation officers during the period of the suspension.

The punishments of imprisonment with or without forced labour and penal detention are executed in criminal institutions such as prisons. In such criminal institutions, the rehabilitative or correctional services are provided in the process of executing the punishments, with the purpose of the rehabilitation and resocialization of such prisoners.

Prisoners are duly released from criminal institutions on the expiry of the imprisonment terms. However, they could also be released before the expiry of the terms of their sentences, in cases where they will be granted parole by the Regional Parole Boards; namely, *Karishutsugoku* means the release on parole from prisons for imprisonment with or without forced labour, and *Karishutsujo* from houses for penal detention. Those who are granted *Karishutsugoku* are placed under the guidance and

supervision by probation officers and voluntary probation officers until the expiry of the terms of imprisonment sentences.

1. Prosecution

A total of 3,242,755 suspects were newly received in public prosecutor's offices in 1986 (or a decrease of 129,364 over the previous year). The breakdown of these suspects was 28.4% for Penal Code offences and 71.6% for Special Penal Code offences, and among all suspects, 17.5% were for traffic professional negligence and 67.4% were for

Table 3 Number of Suspects Disposed of by the Public Prosecutors Office, by Offence (1986)

Offence	Total	Prosecution		Non-prosecution		Referral to family court
		Formal trial	Summary proceedings	Suspension of prosecution	Others	
Total	3,309,422	129,987	2,298,554	247,523	53,047	580,311
Penal Code offences	924,908	82,901	390,092	164,527	42,731	244,657
Homicide	2,014	1,126	—	58	754	76
Robbery	1,772	824	—	80	212	656
Bodily injury	31,382	4,673	12,223	2,772	774	10,940
Assault	8,547	413	4,276	1,747	69	2,042
Extortion	12,461	3,601	—	1,269	413	7,178
Larceny	208,322	40,062	—	30,783	2,730	134,747
Fraud	17,125	9,955	—	4,631	1,825	714
Embezzlement	24,866	1,481	156	3,917	608	18,704
Rape	1,867	777	—	125	343	622
Indecent assault	1,364	452	—	64	388	460
Public indecency	944	45	758	84	2	55
Distribution of obscene literature, etc.	1,130	474	469	156	25	6
Arson	1,051	530	3	98	253	167
Bribery	699	445	48	157	49	—
Gambling	6,495	1,518	2,824	1,912	72	169
Violent acts	6,991	1,028	1,664	617	95	3,587
Traffic professional negligence	571,286	10,602	362,362	111,095	28,020	59,207
Others	26,592	4,895	5,309	4,962	6,099	5,327
Special Law offences	2,384,514	47,086	1,908,462	82,996	10,316	335,654
Firearms and swords	5,089	1,526	2,049	895	213	406
Stimulant drugs	28,841	24,128	—	1,332	1,501	1,880
Road-traffic violations	2,246,827	11,589	1,855,090	61,785	6,645	311,718
Others	103,757	9,843	51,323	18,984	1,957	21,650

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution

road traffic violations.

Table 3 shows the suspects finally disposed of at public prosecutor's offices in 1986 by category of offence and disposition. A total of 3,309,422 suspects were finally disposed of (or a decrease of 138,014 over the previous year), and the breakdown of dispositions was as follows:

Prosecution for formal trial	129,987 (3.9%)
Prosecution for summary proceedings	2,298,554 (69.5%)
Suspension of prosecution	247,523 (7.5%)
Non-Prosecution for other reasons	53,047 (1.6%)
Referral to family courts	580,311 (17.5%)

The prosecution rate was 89.0% for all cases (or a decrease of 0.8% over the previous year), and the high prosecution rates by category of offence were 96.5% for road traffic violations, 89.5% for violations of the Stimulant Drugs Control Law, 82.7% for bodily injuries, and so on. On the other hand, the rate of suspended prosecution was 9.2% for all cases (or an increase of 0.8% over the previous year), and theft (43.5%), fraud (31.7%), etc., showed the high rates of suspended prosecution, and the road traffic violation (3.2%) showed the lowest rate of suspended prosecution.

2. Trial

A total of 79,986 defendants were adjudicated in 1985 through the formal proceedings at first instance courts (district, family and summary courts), and among these convicts, 9 were sentenced to death, 39 to life imprisonment with forced labour and 113 were found not guilty. A total of 2,415,303 defendants were given fines or minor fines in 1985 through the summary proceedings.

Table 4 shows the defendants adjudicated at district and family courts in 1985, by category of offence. 15,489 violators of the Stimulant Drugs Control Law (or 23.7% of the total) showed the highest number, followed by 10,071 offenders (or 15.4%) of professional negligence, 8,064 violators (or 12.3%) of road traffic regulations, 5,573 offenders (or 8.5%) of theft, etc. The rate of suspended execution was 56.0%, and the rate of non-guilty was 0.1%.

3. Correction

In 1986, the number of prisoners who were newly admitted to penal institutions was 32,837. Out of them, 30,651 were newly sentenced prisoners and 2,186 were persons who returned into penal institutions by correctional administrative reasons such as revocation of parole. Among the newly sentenced to imprisonment, 95.8% were male and 4.2% were female; and 34.5% were aged from 30 to 39, 26.0% were aged from 40 to 49, 24.7% were aged from 20 to 29, and 14.6% were aged over 50. The number of

Table 4 Number of Persons Adjudicated by District/Family Courts, by Offence (1985)

Offence	Total	Guilty							Not guilty	D A (%)	Others
		Death	Imprisonment					Fine, minor fine			
			Life	Deter- minate term	Sus- pended execution of sentence	C B (%)	Suspen- sion with probation				
	(A)			(B)	(C)				(D)		
Total	65,359	9	39	64,504	36,147	56.0	5,368	544	73	0.1	190
Penal Code offences	36,760	9	39	36,427	20,367	55.9	2,776	103	66	0.2	116
Homicide	991	4	6	964	240	24.9	45	—	10	1.0	7
Robbery	732	5	29	686	99	14.4	44	—	2	0.3	10
Bodily injury	4,189	—	—	4,157	2,041	49.1	339	24	2	0.0	6
Extortion	2,940	—	—	2,929	1,540	52.6	267	—	5	0.2	6
Larceny	5,573	—	—	5,562	1,550	27.9	481	—	4	0.1	7
Fraud	5,058	—	—	5,033	2,260	44.9	425	—	11	0.2	14
Rape	707	—	—	706	270	38.2	69	—	—	—	1
Arson	423	—	4	416	139	33.4	47	—	—	—	3
Gambling	812	—	—	810	635	78.4	34	—	—	—	2
Violent acts	882	—	—	877	291	33.2	48	—	2	0.2	3
Profes- sional negli- gence	10,071	—	—	9,972	8,363	83.9	622	43	22	0.2	34
Others	4,382	—	—	4,315	2,939	68.1	355	36	8	0.2	23
Special Law offences	28,599	—	—	28,077	15,780	56.2	2,592	441	7	0.0	74
Election Law offences	236	—	—	190	184	96.8	1	31	3	1.3	12
Firearms and swords	655	—	—	652	167	25.6	15	1	—	—	2
Stimulant drugs	15,489	—	—	15,480	6,458	41.7	1,538	—	3	0.0	6
Horse Race Law	214	—	—	213	164	77.0	10	1	—	—	—
Road- traffic viola- tions	8,064	—	—	7,949	5,895	74.2	797	74	1	0.0	40
Others	3,941 (410)	—	—	3,593 (284)	2,912 (216)	81.0 (76.1)	231 (14)	334 (126)	—	—	14

Note: Figures in parentheses show the number of adults whose criminal cases under Juvenile Law were adjudicated in family courts.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

prisoners aged over 50 years has been increasing in terms of the actual prison population as well as in terms of the new admission.

Regarding the types of offences committed by the newly admitted prisoners in 1986, 28.0% were violation of the Stimulant Drugs Control Law and 26.9% were larceny. Regarding the types of penalty, the number of prisoners sentenced to death was 2, the number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with forced labour was 30,241 (98.7%), the number of imprisonment without forced labour was 331 (1.1%), and the number of penal detention was 77.

In terms of the length of imprisonment among the newly sentenced prisoners, 39.1% were sentenced for longer than one year up to two years, 38.9% were sentenced for one year or shorter, 21.8% were for longer than two years, and 0.1% were for life.

4. Rehabilitation of Offenders

(1) Release on Parole

In 1986, the number of applications for parole was 20,138, a decrease of 176 from the previous year, and the actual number of persons who were released on parole was 18,270, an increase of 76 from the previous year; and the number of persons whose parole applications were rejected was 942 (the rate of rejection was 4.9%). Comparing the 1986 rate of execution of the imprisonment with the counterpart of the previous year, it is observed that the ratio of parolees who had served more than 90% of their sentenced decreased respectively by 2.6% and by 8.0% among the first-timers and the recidivists. On the contrary, the ratio of parolees who had served less than 70% of their sentences increased considerably. This indicates that, recently, the release on parole has been made significantly in an earlier stage.

In this connection, the number of parolees who had been sentenced to life imprisonment and released on parole was 28 in 1986; among them, 24 (85.7%) were parolees who had served their sentences in prison for 18 years or less but longer than 12 years.

(2) Probationary Supervision

In 1986, the Probation and Parole Supervision Office newly received 18,130 parolees from penal institutions; an increase of 335 from the previous year. With regard to the offences committed by parolees, 30.0% were larceny and 29.0% were violation of the Stimulant Drugs Control Law. In terms of the period of parole supervision 44.9% were supervised for 3 months or less (a 5.3% decrease from the previous year) and 49.4% were for longer than 3 months up to 1 year (a 4.6% increase from the previous year). It is thus observed that the period of parole supervision has been slightly expanded.

In 1986, 17,781 parolees (an increase of 424 persons) finished their parole supervision; among them, 91.8% completed successfully their term of supervision, and

only 7.2% ended in the revocation of parole.

In 1986, the Probation and Parole Supervision Office newly received 6,456 probationers, a decrease of 724 from the previous year. With regard to the offences committed by probationers, 32.2% were larceny and 22.1% were violation of the Stimulant Drugs Control Law. In terms of the period of probation, 55.8% of these probationers were to be supervised for not longer than 3 years and 44.1% for longer than 3 years. In 1986, a total of 7,582 probationers finished their probation period (a decrease of 322 from the previous year); among them, 69.5% successfully completed their probation period, but probation was revoked for 28.7%, which was a considerably high ratio.

(3) Pardons

In 1986, the National Offenders Rehabilitation Commission received 273 cases of ordinary pardon application from among the Superintendents of Probation and Parole Supervision Offices throughout the country. In the same year, pardons for 199 persons were admitted by the Cabinet of Japan, among which restoration of civil rights was for 151 persons (75.9%), exemption of execution of sentence was for 47 (23.6%), and special amnesty for 1. In this connection, among the 47 persons whose execution of sentence was exempted, 44 were those life-termers who had been released on parole.

III. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

1. General Trends in Juvenile Delinquency

The number of juvenile and child offenders involved in the Penal Code offences cleared by the police in 1986 was 292,286, a decrease of 11,784 from the previous year. The percentage of juvenile and child offenders among the total number of offenders involved in offences cleared by the police was 28.7%.

The number of juvenile and child offenders involved in non-traffic Penal Code offences cleared by the police in 1986 was 235,176, a decrease of 14,956 from the previous year. Among them, the rate of males was 81.3%, the rate of females was 18.7%. As for the component ratio of age group, the upper age group (between not less than 18 and less than 20 years of age) was 10.7%, the middle age group (between not less than 16 and less than 18 years of age) was 26.9%, the lower age group (between not less than 14 and less than 16 years of age) was 41.3%, child offenders (under 14 years of age) were 21.2%.

Looking at types of offences, larceny accounted for an overwhelming 75.6% of them, followed by embezzlement at 8.9% and bodily injury at 4.6%. 99.8% of embezzlement were conversions of lost articles and most of them were the unauthorized use of unattended bicycles.

The number of juvenile and child offenders involved in traffic professional negligence cases cleared by the police in 1986 was 57,114, an increase of 3,158 over the previous year. The number of road-traffic violations by juveniles and children was 1,922,883 (out of them, 1,585,997 were disposed by traffic-infraction procedures), a decrease of 19,303 from the previous year. The number of juvenile and child offenders referred by the police to the public prosecutor for Special Law offences (excluding traffic offences) was 31,533 in 1986, a decrease of 4,270 from the previous year. Looking at types of offences, violations of the Poisonous and Hazardous Substances Control Law were the most frequently committed (70.8%), followed by violations of the Stimulant Drugs Control Law (5.4%).

2. Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents

(1) Prosecution and Trial of Juvenile Delinquents

In 1985, the family courts adjudicated 191,342 juveniles (excluding traffic professional negligence and pre-delinquency cases), a decrease of 825 from the previous year. A breakdown of the types of disposition follows: 854 (0.4%) were re-transferred to the public prosecutor for possible prosecution, 5,173 (2.7%) were committed to juvenile training schools, 15,026 (7.9%) were placed on probation, 35,574 (18.6%) were dismissed after a hearing, and 133,851 (70.0%) were dismissed without a hearing.

In 1986, 47,999 juveniles (including traffic professional negligence and road-traffic violations) were re-transferred to public prosecutors offices for possible prosecution from family courts. The public prosecutor must send every juvenile cases referred to him or her by the police to a family court and may then institute prosecution of such a case only when the court re-transfers the case back with the expectation that the case will be prosecuted. 46,799 (98.8%) juveniles were charged with professional negligence or road-traffic violations. Out of these prosecuted juveniles, 46,408 (97.9%) were prosecuted by summary proceedings while only 980 (2.1%) were subjected to formal trial.

(2) Juvenile Classification Homes

In 1986, juvenile classification homes throughout Japan received 21,014 juveniles, a decrease of 1,112 from the previous year. Among 20,791 juveniles who were detained for classification in 1986, those in the upper age group comprised the majority, 42.0%, followed by those in the middle age group with 39.0%, and those in the lower age group with 19.0%. Regarding delinquent acts, the most common offence was larceny (36.8%), followed by pre-delinquent acts (12.0%), bodily injury (9.7%), and road-traffic violations (9.0%).

(3) Juvenile Training Schools and Juvenile Prisons

In 1986, the number of juveniles newly admitted to juvenile training schools was

5,747, a decrease of 282 from the previous year. With regard to types of treatment programmes, 3,841 juveniles were admitted for long-term treatment, 1,631 for ordinary short-term treatment and 275 for traffic short-term treatment. Among them, males accounted for 88.7% and females 11.3%. The breakdown by age group of newly admitted juveniles in 1986 was 16.4% for the lower age group, 39.8% for the middle age group and 43.8% for the upper age group.

Juvenile prisons throughout Japan in 1986 received 99 juveniles (19 years of age and under at trial), a decrease of 30 juveniles from the previous year. Looking at types of offences, 31 juveniles were professional negligence, 13 juveniles were larceny and 12 juveniles were homicide.

(4) Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquents

The number of parole release from juvenile training schools in 1986 was 5,625, a decrease of 20 from the previous year, and there were seven cases where parole release was rejected by a parole board. Regarding juvenile prisoners with indeterminate sentences, 90 juveniles, an increase of 6 over the previous year, were released on parole while only two juveniles had their parole applications rejected.

In 1986, the probation offices received 72,268 juvenile probationers, an increase of 857 over the previous year, and 5,580 juvenile training school parolees, a decrease of 5 from the previous year. Regarding delinquents acts, road-traffic law violations (30.4%) were the most common offence committed by juvenile probationers, larceny (46.3%) was the most common offence committed by juvenile parolees. The statistical date on the termination of probation and parole situation indicates the following facts: juvenile probationers (excluding short-term juvenile traffic offence probationers) discharged early from probationary supervision with good results amounted to 70.0%, while 12.7% of the total had their probation revoked for receiving new dispositions for new offences, and 16.7% terminated the probation period at the time of its expiry.

Training school parolees who terminated the parole period at the time of its expiry amounted to 54.8%, successful completion of parole also was recognized through discharged of 19.0%, while 25.2% terminated their parole period with its revocation or its recommittal to institution.

IV. THE PERCEPTIONS OF THE PEOPLE TOWARD CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The criminal justice administration of the nation can only effectively function when the people truly understand and support that administration. Therefore, the administration which is not in conformity with the sound common sense of the people, might not only fail to gain their confidence, but encounter various difficulties in

sustaining law and order in the society. The sound common sense of the people is not visible, and might be, in a sense, generally constituted of a vague nature of thought, recognition or anticipation of the people in general, and might be a conception rather understandable or supported by the majority of the people. If we state the nature of this sound common sense in other words, its substance may be too elusive to touch the common reality. Among the cases where the sound common sense of a greater part of the people is strongly said to be shared in the specific thoughts or expectations, there are, however, many cases where only opinions of specified groups influenced by passing sentiment are reflected. In addition, the sound common sense of the people might be likely changed in concert with the progression of the times or the transitions of social conditions. In these situations, it will be very difficult to understand the core of the real sense of the people, and therefore, it might be rather dangerous to try to state clearly without careful consideration what the substance of the perception of the people is.

It is generally said that we are in a time in which individual citizens have their own personal concepts of values. However, to gain more confidence of the people in the criminal justice administration, it would not be excessive to say that it has become more necessary than ever for researchers to conduct such research as to the true perceptions of the people toward crime and treatment of offenders keeping in mind the difficulty of such a task, and for those who are in the service of criminal justice administration to be aware of the results of this research in serving their work.

The Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice, in accordance with these views, decided to engage in conducting research on the recognition, perceptions, expectations, etc. of the people toward crime and treatment of offenders as well as on their evaluations of various agencies in charge of serial proceeding of criminal justice administration such as investigation, arrest, trial, treatment, etc. As for the method of conducting the research, the Institute requested the co-operation of the Public Information Section of the Minister's Secretariat, the Prime Minister's Office, to conduct the survey as to the perceptions of the people toward crime and treatment of offenders, and in response to that request, the Public Information Section conducted the survey of public opinion poll in July 1986. Besides the above survey, the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice conducted their own surveys on the same subject with prisoners and their family members. The reason why the Institute conducted the survey with prisoners is because it would be of crucial importance to know the real perceptions of the prisoners toward crime and treatment of offenders, since they are presently treated as offenders and are also expected to return to the free society as law-abiding people. In addition, the reason why the Institute conducted the survey toward prisoners' family members is because it would be necessary to know the

real perceptions of prisoners' family members toward crime and treatment of offenders, for providing more effective or adequate rehabilitative services toward the prisoners or assistance toward the released. These family members have been suffering directly and indirectly from offences committed by prisoners, and also, should be in charge of protecting them and extending their understanding and assistance during the time of imprisonment as well as at the time of release from prison into society.

These three research surveys described above were conducted through posing the following queries to the subjects:

1. Have you ever encountered any offences?
2. What ideas do you have upon the disposal or treatment of offenders, mainly for those who commit ordinary offences likely to happen nearby?
3. What do you think about having the offenders publicized by their real names?
4. What do you think about the roles of the agencies concerned with the criminal justice administration toward the treatment of offenders?

After having received the answers to these queries, analyses about the three kinds of perceptions of the ordinary citizens, prisoners and their family members towards crime and treatment of offenders were attempted.

The term for the survey of the public opinion poll by the Prime Minister's Office extended from 18 July to 24 July 1986, and the 3,000 subjects were selected at random through the Stratified Two-Stage Sampling Method from among the people of 20 years old or more, and the results were obtained through the interviewings of researchers with the subjects concerned. The valid answers were received from 2,392 subjects (or 79.7% of the total).

The term for the survey toward prisoners conducted by the Research and Training Institute, covered one month from 1 October to 31 October 1986, and the subjects were 2,678 prisoners who were newly admitted to prisons throughout the country (74 prisons in total) and received orientation programmes applicable at the initial stage of admission during the term above, excluding those who were reluctant to be a subject in the survey or were incapable to answer the questionnaires because of sickness or other reasons. The survey was conducted in the following ways. First, the sets of questionnaire sheets which requested a response mostly in alternative ways were handed to the subject prisoners and then the prisoners made their responses to each item of the questionnaires in the presence of the staff who gave them adequate assistance such as making unclear items more understandable. Besides the sets of questionnaire sheets for the prisoners, the prison staff were also requested to complete the investigation sheets on the respective subject prisoners, based on official documents such as the classification data sheets which were prepared by the prison staff in charge. These two

kinds of answer sheets were combined and sent back to the Institute. 2,648 answer sheets or 99.0% of the total were counted as valid.

The term for the survey with prisoners' family members conducted by the Research and Training Institute encompassed one month from 1 October to 31 October 1986, and the subjects were firstly chosen from among the sureties who responded to the environmental adjustment proceedings which were undertaken in the probation offices (50 offices and 3 branches) throughout the country during the term above, and then, from among these chosen, the subjects were restricted to 813 persons who were prisoners' relatives (including common-law husbands or wives) and were living together at the time when the prisoners were involved in the criminal proceedings. The survey was conducted as follows. First, the voluntary probation officers visited the sureties for the offenders in their charges and handed them the sets of questionnaire sheets and collected the answer sheets about 7 days later. Besides the sets of questionnaire sheets for the prisoners' family members, the probation officers were also requested to complete the investigation sheets on the prisoners themselves and their sureties, based on the official document files in the custody of the probation offices concerned. These two kinds of answer sheets were combined and sent back to the Institute. 727 answer sheets or 89.4% of the total counted a valid.

The Section IV of the White Paper on Crime is trying to make the results of these three researches clear with emphases on general thought or perceptions of the people toward crime and treatment of offenders, as well as their confidence or expectation toward the agencies concerned with the criminal justice proceedings such as investigation, trial, treatment, and so forth. The following are the summary descriptions of the evaluations and analyses of the results of these three researches.

1. The Perceptions of the People toward Dispositions Given to Offenders Having Committed Daily Occurring Offences

- (1) The Treatment of Habitual Offenders

In Japan, those who had been convicted more than 20 times of imprisonment accounted for 184 at the end of 1986. The majority of them are overwhelmingly composed of minor cases of larceny and forgery.

Table 5 shows the answers to the question "What measure would you think should be taken for those who habitually commit offences like shoplifting or jumping restaurant bills notwithstanding former sanctions given to them?" (The subjects were requested to answer in alternative ways. But, "others" and "do not know" were not included among the choices.)

In all three categories of respondents, "Guidance even after release" which shows expectation of community-based treatment was the most popular response followed by

Table 5 Views on Habitual Offenders

(What measure would you think should be taken for those who habitually commit offences like shoplifting by jumping restaurant bills notwithstanding former sanctions given to them?)

Choices	Ordinary citizens			Prisoners			Family members of prisoners		
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
Total	100.0 (2,392)	100.0 (1,067)	100.0 (1,325)	100.0 (2,648)	100.0 (2,537)	100.0 (111)	100.0 (727)	100.0 (206)	100.0 (521)
Longer imprisonment	37.0	40.1	34.6	29.1	29.3	25.2	23.4	23.8	23.2
Guidance even after release	38.0	36.2	39.5	33.2	33.2	32.4	39.2	42.7	37.8
Their self-reliance	12.3	13.0	11.8	14.5	14.3	19.8	18.0	14.6	19.4
Economic assistance	3.2	3.6	2.9	19.3	19.4	16.2	5.6	6.8	5.2
Others	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.8	—	1.4	1.9	1.2
Do not know	8.9	6.3	11.1	3.1	3.0	6.3	12.4	10.2	13.2

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: The Public Opinion Poll, Prime Minister's Office for Ordinary Citizens; Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice, for Prisoners and Family Members of Prisoners

"Longer Imprisonment". The total of these two major answers amounted to 75.0% in ordinary citizens, 62.3% of prisoners, and 62.6% of family members of prisoners. Judging from these outcomes, the majority of the people seem to consider that it is better to incarcerate habitual offenders for a longer period of time and guide them even after their release. And the fact that "Guidance even after release" was largely chosen may be taken to reflect the expectation of the people to the further improvement of community-based treatment.

(2) Shoplifting by Juvenile Delinquents

As stated before, larceny comprises the majority of juvenile delinquencies, among which shoplifting is the most common accounting for 36.3% of all larceny cases in 1986.

Table 6 shows the answers to the question "What would you think is the most appropriate measure to be taken, in general, for junior and senior high school students who shoplifted goods of about 5,000 yen in value?"

The items chosen most often were; firstly "Reporting to their school authorities or parents, secondly "Giving a warning to them", followed by "Reporting to police" and "Reporting to family courts".

When these answers are categorized into two groups, i.e., (1) handle such cases without the intervention of the criminal justice agencies, and (2) referring such cases to the criminal justice agencies, the former was chosen by 76.3% of ordinary citizens, 80.6% of prisoners, and 72.9% of family members of prisoners. The latter was supported only by 15.6% of the ordinary citizens, 12.6% of prisoners, and 12.8% of family members

of prisoners. Among all, it is noteworthy that 38.9% of prisoners answered that it is enough to give a warning to those students rather than reporting to their school authorities or parents.

Table 6 How to Treat Shoplifting by Junior or Senior High School Students (what would you think is the most appropriate measure to be taken, in general, for junior or senior high school students who shoplifted goods of about 5,000 yen in value?)

Choices	Ordinary citizens			Prisoners			Family members of prisoners		
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
Total	100.0 (2,392)	100.0 (1,067)	100.0 (1,325)	100.0 (2,648)	100.0 (2,537)	100.0 (111)	100.0 (727)	100.0 (206)	100.0 (521)
Giving warning	19.5	21.9	17.6	38.9	39.1	35.1	16.1	17.5	15.5
Reporting to school authorities or parents	56.8	53.5	59.4	41.7	41.5	45.9	56.8	57.8	56.4
	14.8	16.8	13.2	11.5	11.4	12.6	12.4	9.7	13.4
Reporting to police	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.2
Others	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.8	0.6	—	0.8
Do not know	7.4	6.4	8.3	5.4	5.4	3.6	13.8	14.1	13.6

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: The Public Opinion and Poll, Prime Minister's Office for Ordinary Citizens; Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice, for Prisoners and Family Members of Prisoners

(3) Murdering One's Own Parents and Children

More than 10 years have passed since the Supreme Court made a decision in 1978 that Article 200 of the Penal Code which stipulates more severe punishment for murder of an offender's own or his/her spouse's parent than for ordinary murder is against the Constitution Article 14 (equality under the law).

Table 7 shows the answers to the question "In general, what would you think of the sanction that should be given to a person who murdered his/her parent?" and "In general, what would you think of the sanction that should be given to a person when he/she murdered his/her child?"

As to patricide or matricide, in all three categories of respondents, "More severe punishment" than ordinary murder was chosen most popularly followed by "The same punishment". It is noteworthy that "More severe punishment" was chosen especially highly among prisoners (46.0%) and family members of prisoners (38.5%) comparing among ordinary citizens (33.2%). The same tendency is observed in the case of murder of his/her own child. It can also be said that those who chose "More severe punishment" to one question tend to choose the same answer to another question. This tendency can be seen for those who chose "The same treatment" or "Less severe punishment".

Thus, the following inference may be justified that a comparatively large number of the people think it necessary to punish offenders of patricide or matricide, or of murdering their children more severely than ordinary murder offenders. Concurrently, they seem to have the idea that in the case that patricide or matricide be punished more severely, than murder of children should also be punished in the same way.

Table 7 Views on Sanctions Given to Those Who Murdered Parents or Their Own Children

Choices	Patri-Matricide			Infanticide		
	Ordinary citizens	Prisoners	Family members of prisoners	Ordinary citizens	Prisoners	Family members of prisoners
Total	100.0 (2,392)	100.0 (2,648)	100.0 (727)	100.0 (2,392)	100.0 (2,648)	100.0 (727)
More severe punishment	33.2	46.0	38.5	31.9	33.4	28.3
The same punishment	29.9	24.1	20.1	30.2	27.0	22.7
Less severe punishment	10.1	13.7	4.1	9.9	22.2	10.5
Others	6.2	6.2	7.8	7.1	7.1	8.7
Do not know	20.5	10.0	29.4	20.9	10.3	29.8

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: The Public Opinion Poll, Prime Minister's Office for Ordinary Citizens; Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice, for Prisoners and Family members of Prisoners

(4) Violent Acts by Citizens

In Japan, the rate of indictment against injury shows the highest percentage (83.2% of all the injury cases disposed by the public prosecutor in 1985) of all kinds of criminal offences. In practice, the public prosecutor requests a formal trial against injury committed by "*bōryokudan* members" very often (54.5% in 1985); however, generally, indictments against injury committed by ordinary citizens are carried out by the summary procedure which would result in a fine.

As to violent acts, there may be two types of opinions. One requires a rigid attitude from the viewpoint of negation of violence, and the other requires a tolerant attitude considering its nature which anybody may cause.

Table 8 shows the answers to the question "What measure would you think ought to be taken, in general, against a person who at a bar quarreled with another drinker sitting next to him and struck him with a beer bottle and made him suffer from a bruise that would take 10 days to heal completely?"

Table 8 Views on Dispositions Given to Those Who Acted Violently
(The case of the person who struck a man with a beer bottle at a bar.)

Choices	Ordinary citizens	Prisoner	Family members of prisoners
Total	100.0 (2,392)	100.0 (2,648)	100.0 (727)
Forgiving without punishment	21.7	54.4	33.1
Fine	27.0	22.6	17.6
Suspension of execution of sentence	17.8	8.2	10.3
Imprisonment	9.7	5.9	3.6
Others	4.3	2.0	2.9
Do not know	19.5	7.0	32.5

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: The Public Opinion Poll, Prime Minister's Office for Ordinary Citizens; Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice, for Prisoners and Family Members of Prisoners

As to ordinary citizens, 27.0% of them thought it appropriate to fine him, and those who thought it appropriate either to "Suspend the execution of sentence" or to "Imprison him" premised on a formal trial accounted for 27.5% totally. Therefore, the total of those who thought it necessary to give him a certain kind of punishment amounted 54.5%. On the other hand, 54.4% of prisoners responded to "Forgiving him without punishment", and 33.1% and 32.5% of the family members of prisoners responded to "Forgiving him without punishment" and "Do not know" respectively. There are great differences among the three groups.

Table 9 Expectation of and Reliance on Activities of Judicial Agencies
(Have crime control and apprehension of offenders generally been conducted well?)

Choices	Ordinary citizens			Prisoners			Family members of prisoners		
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
Total	100.0 (2,392)	100.0 (1,067)	100.0 (1,325)	100.0 (2,648)	100.0 (2,537)	100.0 (111)	100.0 (727)	100.0 (206)	100.0 (521)
Think so	33.6	38.4	29.7	31.2	31.7	20.7	30.5	45.6	24.6
Do not think so	18.0	20.4	16.1	17.2	17.5	10.8	12.9	8.7	14.6
Cannot give a decisive answer	34.1	31.8	35.9	38.7	38.3	48.6	23.2	24.3	22.8
Do not know	14.3	9.4	18.3	12.8	12.5	19.8	33.3	21.4	38.0

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: The Public Opinion Poll, Prime Minister's Office for Ordinary Citizens; Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice, for Prisoners and Family Members of Prisoners

2. Reliance on and Expectation of the Activities of Judicial Agencies

(1) Investigation

Table 9 shows the answers to the question "Do you agree with the opinion that crime control and apprehension of offenders have generally been conducted well"?

As for the ordinary citizens, 83.6% of them responded "I think so.", far exceeding those who responded "I do not think so" of 18.0%. This may allow the inference that investigation agencies are, generally, relied upon by the people, however, the fact that 48.4% of them chose either "Cannot give a decisive answer." (34.1%) or "Do not know." (14.3%) should be noted. No great difference is observed both in the responses of prisoners and the family members of prisoners.

(2) Assessment of Penalty at Trials

Table 10 shows the answers to the question "Has assessment of penalty been conducted appropriately?"

Those who think the assessment of penalty "Too severe" comprises only 1.0% in ordinary citizens, whereas 22.4% in prisoners and 11.8% in family members of prisoners. Adversely, those who think the assessment of penalty "Too lenient" comprises 18.7% in the public citizens, whereas 1.1% in prisoners and 3.3% in family members of prisoners. There are clear and significant differences among the three groups.

Table 10 Views on Assessment of Penalty of Trials
(Has assessment of penalty been conducted appropriately?)

Choices	Ordinary citizens	Prisoners	Family members of prisoners
Total	100.0 (2,392)	100.0 (2,648)	100.0 (727)
Too heavy	1.0	22.4	11.8
Appropriate	28.0	27.6	28.1
Too lenient	18.7	1.1	3.3
Cannot give a decisive answer	34.6	39.5	25.7
Do not know	17.7	9.4	31.1

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: The Public Opinion Poll, Prime Minister's Office for Ordinary Citizens; Research Training Institute, Ministry of Justice, for Prisoners and Family Members of Prisoners

(3) Role of Prisons

Table 11 shows the answers to the question "Do you think prisons are useful for the rehabilitation of offenders in addition to giving punishment?"

Table 11 Evaluation on Roles of Prisons

Answers	Ordinary citizens			Prisoners			Family members of prisoners		
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
Total	100.0 (2,392)	100.0 (1,067)	100.0 (1,325)	100.0 (2,648)	100.0 (2,537)	100. (111)	100.0 (727)	100.0 (206)	100.0 (521)
Yes	36.8	40.0	34.2	33.3	33.5	28.8	53.0	60.7	49.9
No	12.6	14.2	11.3	21.3	21.5	15.3	9.5	7.3	10.4
Cannot give a decisive answer	34.1	33.7	34.3	37.0	37.0	36.9	17.6	14.1	19.0
Do not know	16.5	12.0	20.2	8.4	7.9	18.9	19.8	18.0	20.7

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: The Public Opinion Poll, Prime Minister's Office for Ordinary Citizens; Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice, for Prisoners and Family Members of Prisoners

In all three categories of respondents, the positive answer of "Yes" remarkably exceeded in number the negative answer of "No". As for prisoners, the negative answer reached to 21.3% which was highest among the three categories while more than half of the prisoners' family members (53.0%) responded positively. It should be noted that more than half of the ordinary citizens refrained from conclusive answers giving the answer of "Cannot give a decisive answer" or "Do not know".

(4) Roles of Volunteer Probation Officers (VPOs)

Table 12 shows the answers to the question, "Do you think volunteer probation officers, who are engaged in the supervision and rehabilitation of offenders, are useful for the rehabilitation of offenders?"

Table 12 Evaluation on the Activities of VPOs

(Do you think volunteer probation officers are useful for the rehabilitation of offenders?)

Answers	Ordinary citizens			Prisoners			Family members of prisoners		
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
Total	100.0 (2,392)	100.0 (1,067)	100.0 (1,325)	100.0 (2,648)	100.0 (2,537)	100.0 (111)	100.0 (727)	100.0 (206)	100.0 (521)
Yes	40.3	43.3	38.0	42.1	42.8	27.9	62.0	72.8	57.8
No	7.1	9.2	5.4	12.6	12.6	11.7	1.4	2.4	1.0
Cannot give a decisive answer	26.2	26.1	26.3	25.9	26.1	10.6	9.7	10.9	
Do not know	26.4	21.5	30.3	19.4	18.7	26.0	15.0	30.3	

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: The Public Opinion Poll, Prime Minister's Office for Ordinary Citizens; Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice, for Prisoners and Family Members of Prisoners

The positive answer of "Yes" showed the largest in number in all three categories of respondents while the negative answer of "No" was the smallest. Furthermore, the percentage of positive answers was as high as 40.3%, 42.1% and 62.0% among ordinary citizens, prisoners and prisoners' families, respectively. It can be understood that the high evaluation offered by prisoners' family members to VPOs means their expectation to the activities of VPOs. It is remarkable, however, that the percentage of respondents who refrained from conclusive answers, giving the answer of "Cannot give a decisive answer" or "Do not know", was rather high, i.e., 52.6%, 45.3% and 36.6% among ordinary citizens, prisoners and prisoners' family members respectively.

3. Perceptions of the People on How to Deal with Offenders

(1) Treatment of Offenders

Table 13 shows the answers to the question, "How do you think offenders should be treated? Please choose the one which is the most similar to yours from among the following opinions."

In all three categories of respondents, "Affection (sympathy) is necessary as well as severity" was most frequently chosen, followed by "Severity is most effective". The percentage of those who chose either accounted to 83.0%, 87.7% and 85.8% among ordinary citizens, prisoners and prisoners' family members respectively. However, a clear difference could be recognized in the views among the three categories of respondents since the frequency of selection of opinions was totally different although

Table 13 Views on Treatment of Offenders
(Please choose the one which is the most similar to yours from among the following opinions about the treatment of offenders.)

Answers	Ordinary citizens			Prisoners			Family members of prisoners		
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
Total	100.0 (2,392)	100.0 (1,067)	100.0 (1,325)	100.0 (2,648)	100.0 (2,537)	100.0 (111)	100.0 (727)	100.0 (206)	100.0 (521)
Severity is most effective	25.2	26.4	24.2	7.1	7.3	1.8	10.0	12.6	9.0
Affection (sympathy) is necessary as well as severity	57.8	57.1	58.4	80.6	80.2	89.2	75.8	72.8	77.0
Assistance is more necessary than punishment	5.6	6.1	5.2	7.1	7.3	2.7	4.0	5.8	3.3
Others	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	—	1.1	1.0	1.2
Do not know	10.2	8.7	11.3	4.4	4.4	6.3	9.1	7.8	9.6

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: The Public Opinion Poll, Prime Minister's Office for Ordinary Citizens; Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice, for Prisoners and Family Members of Prisoners

the order was same. For example, 80.6% of prisoners chose "Affection (sympathy) is necessary as well as severity" while only 57.8% of ordinary citizens chose it. On the other hand, the percentage of those who chose "Severity is most effective" reached to 25.2% among ordinary citizens while it was only 7.1% among prisoners.

(2) Attitude toward Ex-prisoners

Table 14 shows the answers to the question, "How would you treat ex-prisoners if they would live in your neighbourhood?" Prisoners' family members were excluded from this question.

The percentage of those who answered "Would treat equally to others" was highest in both ordinary citizens and prisoners, reaching to as high as 51.5% and 76.7% among ordinary citizens and prisoners, respectively. On the other hand, those who answered "Would have as little relation as possible" accounted to 19.9% among ordinary citizens and 3.0% of them answered "Would hope for their removal." This result shows that although more than half of Japanese people have no prejudice against ex-prisoners and show the understanding of their smooth resocialization, there are only a few who would positively encourage and assist their resocialization. At the same time, although the number of very few, those who would want to exclude ex-prisoners from their community exist.

Table 14 Attitude toward Ex-offenders
(How would you treat ex-offenders if they would like live in your neighbourhood?)

	Ordinary citizens			Prisoners		
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Total	100.0 (2,392)	100.0 (1,067)	100.0 (1,325)	100.0 (2,648)	100.0 (2,537)	100.0 (111)
Would encourage and assist their resocialization	3.0	3.6	2.6	5.5	5.7	1.8
Would treat equally to others	51.5	55.3	48.4	76.7	76.6	79.3
Would have as little relation as possible	19.9	18.3	21.2	7.4	7.3	8.1
Would hope for their removal	3.0	2.6	3.2	1.4	1.4	—
Cannot give a decisive answer	17.8	16.1	19.1	6.5	6.5	7.2
Others	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	—
Do not know	4.6	3.9	5.1	2.3	2.2	3.6

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

(3) Usage of Actual Names in Crime News

Table 15 shows the answers to the question, "What do you think about the crime news, where TV and newspapers report the actual names and photos of criminals,

Table 15 Views on the Usage of Actual Names in Crime News
(What do you think about the usage of actual names in crime news?)

Answers	Ordinary citizens			Prisoners			Family members of prisoners		
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
Total	100.0 (2,392)	100.0 (1,067)	100.0 (1,325)	100.0 (2,648)	100.0 (2,537)	100.0 (111)	100.0 (727)	100.0 (206)	100.0 (521)
As a matter of course	24.5	25.2	24.0	18.0	17.8	22.5	18.2	21.4	16.9
Not to be avoided	31.9	34.2	30.0	22.0	22.1	19.8	19.1	21.8	18.0
Not to be allowed about residences and criminal records	20.0	19.0	20.8	25.8	26.2	17.1	12.0	7.8	13.6
Should keep anonymity	15.0	14.9	15.0	23.9	23.6	30.6	28.2	29.6	27.6
Others	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.8	2.4	2.9
Do not know	7.3	5.3	8.8	7.7	7.6	8.1	19.8	17.0	20.9

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: The Public Opinion Poll, Prime Minister's Office for Ordinary Citizens; Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice, for Prisoners and Family Members of Prisoners

sometimes together with their residence and criminal records?" When "As a matter of course", "Not to be avoid" and "Not to be allowed about residences and criminal records" (Real names and photos are not avoided to be reported.) were counted as approval of usage of real names in criminal news, those who positively, reluctantly or conditionally approved it accounted to 76.4%, 65.8% and 49.3% among ordinary citizens, prisoners and prisoners' family members respectively. On the other hand, the percentage of those who answered "Should keep anonymity" reached to 23.9% and 28.2% among prisoners and prisoners' family members respectively while it was only 15.0% among ordinary citizens. Such difference of attitudes among the three categories of respondents shows the necessity of further examination of this subject from a broad viewpoint.

4. Conclusion

As mentioned earlier, in this special survey, analyses about general perceptions of the people toward the various issues related to crime and treatment of offenders, which seem to be interesting from the point of criminal policy, are attempted through concrete queries. The feature of this survey is said to be that quite the same queries were prepared for ordinary citizens, prisoners and family members of prisoners as well, in order to determine the differences between the perceptions of the respective groups. This method of survey might not have been applied before in Japan, and this survey has borne very fruitful results by taking up many points which former surveys on the perceptions of the people about the criminal policy could not obtain.

Table 16 shows 3 answers from the most popular to the third to the respective

questions. From this table, the following features can be pointed out.

1) The perceptions are considerably different not only among ordinary citizens, prisoners and family members of prisoners as groups but also among ordinary citizens themselves depending on their respective standpoints.

Regarding the differences among ordinary citizens, prisoners and family members of prisoners, all of the percentages of the choice of answers are different, and to some questions the orders of the rate of the choice differ. These difference can be said to have been derived from the fact that each person stands on different points and has different philosophies of life.

2) As for the answers of the ordinary citizens, it can be speculated that many questions were responded from the point of principle, while many answers by prisoners are estimated to have reflected their real feelings.

Even if answers by the ordinary citizens were derived from their principle idea, the fact must be very important that they think that they should have such ideas as indicated by their answers. And it can also be said that analysing the respective answers to the respective questions based on integrated comparison is quite necessary. Among the answers by the prisoners, there are many which can be taken to be selfish comparing with the answers by the ordinary citizens. However, it must be quite useful for those who are engaged in criminal administration to take the result of this survey into consideration as the one reflecting the real feelings of prisoners.

3) Many of the ordinary citizens reserved decisive answers to the questions providing such a choice "cannot give a decisive answer."

For example, about one third of the ordinary citizens chose "cannot give a decisive answer" to the question relating to the confidence in judicial agencies. In this case, it is not clear whether those who should have answered "do not know" chose "cannot give a decisive answer" without deliberation or those who deliberated both the cases in which such agencies met expectations and confidences of the people and the cases in which they could not meet such expectations and confidences chose this kind of answer. However, considerable attention should be paid to this point, because those who have chosen such kind of answer will easily change their view toward such agencies due to the future activities of such agencies.

4) The number of those who responded "do not know" to the questions has risen up to such an extent as cannot be neglected.

It may be natural for the ordinary citizens to find it difficult to answer those questions about the disposition of the offender who commits specific crimes because the contents of each question were so deeply related to the philosophy of the criminal policy that even well practiced specialists would feel difficulty in responding. So, it is quite understandable that many ordinary citizens chose "cannot answer" and this result

Table 16 The Three Most Popular Answers to the Respective Questions

Question related to	Ordinary citizens	(%)	Prisoners	(%)	Family members prisoners	(%)
Views on habitual offenders (Table 5)	Guidance even after release	38.0	Guidance even after release	33.2	Guidance even after release	39.2
	Longer imprisonment	37.0	Longer imprisonment	29.1	Longer imprisonment	23.4
	Their self-reliance	12.3	Economic assistance	19.3	Their self-reliance	18.0
Shoplifting by junior or senior high school students (Table 6)	Reporting school authorities or parent	56.8	Reporting school authorities or parent	41.7	Reporting to school authorities or parent	56.8
	Giving warning	19.5	Giving warning	39.0	Giving warning	16.1
	Reporting to police	14.8	Reporting to police	11.5	Do not know	13.8
Patricide (Table 7)	More severe punishment	33.2	More severe punishment	46.0	More severe punishment	38.5
	The same punishment	29.9	The same punishment	24.1	Do not know	29.4
	Do not know	20.5	Less severe punishment	13.7	The same punishment	20.1
Infanticide (Table 7)	More severe punishment	31.9	More severe punishment	33.4	Do not know	29.8
	The same punishment	30.2	The same punishment	27.0	More severe punishment	28.3
	Do not know	20.9	Less severe punishment	22.2	The same punishment	22.7
Case of injury by beer bottle (Table 8)	Fine	27.0	Forgive without punishment	54.4	Forgive without punishment	33.1
	Forgive without punishment	21.7	Fine	22.6	Do not know	32.5
	Do not know	19.5	Suspension of execution of sentence	8.2	Fine	17.6
Evaluation on judicial agencies (Table 9)	Cannot give a decisive answer	34.1	Cannot give a decisive answer	38.7	Do not know	33.3
	Think so	33.6	Think so	31.2	Think so	30.5
	Do not think so	18.0	Do not think so	17.2	Cannot give a decisive answer	23.2
Views on assessment of penalty at trials (Table 10)	Cannot give a decisive answer	34.6	Cannot give a decisive answer	39.5	Do not know	31.1
	Appropriate	28.0	Appropriate	27.6	Appropriate	28.1
	Too lenient	18.7	Too heavy	22.4	Cannot give a decisive answer	25.7
Evaluation on prison (Table 11)	Think so	36.8	Cannot give a decisive answer	37.0	Think so	53.0
	Cannot give a decisive answer	34.1	Think so	33.3	Do not know	19.9
	Do not know	16.5	Do not think so	21.3	Cannot give a decisive answer	17.6
Calculation on VPOs (Table 12)	Think so	40.3	Think so	42.1	Think so	62.0
	Do not know	26.4	Cannot give a decisive answer	25.9	Do not know	26.0
	Cannot give a decisive answer	26.2	Do not think so	19.1	Cannot give a decisive answer	10.6

Views on treatment of offenders (Table 13)	Affection and severity	57.8	Affection and severity	80.6	Affection and severity	75.8
	Severity	25.2	Severity	7.1	Severity	10.0
	Assistance	5.6	Assistance	7.1	Do not know	9.1
Attitude toward ex-offenders (Table 14)	Would treat equally to others	51.5	Would treat equally to others	76.7	—	—
	Would have as little relation as possible	19.9	Would have as little relation as possible	7.4	—	—
	Cannot give a decisive answer	17.8	Cannot give a decisive answer	6.5	—	—
Views on the usage of actual names in crime news (Table 15)	Not to be avoided	31.9	Not to be allowed about residence and criminal records	25.8	Should keep anonymity	28.2
	As a matter of course	24.5	Should keep anonymity	23.9	Do not know	19.8
	Not to be allowed about residence and criminal records	20.0	Not to be avoided	22.0	Not to be avoided	19.1

can be appreciated as the fruit of earnest deliberation of the people. But, the fact that many ordinary citizens answered "do not know" to the other types of questions related to crime prevention and treatment of offenders should draw attention. As mentioned earlier, it can be conjectured that many questions were responded from the point of principle by ordinary citizens, and that fact can be appreciated from the point of diffusion of the knowledge of criminal policy as showing that ordinary citizens know the principle of criminal policy. However, the fact that not a small number of ordinary citizens chose "do not know" to those many questions asking the general view about the confidence in the judicial agencies and the treatment of offenders, especially about the role of prisons or voluntary probation (VPOs) should be taken as suggesting the importance of the activities of public information about the work of prisons and VPOs because such works are based on the understanding and the support of the ordinary citizens. This fact also seems to suggest that it is requested for the activities of public information to give the public not bureaucratic information but concrete and clear information about the real state including problems of the work of prisons or VPOs for example and the fruitful results of the work as well.

Thus this special survey can be said to have borne fruitful results as an attempt to analyse general perceptions of the people toward the various issues related to the trends of offences and treatment of offenders, which seem to be interesting from the point of the criminal policy. Needless to say, the aim of the criminal policy is to prevent crimes and to rehabilitate offenders to be welcomed by the society as law-abiding citizens. As the criminal policy should contribute to the public welfare as a whole, it should not be administrated only on the bases of mere offenders nor mere victims. It

should be administrated concretely, paying full attention to the many-sided perceptions of the people including offenders and victims and exploring the sound common sense of the people. It is expected that the results of this survey, regarding the perceptions of the ordinary citizens, prisoners and family members of prisoners will be of use to some extent in various fields.

FIGURES AND TABLES

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN FIGURES AND TABLES

Automobile Compensation Law	Automobile Accidents Compensation Security Law
<i>Bōryokudan</i> members	Members or close affiliates of <i>Bōryokudan</i> which may be defined as an organized group prone to commit unlawful violent acts
Cannabis	Cannabis Control Law
Disposal of carcasses	Law Concerning Places for Disposal of Carcasses
Disposal of waste	Law Concerning Disposal and Cleaning of waste
Election Law	Public Office Election Law
Firearms and swords	Law Regulating the Possession of Guns, Swords, etc.
Immigration control	Immigration-Control and Refugee-Recognition Law
Investment Law	Law Concerning the Control of Acceptance of Monies for Investment, etc.
Marine pollution	Law Relating to the Prevention of Marine Pollution and Maritime Disaster
Narcotics	Narcotic Drugs Control Law
Nuisance by drunken persons	Law Concerning the Prevention of Acts of Nuisance by Drunken Persons
Opium	Opium Law
Poisonous substances	Poisonous and Hazardous Substances Control Law
Pollution affecting human health	Law Concerning the Punishment of Offences of Pollution Affecting Human Health
Professional negligence	Professional or gross negligence causing death or bodily injury
Public morals	Law Regulating Business Affecting Public Morals
Road traffic violations	Violations of the Road Traffic Law and the Law Concerning Places to Keep Automobiles, etc.

Stimulant drugs	Stimulant Drugs Control Law
Vehicles Law	Road Transport Vehicles Law
Violent acts	Law for the Punishment of Acts of Violence, etc.

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PART I
CRIME TRENDS AND
INVESTIGATION

Table I-1 Number of Reported Penal Code Offences and Offenders Cleared by the Police (1946~1986)

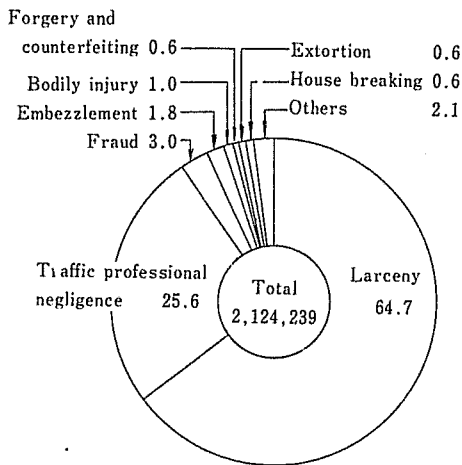
Year	Number of offences reported		Number of suspects		Total population (thousands)	Ratio of offences other than traffic professional negligence to the population
	Total	Those other than traffic professional negligence	Total	Those other than traffic professional negligence		
1946	1,387,080	1,384,222	433,083	430,178	73,114	1,893
1947	1,386,020	1,382,210	447,061	442,819	78,101	1,770
1948	1,603,265	1,599,968	539,467	535,918	80,003	2,000
1949	1,603,048	1,597,891	566,943	561,512	81,773	1,954
1950	1,469,662	1,461,044	587,106	578,152	83,200	1,756
1951	1,399,184	1,387,289	586,258	573,909	84,541	1,641
1952	1,395,197	1,377,273	546,986	528,655	85,808	1,605
1953	1,344,482	1,317,141	520,057	492,214	86,981	1,514
1954	1,360,405	1,324,333	513,718	476,992	88,239	1,501
1955	1,478,202	1,435,652	534,060	490,683	89,276	1,608
1956	1,410,441	1,354,102	527,950	470,522	90,172	1,502
1957	1,426,029	1,354,429	544,557	471,600	90,928	1,490
1958	1,440,259	1,353,930	545,272	457,212	91,767	1,475
1959	1,483,258	1,382,792	557,073	454,898	92,641	1,493
1960	1,495,888	1,378,817	561,464	442,527	93,419	1,476
1961	1,530,464	1,400,915	581,314	451,586	94,287	1,486
1962	1,522,480	1,384,784	569,866	430,153	95,181	1,455
1963	1,557,803	1,377,476	606,649	425,473	96,156	1,433
1964	1,609,741	1,385,358	678,522	449,842	97,182	1,426
1965	1,602,430	1,343,625	706,827	440,563	98,275	1,367
1966	1,590,681	1,293,877	740,055	433,545	99,036	1,306
1967	1,603,471	1,219,840	802,578	402,738	100,196	1,217
1968	1,742,479	1,234,198	923,491	393,831	101,331	1,218
1969	1,848,740	1,253,950	999,981	377,826	102,536	1,223
1970	1,932,401	1,279,787	1,073,470	380,850	103,720	1,234
1971	1,875,383	1,244,168	1,026,299	361,972	105,145	1,183
1972	1,818,072	1,223,530	976,692	348,774	107,595	1,137
1973	1,728,726	1,190,534	931,316	357,725	109,104	1,091
1974	1,671,947	1,210,987	852,347	363,284	110,573	1,095
1975	1,673,727	1,234,279	830,128	364,069	111,940	1,103
1976	1,691,229	1,247,613	830,679	359,322	113,094	1,103
1977	1,704,995	1,268,391	822,218	363,043	114,165	1,111
1978	1,776,801	1,336,880	843,295	381,499	115,190	1,161
1979	1,738,407	1,289,360	840,285	368,078	116,155	1,110
1980	1,812,755	1,357,418	869,766	392,035	117,060	1,160
1981	1,925,796	1,463,188	904,609	418,128	117,884	1,241
1982	2,005,292	1,528,752	944,005	441,917	118,693	1,288
1983	2,039,181	1,540,689	963,497	438,658	119,483	1,289
1984	2,080,297	1,588,667	961,339	446,593	120,235	1,321
1985	2,121,410	1,607,663	970,226	432,107	121,026	1,328
1986	2,124,239	1,581,378	967,972	399,861	121,672	1,300

Notes: 1. The ratio to the population is the number of reported offences per 100,000 inhabitants.

2. Number of offences reported other than traffic professional negligence prior to 1965 means number of offences reported other than professional negligence.

Source: National Police Agency and Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency

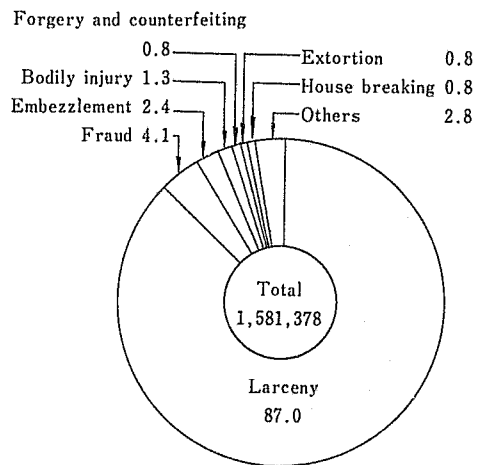
Figure I-1 Percentage of Reported Penal Code Offences, by Offence (1986)



Source: National Police Agency

Note: "Bodily injury" and "Assault" here include violation of the Law for the Punishment of Act of Violence, etc. Article 1, 1-2 and 1-3.

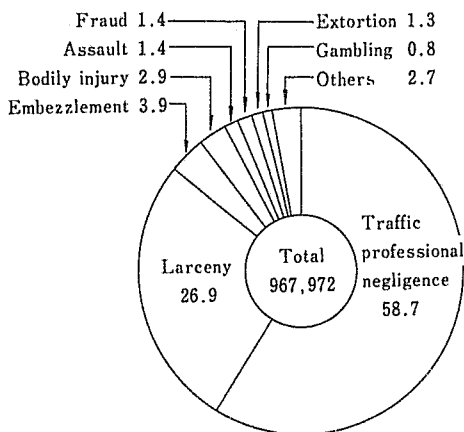
Figure I-3 Percentage of Penal Code Offenders Cleared by the Police, by Offence (1986)



Source: National Police Agency

Note: See Note for Figure I-1.

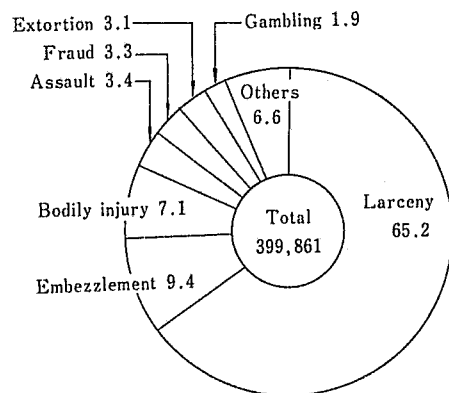
Figure I-2 Percentage of Reported Penal Code Offences Other Than Traffic Professional Negligence, by Offence (1986)



Source: National Police Agency

Note: See Note for Figure I-1.

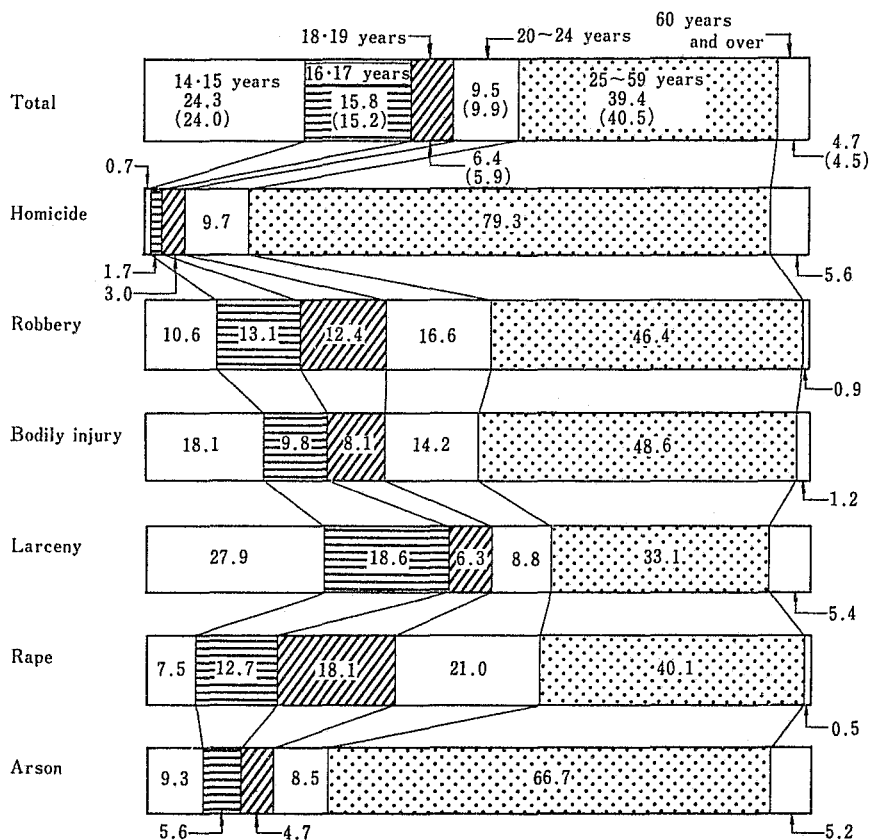
Figure I-4 Percentage of Penal Code Offenders Other Than Traffic Professional Negligence Cleared by the Police, by Offence (1986)



Source: National Police Agency

Note: See Note for Figure I-1.

Figure I-5 Percentage of Penal Code Offenders Cleared by the Police, by Age Group (1986)



- Notes:
1. Total does not include traffic professional negligence.
 2. Ages shown are those at the time of the commission of the offence.
 3. "Bodily injury" here includes violation of the Law for the Punishment of Act of Violence, etc. Article 1-2 and 1-3.
 4. Figures in parentheses show the percentages for the previous year.

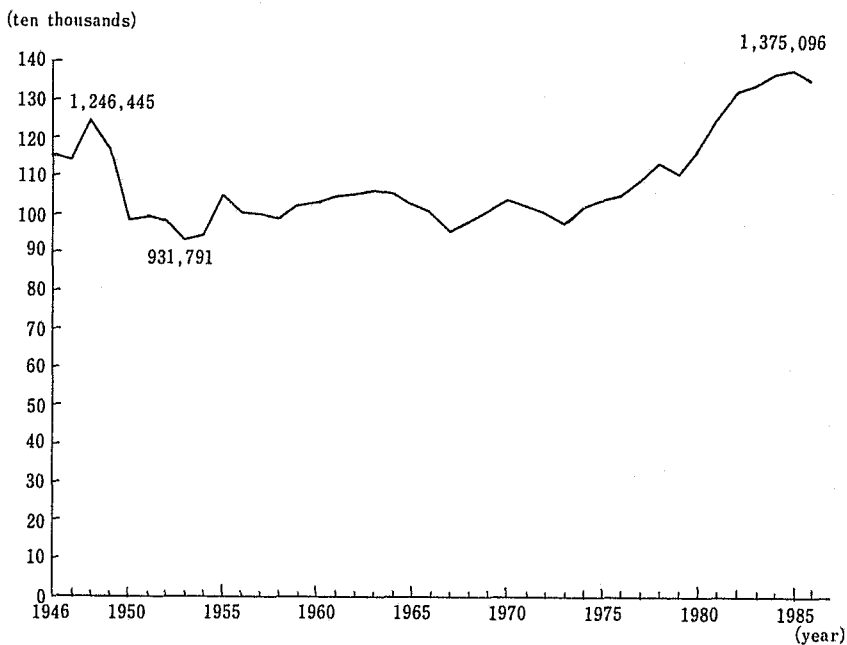
Source: National Police Agency

Table I-2 Number of Reported Property Offences and Offenders Cleared by the Police (1982~1986)

Category	Larceny		Fraud		Embezzlement (including appropriation of "lost" articles)		Appropriation of "lost" articles		Breach of trust		Stolen property	
	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index
① Offences												
1982	1,313,901	100	66,472	100	29,595	100	25,819	100	172	100	2,226	100
1983	1,335,258	102	59,463	89	30,705	104	28,023	109	109	63	1,857	83
1984	1,365,705	104	72,455	109	36,615	124	33,192	129	124	72	2,224	100
1985	1,381,237	105	74,424	112	41,567	140	38,676	150	115	67	2,403	108
1986	1,375,096	105	64,788	97	37,436	126	34,662	134	93	54	2,102	94
② Suspects												
1982	281,878	100	15,107	100	29,027	100	26,789	100	146	100	1,859	100
1983	285,178	101	13,589	90	31,256	108	29,668	111	146	100	1,625	87
1984	292,835	104	14,994	99	36,704	126	34,728	130	106	73	1,887	102
1985	281,063	100	15,061	100	41,973	145	40,177	150	134	92	2,159	116
1986	260,533	92	13,379	89	37,489	129	36,019	134	117	80	1,801	97

Source: National Police Agency

Figure I-6 Trend in the Number of Reported Larceny Offences (1946~1986)



Source: National Police Agency

Table I-3 Number and Percentage of Reported Larceny Offences, by Type of Larceny (1982~1986)

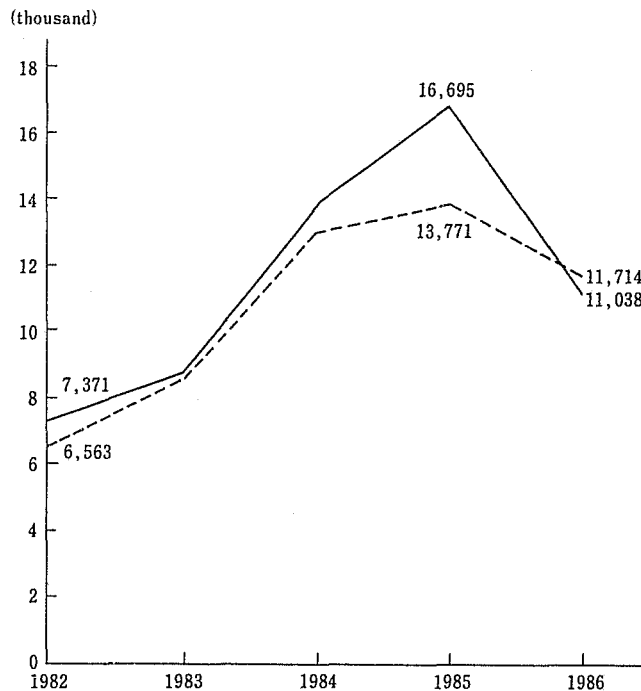
Year	Total	House-breaking theft	Break-ing into houses while the oc-cupants are out	Break-ing into houses, etc., by stealth	Bicycle theft	Motor-bike theft	Theft from vehi-cles	Shop-lifting	Theft from vend-ing ma-chines	Others
1982	1,314 (100.0)	302 (23.0)	128 (9.8)	36 (2.8)	270 (20.6)	161 (12.3)	154 (11.7)	122 (9.3)	25 (1.9)	279 (21.3)
1983	1,335 (100.0)	298 (22.3)	130 (9.7)	35 (2.6)	261 (19.6)	178 (13.3)	161 (12.1)	120 (9.0)	29 (2.1)	289 (21.6)
1984	1,366 (100.0)	302 (22.1)	132 (9.7)	35 (2.6)	272 (19.9)	180 (13.2)	171 (12.5)	114 (8.3)	34 (2.5)	293 (21.4)
1985	1,381 (100.0)	300 (21.7)	131 (9.5)	36 (2.6)	274 (19.9)	181 (13.1)	178 (12.9)	115 (8.4)	37 (2.7)	294 (21.3)
1986	1,375 (100.0)	297 (21.6)	129 (9.4)	35 (2.5)	280 (20.3)	172 (12.5)	188 (13.7)	119 (8.7)	37 (2.7)	282 (20.5)

Notes: 1. The number of offences is shown in thousands. As fractions of 0.5 and over are counted as a unit and the rest are disregarded, the total number offences does not necessarily correspond to the Total.

2. Figures in parentheses show percentages.

Source: National Police Agency

Figure I-7 Trends in the Number of Offences and Offenders Related to Credit Cards (1982~1986)



Source: National Police Agency

Table I-4 Number of Reported Heinous Offences and Offenders Cleared by the Police (1982~1986)

Category	Homicide		Robbery		Robbery resulting in death		Robbery resulting in bodily injury		Robbery and rape	
	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index
① Offences										
1982	1,764	100	2,251	100	48	100	834	100	124	100
1983	1,745	99	2,317	103	65	135	815	98	111	90
1984	1,762	100	2,188	97	61	127	780	94	99	80
1985	1,780	101	1,815	81	67	140	743	89	92	74
1986	1,676	95	1,949	87	68	142	834	100	92	74
② Offenders										
1982	1,768	100	2,072	100	42	100	1,018	100	61	100
1983	1,789	101	2,069	100	69	164	993	98	56	92
1984	1,788	101	2,031	98	68	162	945	93	54	89
1985	1,833	104	1,777	86	64	152	881	87	56	92
1986	1,692	96	1,842	89	72	171	940	92	53	87

Source: National Police Agency

Table I-5 Number of Reported Violent Offences and Offenders Cleared by the Police (1982~1986)

Category	Bodily injury		Assault		Intimidation		Extortion		Unlawful assembly with weapons	
	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index
① Offences										
1982	25,202 (218)	100	14,836	100	1,507	100	11,647	100	158	100
1983	23,803 (188)	94	13,975	94	1,306	87	11,992	103	157	99
1984	23,540 (214)	93	13,615	92	1,128	75	12,408	107	102	65
1985	22,302 (185)	88	12,171	82	1,231	82	12,679	109	112	71
1986	21,171 (184)	84	10,808	73	1,057	70	12,904	111	92	58
② Offenders										
1982	34,142 (308)	100	19,964	100	1,289	100	11,453	100	1,387	100
1983	32,302 (293)	95	18,555	93	1,171	91	11,531	101	1,127	81
1984	32,358 (276)	95	17,670	89	1,025	80	11,889	104	836	60
1985	29,790 (235)	87	15,739	79	1,217	94	12,058	105	862	62
1986	28,380 (254)	83	13,762	69	939	73	12,301	107	828	60

Note: "Bodily injury", "Assault" and "Intimidation" here include violation of the Law for the Punishment of Act of Violence, etc. Article 1, 1-2 and 1-3.

Source: National Police Agency

Table I-6 Number of Reported Sexual Offences and Offenders Cleared by the Police (1982~1986)

Category	Rape		Indecent assault		Public indecency		Distribution of obscene literature, etc.	
	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index
① Offences								
1982	2,399	100	2,645	100	1,092	100	2,200	100
1983	1,970	82	2,464	93	971	89	2,385	108
1984	1,926	80	2,369	90	1,133	104	1,963	89
1985	1,802	75	2,645	100	1,182	108	2,093	95
1986	1,750	73	2,291	87	1,073	98	1,363	62
② Offenders								
1982	2,420	100	1,328	100	1,316	100	2,159	100
1983	1,972	81	1,243	94	1,300	99	2,388	111
1984	1,907	79	1,176	89	1,241	94	1,673	77
1985	1,809	75	1,334	100	1,186	90	1,660	77
1986	1,577	65	1,105	83	951	72	1,082	50

Source: National Police Agency

Table I-7 Number of Reported of Negligence Offences and Offenders Cleared by the Police (1982~1986)

Category	Professional negligence		Traffic professional negligence		Negligence causing death or bodily injury		Negligence causing fire	
	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index
① Offences								
1982	477,646	100	476,540	100	151	100	2,399	100
1983	499,399	105	498,492	105	132	87	1,534	64
1984	492,517	103	491,630	103	123	81	1,622	68
1985	514,558	108	513,747	108	98	65	1,358	57
1986	543,631	114	542,861	114	83	55	1,102	46
② Offenders								
1982	503,479	100	502,088	100	149	100	2,021	100
1983	526,024	104	524,839	105	142	95	1,292	64
1984	515,912	102	514,746	103	123	83	1,327	66
1985	539,159	107	538,119	107	102	68	1,001	50
1986	569,100	113	568,111	113	85	57	851	42

Source: National Police Agency

Table I-8 Number of Reported Arsons, etc., and Offenders Cleared by the Police (1982~1986)

Category	Arson		Kidnapping		Forgery and counterfeiting		Gambling	
	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index
① Offences								
1982	2,291	100	113	100	12,187	100	3,026	100
1983	2,102	92	76	67	14,070	115	2,968	98
1984	1,980	86	82	73	15,154	124	2,325	77
1985	2,028	89	98	87	14,698	121	1,396	46
1986	1,776	78	113	100	12,868	106	1,739	57
② Offenders								
1982	997	100	68	100	2,317	100	15,387	100
1983	1,021	102	65	96	1,674	72	14,416	94
1984	1,009	101	68	100	1,758	76	9,859	64
1985	849	85	93	137	1,654	71	6,348	41
1986	896	90	85	125	1,691	73	7,681	50

Source: National Police Agency

Table I-9 Number of Special Law Offenders Concerning Preservations of Public Peace Received by the Public Prosecutors Office (1982~1986)

Year	Firearms and swords		Gunpowder Control Law		Minor Offences Law		Nuisance by drunken persons	
	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index
1982	6,344	100	793	100	3,617	100	972	100
1983	5,815	92	709	89	4,695	130	1,000	103
1984	5,507	87	562	71	6,659	184	950	98
1985	5,374	85	559	70	7,037	195	1,036	107
1986	5,081	80	502	63	6,055	167	679	70

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution

Table I-10 Number of Special Law Offenders Concerning Finance and Economy Received by the Public Prosecutors Office (1982~1986)

Year	Income Tax Law		Corporation Tax Law		Customs Law		Investment Law		Land and Building Trade Law		Unfair Competition Prevention Law	
	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index
1982	74	100	238	100	413	100	884	100	917	100	68	100
1983	84	114	230	97	334	81	604	68	1,030	112	70	103
1984	74	100	233	98	431	104	558	63	697	76	30	44
1985	296	400	207	87	414	100	334	38	539	59	50	74
1986	107	145	262	110	306	74	447	51	292	32	61	90

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution

Table I-11 Number of Accusations, Amount of Income Not Reported on Tax Returns and Tax Evaded as Violations of the Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law (fiscal year 1986)

Offence	Number of accusations	Amount of income not reported on tax returns and tax evaded	
		Amount of income not reported on tax returns	Amount of tax evaded
Income Tax Law	72	20,397(283)	15,344(213)
Corporation Tax Law	107	33,182(310)	19,776(185)

Notes: 1. The amounts are in one million yen.
2. Amount of tax evaded includes additional taxes.
3. Figures in parentheses show the average amount per case.

Source: Tax Administration Agency

Table I-12 Number of Special Law Offenders Concerning Public Morals Received by the Public Prosecutors Office (1982~1986)

Year	Anti-Prostitution Law		Public morals		Child Welfare Law		Publicly-run races	
	Number	In-dex	Number	In-dex	Number	In-dex	Number	In-dex
1982	2,019	100	9,976	100	1,111	100	4,948	100
1983	2,528	125	10,255	103	1,258	113	4,482	91
1984	3,731	185	10,462	105	1,239	112	3,833	77
1985	4,008	199	5,924	59	1,121	101	3,412	69
1986	3,464	172	5,128	51	953	86	3,065	62

Note: Publicly-run races include violations of the Horse Race Law, the Bicycle Race Law and the Motor Boat Race Law.

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution

Table I-13 Number of Violators of Laws Providing for Protection of Workers Received by the Public Prosecutors Office (1982~1986)

Year	Labor Standard Law		Labor Safety and Health Law		Seamen's Law		Employment Security Law	
	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index
1982	1,524	100	1,826	100	1,626	100	267	100
1983	1,558	102	1,787	98	1,633	100	230	86
1984	1,381	91	1,773	97	1,634	100	500	187
1985	1,282	84	1,670	91	997	61	343	128
1986	1,289	85	1,685	92	537	33	225	84

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution

Table I-14 Number of Criminal Victims, by Offence and Degree of Bodily Injury (1986)

Offence	Total	Dead	Seriously injured	Slightly injured
Total	29,954	1,769	2,306	25,879
Homicide	1,766	920	422	424
Robbery	997	53	71	873
Bodily injury	24,240	185	1,399	22,656
Extortion	112	—	4	108
Rape	631	1	6	624
Indecent assault	211	—	1	210
Arson	83	45	10	28
Negligent fire	99	52	15	32
Violent acts	14	—	1	13
Professional negligence	1,379	458	340	581
Detonation of explosives, bursting of gas pipe, etc.	30	—	11	19
Negligent bodily injury	85	44	13	28
Obstruction of traffic	67	—	—	67
Abandonment	8	8	—	—
Unlawful arrest and confinement	124	3	13	108
Causing dangerous situation to an aircraft	108	—	—	108

- Notes: 1. Professional negligence does not include traffic professional negligence.
2. National Police Agency notes:
(1) Seriously injured means those who have sustained injuries which will take at least one month to heal completely.
(2) When a homicide occurs in the course of robbery, it is counted only once under Robbery; when death occurs as a result of bodily injury, it is counted only once under Bodily injury, etc.
(3) In cases where there are more than one victim of an offence, each victim is counted separately.
(4) When extortion involves bodily injury, only extortion is counted.

Source: National police Agency

Table I-15 Relationship Between Criminal Victims and Offenders, by Offence (1986)

Offence	Total	Relatives	Acquaintances	Strangers	Others
Total	970,088	2,848	73,063	769,819	124,358
Homicide	1,468	590	700	168	10
Robbery	1,506	12	239	1,195	60
Bodily injury	19,826	816	9,582	9,428	—
Assault	10,161	135	4,004	6,022	—
Intimidation	1,022	41	540	432	9
Extortion	10,992	26	4,782	5,908	276
Unlawful assembly with weapons	91	2	7	—	82
Larceny	795,273	662	33,195	666,398	95,018
Fraud	62,744	65	14,266	33,554	14,859
Embezzlement	37,239	44	1,968	34,035	1,192
Breach of Trust	89	1	33	1	54
Rape	1,523	13	438	1,072	—
Indecent assault	1,781	7	237	1,537	—
Public Indecency	1,057	—	4	222	831
Arson	1,416	247	372	643	154
Kidnapping, abduction	112	4	17	91	—
Abstruction of the performance of an official duty	1,298	2	105	1,136	55
House-breaking	5,260	32	758	3,940	530
Destruction of property	3,876	72	955	2,173	676
Forgery and counterfeiting	12,987	60	653	1,722	10,552
Unlawful arrest	367	17	208	142	—

Note: Others include victims who are corporate persons (companies) and cases without victims.

Source: National Police Agency

Table I-16 Number of Homicide Cases Reported, Crime Rate and Clearance Rate by Countries (1983~1985)

Year/Item	U.S.A.	U.K.	F.R.G.	FRANCE	JAPAN
1983					
Homicide Cases Reported	19,310	1,366	2,768	2,702	1,810
Crime Rate	8.3	2.8	4.5	5.0	1.5
Clearance Rate	75.9	79.6	94.8	84.5	97.2
1984					
Homicide Cases Reported	18,690	1,613	2,760	2,712	1,823
Crime Rate	7.9	3.2	4.5	4.9	1.5
Clearance Rate	74.1	76.4	94.1	83.7	96.8
1985					
Homicide Cases Reported	18,980	1,819	2,796	2,497	1,847
Crime Rate	7.9	3.7	4.6	4.5	1.5
Clearance Rate	72.0	79.1	95.0	84.0	96.1

- Notes: 1. Based on the following sources:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| United States | Crime in the United States |
| United Kingdom | Criminal Statistics England and Wales |
| Federal Republic of Germany | Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik |
| France | La criminalité en France |
| Japan | Statistics of the National Police Agency |
2. The number of reported homicide cases in the respective countries are based on the following criteria:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| United States | Murder and manslaughter (negligent manslaughter and attempted cases are not included.) |
| United Kingdom | Murder, attempted murder, threat or conspiracy to murder, manslaughter and infanticide (child destruction is not included.) |
| Federal Republic of Germany | Murder (Mord), manslaughter (Totschlag), murder or demand (Tötung auf Verlangen) and infanticide (Kindertötung) |
| France | Murder (assassinat), manslaughter (meurtre), parenticide (parricide), infanticide (infanticide) and empoisonment (empoisonnement) |
| Japan | Murder, manslaughter and robbery causing death (attempted cases are included) |
3. "Crime Rate" means the number of reported offences per 100,000 population.
4. "Clearance Rate" means $\frac{\text{number of offences cleared}}{\text{number of offences reported}} \times 100$

Table I-17 Number of Larceny Cases Reported, Crime Rate and Clearance Rate by Countries (1983~1985)

Year/Item	U.S.A.	U.K.	F.R.G.	FRANCE	JAPAN
1983					
Larceny Cases Reported	10,850,543	2,474,439	2,784,931	2,092,416	1,335,258
Crime Rate	4,637	4,988	4,534	3,850	1,118
Clearance Rate	17.7	33.7	29.0	15.3	56.0
1984					
Larceny Case Reported	10,608,473	2,660,401	2,583,635	2,196,587	1,365,705
Crime Rate	4,492	5,358	4,223	4,006	1,136
Clearance Rate	17.9	31.3	30.5	15.3	58.7
1985					
Larceny Case Reported	11,102,590	2,709,949	2,628,933	2,217,344	1,381,237
Crime Rate	4,651	5,445	4,309	4,027	1,141
Clearance Rate	17.8	30.7	30.8	15.2	59.9

- Notes: 1. Sources, crime rate and clearance rate see the notes of Table I-16 3.4.
2. The number of reported larceny cases in the respective countries are based on the following criteria:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| United States | Larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and burglary |
| United Kingdom | Theft and burglary |
| Federal Republic of Germany | Theft (Diebstahl ohne erschwerend Umstände) and weighted theft (Diebstahl unter erschwerenden Umständen) |
| France | Theft (vols) |
| Japan | All kinds of theft |

PART II
TRENDS IN CERTAIN
OFFENCES AND OFFENDERS

Table II-1 Number of *Bōryokudans* and *Bōryokudan* Members (1982~1986)

Year	<i>Bōryokudans</i>			<i>Bōryokudan</i> members		
	Total (A)	Number of <i>Bōryoku-</i> <i>dans</i> under the influence of nation- wide <i>Bōryokudans</i> (B)	B (%) A	Total (C)	Number of members under the influence of nationwide <i>Bōryokudans</i> (D)	D (%) C
1982	2,395	1,905	79.5	100,237	58,906	58.8
1983	2,330	1,878	80.6	98,771	58,490	59.2
1984	2,278	1,825	80.1	93,910	55,240	58.8
1985	2,226	1,817	81.6	93,514	56,390	60.3
1986	3,133	2,760	88.1	85,935	70,713	82.3

Source: Criminal Affairs Bureau, National Police Agency

Table II-2 Number of Inter-*Bōryokudan* Conflicts (1982~1986)

Year	Total	Number involving fire arms	Death	Injury
1982	29	70	2	50
1983	34	160	12	73
1984	29	68	6	45
1985	24	246	32	79
1986	23	177	18	67

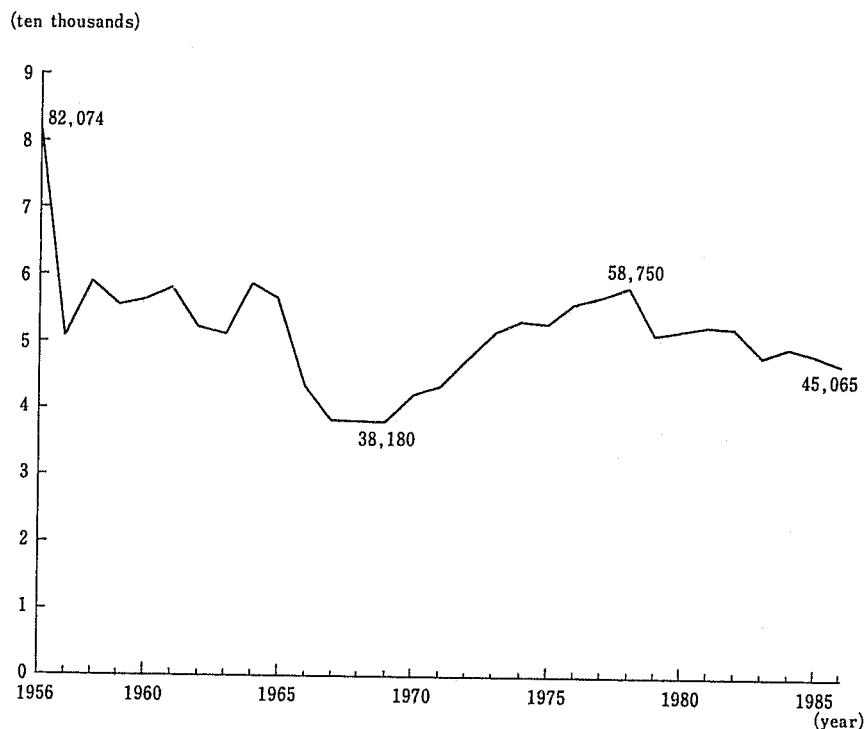
Source: Criminal Affairs Bureau, National Police Agency

Table II-3 Number of Guns Seized from *Bōryokudan* Members (1982~1986)

Type of guns	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	1,131	1,089	1,729	1,767	1,551
Real handguns	740	631	1,160	1,338	1,321
Other handguns	391	458	569	429	230

Source: Criminal Affairs Bureau, National Police Agency

Figure II-1 Number of *Bōryokudan* Members among Offenders Cleared by the Police (1956~1986)



Note: *Bōryokudan* members who committed negligence or road traffic violations are excluded.

Source: National Police Agency

Table II-4 Number and Percentage of *Bōryokudan* Members among Penal Code Offenders Cleared by the Police, by Offence (1982~1986)

Offence	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	33,957 (7.7)	29,635 (6.8)	29,859 (6.7)	28,604 (6.6)	26,764 (6.7)
Homicide	528 (29.9)	577 (32.3)	516 (28.9)	598 (32.6)	564 (33.3)
Robbery	390 (18.8)	379 (18.3)	392 (19.3)	367 (20.7)	388 (21.1)
Bodily injury	8,681 (25.4)	8,019 (24.8)	8,339 (25.8)	7,814 (26.2)	7,392 (26.0)
Assault	4,003 (20.1)	3,395 (18.3)	3,447 (19.5)	3,227 (20.5)	2,899 (21.1)
Intimidation	706 (54.8)	668 (57.0)	655 (63.9)	728 (59.8)	556 (59.2)
Extortion	4,484 (39.2)	4,113 (35.7)	4,519 (38.0)	4,753 (39.4)	4,412 (35.9)
Unlawful assembly with weapons	189 (13.6)	167 (14.8)	158 (18.9)	102 (11.8)	95 (11.5)
Larceny	2,481 (0.9)	2,445 (0.9)	2,558 (0.9)	2,864 (1.0)	3,092 (1.2)
Fraud	1,576 (10.4)	1,296 (9.5)	1,564 (10.4)	1,589 (10.6)	1,501 (11.2)
Rape	357 (14.8)	324 (16.4)	305 (16.0)	293 (16.2)	226 (14.3)
Arson	56 (5.6)	56 (5.5)	73 (7.2)	56 (6.6)	56 (6.3)
Destruction of property	674 (20.6)	582 (18.8)	699 (23.6)	659 (21.8)	600 (21.4)
Gambling	7,495 (48.7)	5,237 (36.5)	4,285 (43.5)	3,470 (54.7)	2,965 (38.6)
Others	2,337 (4.6)	2,377 (4.7)	2,319 (4.2)	2,084 (3.4)	2,018 (3.8)

- Notes: 1. Figures in parentheses show the percentages of *Bōryokudan* members among total offenders cleared by the police.
2. *Bōryokudan* members who committed crimes of negligence are excluded.
3. Total number does not include traffic professional negligence offenders.

Source: National Police Agency

Table II-5 Number and Percentage of *Bōryokudan* Members among Special Law Offenders Cleared by the Police, by Offence (1982~1986)

Offence	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	18,318 (13.8)	18,408 (11.8)	19,660 (13.6)	19,609 (15.6)	18,301 (15.1)
Firearms and swords	1,624 (26.8)	1,694 (30.6)	1,554 (28.6)	1,774 (33.6)	1,599 (32.8)
Narcotics	1 (1.6)	7 (10.6)	2 (1.9)	8 (7.0)	14 (16.5)
Stimulant drugs	11,096 (47.5)	10,668 (45.8)	11,352 (47.3)	11,183 (48.7)	10,711 (50.9)
Anti-Prostitution Law	176 (8.7)	336 (14.6)	403 (12.3)	538 (14.9)	532 (16.2)
Public morals	306 (2.5)	300 (2.3)	287 (2.4)	359 (5.5)	324 (5.5)
Employment Security Law	78 (29.8)	55 (22.8)	136 (26.6)	102 (22.4)	55 (21.0)
Child Welfare Law	357 (26.0)	425 (28.0)	441 (25.1)	504 (32.2)	321 (23.6)
Horse Race Law	1,869 (49.1)	1,711 (54.6)	1,653 (50.9)	1,605 (52.6)	1,403 (41.7)
Bicycle Race Law	645 (37.5)	796 (46.9)	619 (48.6)	746 (43.1)	621 (38.3)
Others	2,166 (2.6)	2,416 (2.3)	3,213 (3.4)	2,790 (3.5)	2,721 (3.4)

Notes: 1. Road traffic violations are excluded.
2. Figures in parentheses show the percentages of *Bōryokudan* members among total offenders referred to public prosecutors offices.

Source: National Police Agency

Table II-6 Number and Percentage of Prosecution and Suspended Prosecution for *Bōryokudan* Members, by Offence (1986)

Offence	Prosecution		Non-prosecution		Percent- age of prosecu- tion	Percent- age of sus- pended prosecu- tion	Total disposition	
	Total	Formal trial	Total	Suspen- sion			Percent- age of prosecu- tion	Percent- age of sus- pended prosecu- tion
Total	13,924	10,548	2,645	1,656	84.0 (75.8)	10.6	67.0 (57.1)	28.3
Penal Code offences	8,255	5,646	1,803	1,253	82.1 (68.4)	13.2	59.5 (72.3)	34.8
Homicide	237	237	43	—	84.6 (100.0)	—	58.1 (100.0)	4.9
Bodily injury	2,661	1,507	192	121	93.3 (56.6)	4.3	82.7 (27.7)	14.1
Assault	568	143	39	38	93.6 (25.2)	6.3	72.1 (8.8)	27.1
Extortion	1,426	1,426	566	406	71.6 (100.0)	22.2	68.2 (100.0)	26.1
Unlawful assembly with weapon	29	9	25	6	53.7 (31.0)	17.1	39.6 (34.2)	48.6
Larceny	387	387	148	130	72.3 (100.0)	25.1	54.5 (100.0)	43.5
Gambling	556	354	92	68	85.8 (63.7)	10.9	68.6 (35.0)	30.6
Violent acts	988	498	194	160	83.6 (50.4)	13.9	79.1 (38.2)	18.6
Others	1,403	1,085	504	324	73.6 (77.3)	18.8	52.5 (74.7)	34.9
Special Law offences	5,699	4,902	842	403	87.1 (86.5)	6.6	78.1 (39.9)	19.3
Firearms and swords	874	783	170	83	83.7 (89.6)	8.7	76.3 (42.7)	20.0
Stimulant drugs	3,411	3,411	459	141	88.1 (100.0)	4.0	89.5 (100.0)	5.2
Anti-prostitu- tion law	100	81	14	13	87.7 (81.0)	11.5	81.3 (55.8)	18.0
Horse Race Law	208	165	8	2	96.3 (79.3)	1.0	90.2 (24.9)	8.9
Bicycle Race Law	78	68	4	4	95.1 (87.2)	4.9	90.7 (30.6)	9.3
Others	998	394	187	160	84.2 (39.5)	13.8	73.6 (13.7)	24.5

- Notes: 1. Traffic professional negligence and road traffic violations are excluded.
2. Percentage of prosecution = $\frac{\text{prosecution}}{\text{prosecution} + \text{non-prosecution}} \times 100$
3. Percentage of suspended prosecution = $\frac{\text{suspended prosecution}}{\text{prosecution} + \text{suspended prosecution}} \times 100$
4. Percentage of formal trial = $\frac{\text{formal trial}}{\text{prosecution}} \times 100$
5. Figures in parentheses show the percentage going to formal trial among those prosecuted.

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution and Statistics Report of Prosecution (Offences Related to *Bōryokudan*)

Table II-7 Number of Prisoners Who Were *Bōryokudan* Members (as of 31 December 1983~1986)

Year	Total prisoners (A)	<i>Bōryokudan</i> members (B)	B A (%)	Class B prisons		
				Total prisoners (C)	<i>Bōryokudan</i> members (D)	D C (%)
1983	44,869	12,325	27.5	28,469	11,315	39.7
1984	45,346	12,966	28.6	28,824	11,907	41.3
1985	46,105	13,788	29.9	28,739	12,317	42.9
1986	46,038	13,895	30.2	29,141	12,583	43.2

Source: Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table II-8 Number of Public Officials among Offenders Newly Received by the Public Prosecutors Office, by Offence (1984~1986)

Offence	1984	1985	1986
Total	20,569	21,332	21,999
Penal Code offenses	20,037	20,931	21,372
Larceny	350	366	306
Fraud	119	116	88
Embezzlement	158	157	107
Acceptance of bribes	398	359	299
Forgery and counterfeiting	184	123	130
Professional negligence	16,809	17,569	17,928
Abuse of authority	1,218	1,411	1,555
Others	801	830	959
Special Law offences	532	401	627

Note: Road traffic violations and offences committed by public officials on duty are not counted.

Source: Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table II-9 Number of Public Officials Whose Offences Were Disposed of at the Public Prosecutors Office, by Offence (1984~1986)

Offence	1984			1985			1986		
	Total	Prosecution	Prosecution rate	Total	Prosecution	Prosecution rate	Total	Prosecution	Prosecution rate
Total	20,743	12,501	61.2	21,101	12,681	61.0	21,866	13,101	60.5
Penal Code offences	20,016	12,024	61.0	20,684	12,400	60.8	21,148	12,618	60.3
Larceny	359	71	21.3	362	73	21.5	294	34	12.3
Fraud	128	69	54.3	116	43	37.4	101	29	28.8
Embezzlement	145	42	30.0	148	30	21.0	124	40	30.0
Acceptance of bribes	394	301	76.4	356	267	75.0	285	210	73.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	186	18	9.9	132	9	6.9	147	15	10.2
Professional negligence	16,740	11,237	68.1	17,326	11,671	68.3	17,613	12,023	69.0
Abuse of authority	1,264	4	0.3	1,455	—	—	1,634	—	—
Others	800	282	36.2	789	307	40.0	950	267	28.5
Special Law offences	727	427	66.0	417	281	67.7	718	483	67.5

Note: See Note to Table II-8.

Source: Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table II-10 Number of the Convicted on the Acceptance of Bribes Sentenced by Courts of First Instance (1981~1985)

Year	Term of imprisonment				B A (%)	Suspended execution of sentence(C)	C A (%)
	Total (A)	One year and over (B)	6 months and over	under 6 months			
1981	189	99	78	12	52.4	180	95.2
1982	160	102	47	11	63.8	151	94.4
1983	165	113	50	2	68.5	140	84.8
1984	148	103	44	1	69.6	132	89.2
1985	116	83	33	—	71.6	107	92.2

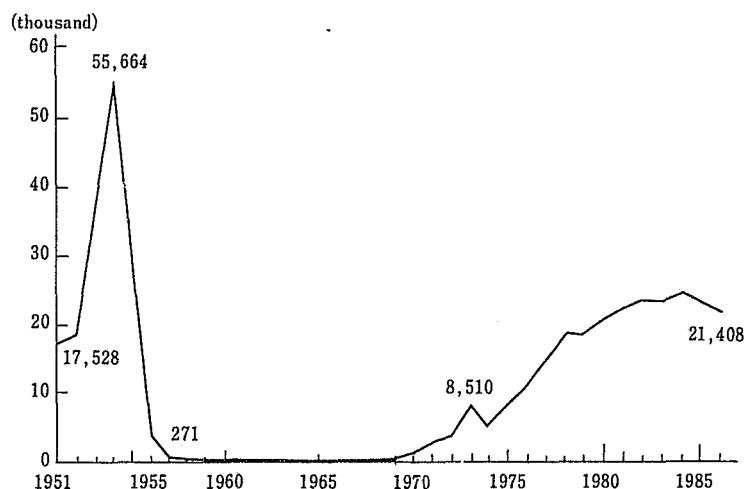
Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table II-11 Number of Cleared Drug Offences, by Type of Drug (1951~1986)

Year	Stimulant Drugs		Narcotics		Opium		Cannabis	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1951	...	17,528 (...)	1,524	2,208	...	...	18	24
1952	...	18,521 (...)	1,190	1,642	...	...	39	51
1953	...	38,514 (...)	1,030	1,462	...	...	8	9
1954	53,221	55,664 (...)	1,527	2,092	25	30	16	17
1955	30,670	32,140 (...)	1,280	1,753	157	181	42	52
1956	4,876	5,047 (...)	1,060	1,575	128	140	27	33
1957	787	781 (...)	1,013	1,365	144	173	25	29
1958	268	271 (...)	1,616	2,073	63	76	7	13
1959	332	372 (...)	1,394	1,714	137	147	28	30
1960	426	476 (...)	1,667	1,987	310	315	9	10
1961	459	477 (...)	2,023	2,442	190	199	22	24
1962	530	546 (...)	1,773	2,176	203	208	34	34
1963	1,061	971 (...)	2,135	2,571	402	417	144	147
1964	973	860 (...)	707	792	419	425	158	164
1965	885	735 (...)	1,035	1,090	890	902	255	259
1966	847	694 (...)	899	974	917	920	157	158
1967	841	675 (...)	592	658	702	705	301	298
1968	1,091	775 (...)	298	361	1,136	1,148	392	410
1969	915	704 (...)	210	239	377	377	426	413
1970	2,453	1,618 (...)	212	245	230	230	707	733
1971	4,431	2,634 (356)	256	229	207	202	831	717
1972	7,702	4,777 (645)	354	341	253	251	853	726
1973	14,260	8,510(1,212)	455	429	310	287	779	761
1974	9,771	6,119 (859)	436	393	176	171	781	720
1975	13,590	8,422(1,178)	268	232	158	140	971	909
1976	17,929	10,919(1,556)	195	165	184	185	1,064	960
1977	24,022	14,741(2,251)	201	125	191	191	1,225	1,096
1978	30,287	18,027(2,964)	136	102	140	142	1,711	1,253
1979	31,991	18,552(3,086)	147	103	217	217	1,573	1,314
1980	33,808	20,200(3,169)	241	158	269	264	1,745	1,433
1981	36,855	22,331(3,677)	144	98	261	262	1,696	1,346
1982	38,231	23,719(3,864)	169	100	273	270	1,550	1,244
1983	37,562	23,635(4,059)	129	89	406	408	1,593	1,231
1984	37,739	24,372(4,384)	223	132	201	197	1,715	1,391
1985	36,115	23,344(4,236)	168	138	449	443	1,597	1,273
1986	32,664	21,408(3,645)	166	118	440	397	1,624	1,337

Source: Pharmaceutical Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare

Figure II-2 Trend in the Number of Stimulant Drug Offenders Cleared by the Police (1951~1986)



Source: Pharmaceutical Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare

Table II-12 Number of Stimulant Drug Offenders Cleared by the Police, by Type of Offence (1982~1986)

Year	Total	Smuggling	Possession	Selling, buying	Use	Others
1982	23,719	54	6,039	6,623	10,996	7
1983	23,635	38	5,802	6,436	11,350	9
1984	24,372	222	6,054	6,277	11,790	29
1985	23,344	165	5,942	5,754	11,475	8
1986	21,408	75	5,619	5,045	10,661	8

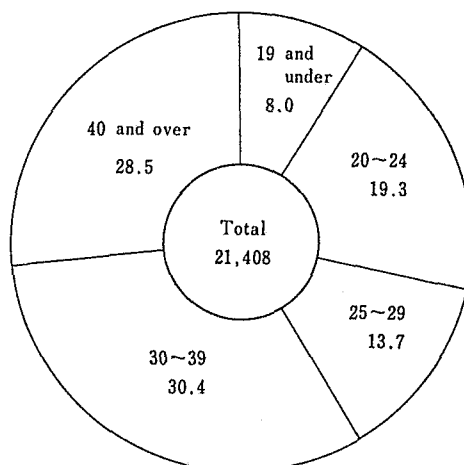
Source: Pharmaceutical Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare

Table II-13 Number of Offenders Whose Offences Were Connected with Stimulant Drugs, by Offence (1986)

Offence	Total	Drug influence	For the purpose of obtaining drugs	Trafficking
Total	169	124	42	3
Homicide	10	8	1	1
Robbery	7	6	1	—
Bodily injury-assault	29	29	—	—
Larceny	46	7	39	—
Rape	1	1	—	—
Arson	6	6	—	—
Firearms and swords	13	11	1	1
Others	57	56	—	1

Source: Safety Division, National Police Agency

Figure II-3 Percentage of Stimulant Drug Offenders Cleared by the Police, by Age Group (1986)



Note: One offender whose age was unknown is not included.

Source: Pharmaceutical Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare

Table II-14 Number of *Bōryokudan* Stimulant Drug Offenders Cleared by the Police (1977~1986)

Year	Total offenders (A)	<i>Bōryokudan</i> members (B)	Others	B A (%)
1977	14,447	8,036	6,411	55.6
1978	17,740	9,234	8,506	52.1
1979	18,297	9,407	8,890	51.4
1980	19,921	10,007	9,914	50.2
1981	22,024	10,935	11,089	49.7
1982	23,365	11,096	12,269	47.5
1983	23,301	10,668	12,633	45.8
1984	24,022	11,352	12,670	47.3
1985	22,980	11,183	11,797	48.7
1986	21,052	10,711	10,341	50.9

Source: Safety Division, National Police Agency

Table II-15 Seizures of Stimulant Drugs from *Bōryokudan* Members (1982~1986)

Year	Total amount of seizure (A)	Seizure from <i>Bōryokudan</i> members (B)	B A (%)
1982	106.907	50.685	47.4
1983	99.022	35.919	36.3
1984	197.571	67.984	34.4
1985	294.104	78.775	26.8
1986	349.669	66.729	19.1

Note: The unit indicating seized amounts is kilograms and liquid-type stimulant drugs are not included.

Source: Safety Division, National Police Agency

Table II-16 Amount of Seized Drugs (1982~1986)

Year	Heroin	LSD	Opium	Cannabis
1982	59	479	2	84,050
1983	1,422	220	38	336,996
1984	6,832	5,713	38	563,230
1985	16,349	131	—	128,961
1986	1,831	69	598	277,941

Note: The unit indicating seized amounts is grams, but LSD is measured by tablet.

Source: Pharmaceutical Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare

Table II-17 Number of Stimulant Drug Recidivists Cleared by the Police (1982~1986)

Year	Total (A)	Recidivists (B)	B A (%)	Female
1982	23,365	10,199	43.7	26.9
1983	23,301	10,694	45.9	28.9
1984	24,022	11,753	48.9	30.3
1985	22,980	11,537	50.2	30.2
1986	21,052	11,347	53.9	33.8

Note: Recidivists mean those who have previous records of stimulant drug offences.

Source: Safety Division, National Police Agency

Table II-18 Number of Abusing Organic Solvent Offenders Cleared or Guided by the Police (1973~1986)

Year	Total	Juvenile
1973	20,166	16,220
1974	26,291	21,137
1975	44,422	36,968
1976	45,820	37,046
1977	39,837	32,578
1978	47,301	39,615
1979	47,293	40,433
1980	53,182	45,161
1981	50,651	43,536
1982	57,280	49,638
1983	58,251	51,383
1984	52,669	46,636
1985	49,494	43,713
1986	43,450	38,651

Note: Organic Solvent involves thinner, toluene, adhesives, paints, etc.

Source: Safety Division, National Police Agency

Table II-19 Number of Traffic Accidents and Casualties (1982~1986)

Year	Number of traffic accidents	Number of persons killed			Number of persons injured		
		Number	Per 100,000 population	Per 10,000 motor vehicles	Number	Per 100,000 population	Per 10,000 motor vehicles
1982	502,261	9,073	7.6	1.6	626,192	527.6	107.1
1983	526,362	9,520	8.0	1.5	654,822	548.0	106.0
1984	518,642	9,262	7.7	1.4	644,321	535.9	99.8
1985	552,788	9,261	7.7	1.4	681,346	562.9	101.6
1986	579,190	9,317	7.7	1.3	712,330	585.4	102.7

Note: 1. Persons killed mean those who died within 24 hours of the time of the traffic accidents.

2. Motor vehicles include motorbikes.

Source: Traffic Bureau, National Police Agency

Table II-20 Percentage of Traffic Accidents, by Type of Motor Vehicles (1982~1986)

Year	Total	Large-sized vehicle		Ordinary-sized vehicle		Motor-cycle	Motorbike	Special motor-vehicles
		Pas-senger car	Lorry	Pas-senger car	Lorry			
1982	100.0 (471,955)	0.8	2.4	57.9	27.8	3.7	7.3	0.1
1983	100.0 (495,943)	0.7	2.3	57.6	28.1	3.7	7.5	0.1
1984	100.0 (488,266)	0.7	2.4	56.8	28.7	3.8	7.4	0.1
1985	100.0 (520,537)	0.7	2.2	56.7	28.7	3.8	7.8	0.1
1986	100.0 (544,878)	0.6	2.1	56.9	29.3	3.6	7.3	0.1

- Note: 1. The criterion for classification is based on a vehicle belonging to the first party of the accident upon whom most of the blame should be place.
2. A microbus is classified as a large-sized passenger car and a trailer as a large-sized lorry.
3. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Traffic Bureau, National Police Agency

Table II-21 Number of Traffic Professional Negligence Offenders Cleared by the Police (1982~1986)

Year	Total	Professional negligence causing death	Professional negligence causing bodily injury	Gross negligence causing death	Gross negligence causing bodily injury
1982	502,088	8,147	492,702	60	1,179
1983	524,839	8,585	514,900	50	1,304
1984	514,746	8,269	504,974	97	1,406
1985	538,119	8,114	528,603	76	1,326
1986	568,111	8,059	558,634	72	1,346

Source: Traffic Bureau, National Police Agency

Table II-22 Number of Hit and Run Offences Reported to and Cleared by the Police (1982~1986)

Year	Number of offences reported	Number of persons killed	Number of persons injured	Number of offences cleared	Clearance rate
1982	27,266	381	30,700	24,691	90.6
1983	28,446	375	32,079	25,913	91.1
1984	27,188	404	30,568	25,752	94.7
1985	27,764	372	31,343	26,024	93.7
1986	30,614	410	34,443	27,754	90.7

Source: Traffic Bureau, National Police Agency

**Table II-23 Number of Notifications and Referrals of Road Traffic Violations
(1985, 1986)**

Type of violation	1985		1986	
	Number of notifications	Number of referrals	Number of notifications	Number of referrals
Total	11,617,338	2,166,925	11,250,060	2,024,772
Road Traffic Law violations	11,617,338	2,066,984	11,250,060	1,938,377
Committed by motor vehicle	11,617,338	2,066,774	11,250,060	1,938,165
Unlicensed driving	—	215,451	—	195,806
Driving while severely intoxicated	—	18,059	—	14,379
Driving while slightly intoxicated	—	352,112	—	326,876
Excessive speed	—	780,550	—	740,417
in excess of 25km/hr.	—	—	—	—
Exceeding limit by up to 25km/hr.	3,818,241	268,052	3,668,865	249,955
Ignoring of signal	494,337	50,879	492,954	50,318
Ignoring of no passing or limited passing zone	1,110,436	71,443	1,002,059	64,331
Ignoring of rules of passing zone	653,706	42,299	627,902	39,988
Failure to stop at prescribed spot	954,524	59,239	865,292	55,389
Illegal parking	2,354,777	2,961	2,475,522	3,153
Excessive passengers	296,427	11,315	219,895	8,296
Excessive load	110,308	14,666	105,184	13,480
Bad maintenance of vehicle	226,854	26,715	201,232	23,896
Failure to carry a licence	704,746	16,728	696,136	18,612
Others	892,982	136,305	895,019	133,269
Committed by small motor vehicle	—	208	—	205
Committed by pedestrian	—	2	—	7
Violations of the Law Concerning Places to Keep Automobiles, etc.	—	99,941	—	86,395

Notes: 1. Motor vehicle does not include a smaller-sized vehicle such as a bicycle.
2. Referred cases are those referred directly to public prosecutors as non-administrative penalty offences.

Source: Traffic Bureau, National Police Agency

Table II-24 Number of Newly Admitted Prisoners Related to Traffic Crime, by Punishment, Offence and Term (1984~1986)

Punishment and Offence		Total	Term				
			3 months or less	6 months or less	1 year or less	2 years or less	over 2 years
① With Labour							
1984	Negligence	1,142 (100.0)	4 (0.4)	278 (24.3)	548 (48.0)	291 (25.5)	21 (1.8)
	Road	2,154 (100.0)	582 (27.0)	1,229 (57.1)	292 (13.6)	43 (2.0)	8 (0.4)
1985	Negligence	1,099 (100.0)	10 (0.9)	238 (21.7)	584 (53.1)	242 (22.0)	25 (2.3)
	Road	2,087 (100.0)	530 (25.4)	1,240 (59.4)	248 (11.9)	59 (2.8)	10 (0.5)
1986	Negligence	1,035 (100.0)	3 (0.3)	212 (20.5)	538 (52.0)	252 (24.3)	30 (2.9)
	Road	2,074 (100.0)	610 (29.4)	1,124 (54.2)	271 (13.1)	64 (3.1)	5 (0.2)
② Without Labour							
1984	Negligence	391 (100.0)	1 (0.3)	80 (20.5)	234 (59.8)	70 (17.9)	6 (1.5)
	Road	2 (100.0)	—	2 (100.0)	—	—	—
1985	Negligence	348 (100.0)	1 (0.3)	62 (17.8)	219 (62.9)	64 (18.4)	2 (0.6)
	Road	3 (100.0)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	—	—
1986	Negligence	330 (100.0)	1 (0.3)	43 (13.0)	216 (65.5)	69 (20.9)	1 (0.3)
	Road	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	—	—	—	—

Note: "Negligence" means Professional (or Gross) negligence causing death or injury, "Road" means Road Traffic Violations.

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Correction

Table II-25 Number of the Public Pollution Offenders Received and Disposed of by the Public Prosecutors Office, by Offence (1984~1986)

Offense	Number of newly received persons			Number of final dispositions	
	1984	1985	1986	1986	Prosecution as a disposition
Total	5,708	5,682	4,707	4,884	3,457 (49)
Pollution affecting human health	2	5	29	33	28
Air Pollution Prevention Law	6	—	—	—	—
Noise Control Law	—	—	—	2	—
Disposal of waste	3,682	3,631	3,186	3,231	2,348 (49)
Disposal of carcasses	36	26	7	7	4
Slaughter House Law	—	6	—	—	—
Marine pollution	1,091	1,254	1,146	1,201	770
Water Pollution Prevention Law	560	489	229	274	217
Port Regulation Law	78	65	39	40	30
Rivers Law	31	22	15	14	11
Fishery Coordination Regulations	25	11	13	14	10
Poisonous substances	49	35	9	9	8
Pollution Prevention Ordinances	4	11	5	5	5
Others	144	127	29	54	26

Note: Figures in parentheses show the number of persons requested to undergo formal trials by public prosecutors.

Source: Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table II-26 Number of Violent Offences Committed by Extremists (1982~1986)

Year	Number
1982	31
1983	17
1984	48
1985	87
1986	89

Source: Public Security Bureau, National Police Agency

Table II-27 Number of Mentally Disturbed Penal Code Offenders Cleared by the Police, by Offence (1986)

Offence	Number of offenders cleared		Number of mentally disturbed		Number of suspected to be mentally disturbed	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Total	214,513	185,373	422	52	1,717	107
Homicide	1,600	92	49	2	89	2
Robbery	1,855	657	5	1	38	1
Bodily injury	18,215	10,165	41	5	133	8
Assault	8,690	5,072	7	1	44	4
Intimidation	827	112	1	—	6	—
Extortion	4,948	7,353	2	2	8	3
Larceny	123,619	136,914	210	31	1,020	70
Fraud	12,769	610	14	1	96	1
Embezzlement	19,938	17,551	3	—	14	1
Rape	978	599	3	—	7	1
Indecent assault, etc.	2,628	510	9	3	19	6
Arson	722	174	43	3	115	4
Others	18,394	5,564	35	3	128	6

- Notes:
1. Indecent assault, etc. includes public indecency and distribution of obscene literature.
 2. Others include violations of the Law Punishing Use of Glass Bottle Grenades and the Law Punishing Activities Endangering Civil Aviation. Traffic professional negligence is excluded.
 3. According to the footnotes in the statistics of the National Police Agency:
 - (1) Mentally disturbed means psychotic persons, mentally deficient persons and psychopaths who were diagnosed by psychiatrists as needing medical care or protection.
 - (2) Suspected to be mentally disturbed means those who are subject to the notification to the governor stipulated in Article 24 of the Mental Health Law, excluding the mentally disturbed.

Source: National Police Agency

Table II-28 Number of Persons Found to be Lacking and Insufficient in Mental Capacity (1982~1986)

Year	Number of persons not prosecuted on the grounds of lack of mental capacity	Number of persons acquitted on the grounds of lack of mental capacity	Number of persons given mitigated sentences on the grounds of insufficient mental capacity
1982	409	13	96
1983	437	11	111
1984	372	9	73
1985	399	10	86
1986	417	3	78

Note: Non-prosecution does not include traffic professional negligence and road traffic violations, and mitigated sentence excludes Special Law offences.

Source: Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table II-29 Number of Mentally Disturbed Persons and Applications and Notifications for Them Based on the Mental Health Law, by Type of Applicant/Informant (1982~1986)

Type of applicants/informants		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	applications-notifications	8,390	7,480	6,952	6,480	6,040
	mentally disturbed persons	5,814 (3,438)	5,323 (3,293)	4,911 (3,060)	4,442 (2,727)	3,952 (2,313)
By citizens	applications	2,470	2,316	1,975	1,501	1,270
	mentally disturbed persons	2,223 (1,640)	2,087 (1,583)	1,815 (1,411)	1,347 (1,030)	1,122 (856)
By police	notifications	4,394	3,761	3,611	3,510	3,485
	mentally disturbed persons	2,729 (1,311)	2,440 (1,249)	2,348 (1,209)	2,242 (1,208)	2,117 (1,062)
By prosecution	notifications	1,169	1,100	1,090	1,190	1,007
	mentally disturbed persons	698 (409)	651 (402)	625 (388)	691 (426)	580 (349)
By correction	notifications	327	279	250	263	264
	mentally disturbed persons	149 (73)	131 (54)	115 (49)	152 (59)	129 (45)
By probation	notifications	30	24	26	16	14
	mentally disturbed persons	15 (5)	14 (5)	8 (3)	10 (4)	4 (1)

Note: 1. Application by citizens includes reports by the supervisor of a mental hospital according to Article 26-2 of the Mental Health Law.
2. Figures in parentheses show the number of persons hospitalized pursuant to the decision by the governor.

Source: Report of Administration of Public Health, Ministry of Health and Welfare

Table II-30 Offences Committed by Mentally Disturbed Persons, by Category of Mental Disturbance (accumulated total from 1982 to 1986)

Offence	Total	Schizo- phre- nia	Manic- depres- sive psycho- sis	Epi- lepsy	Alco- holism	Stimu- lant drug toxico- sis	Mental defi- ciency	Psycho- pathy	Other mental dis- tur- bances
Total	5,022 (100.0)	2,808 (55.9)	367 (7.3)	106 (2.1)	636 (12.7)	263 (5.2)	198 (3.9)	43 (0.9)	601 (12.0)
Homicide	1,093 (100.0)	605 (55.4)	162 (14.8)	13 (1.2)	74 (6.8)	35 (3.2)	23 (2.1)	9 (0.8)	172 (15.7)
Robbery	177 (100.0)	113 (63.8)	3 (1.7)	4 (2.3)	25 (14.1)	7 (4.0)	7 (4.0)	—	18 (10.2)
Bodily injury	731 (100.0)	444 (60.7)	32 (4.4)	12 (1.6)	93 (12.7)	50 (6.8)	8 (1.1)	11 (1.5)	81 (11.1)
Bodily injury resulting in death	90 (100.0)	49 (54.4)	3 (3.3)	6 (6.7)	15 (16.7)	1 (1.1)	2 (2.2)	2 (2.2)	12 (13.3)
Rape, Indecent assault	116 (100.0)	68 (58.6)	5 (4.3)	3 (2.6)	11 (9.5)	1 (0.9)	14 (12.1)	1 (0.9)	13 (11.2)
Arson	722 (100.0)	345 (47.8)	42 (5.8)	17 (2.4)	145 (20.1)	46 (6.4)	44 (6.1)	2 (0.3)	81 (11.2)
Others	2,093 (100.0)	1,184 (56.6)	120 (5.7)	51 (2.4)	273 (13.0)	123 (5.9)	100 (4.8)	18 (0.9)	224 (10.7)

Notes: 1. Alcoholism and stimulant drug toxicosis include toxic psychosis, and other mental disturbances include toxicosis by substances other than alcohol and stimulant drugs.
2. Figures in parentheses show percentages.

Source: Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table II-31 Dispositions for Offences Committed by Mentally Disturbed Persons, by Offence and Category of Mental Disturbance (accumulated total from 1982 to 1986)

Category	Non-prosecution				Trial		
	Total	Sub-total	Lack of mental capacity	Suspended prosecution (insufficient mental capacity)	Sub-total	Convicted (insufficient mental capacity)	Acquitted (lack of mental capacity)
Total	5,022 (100.0)	4,405 (87.7)	2,456 (48.9)	1,949 (38.8)	617 (12.3)	60 (1.2)	557 (11.1)
① Offence							
Homicide	1,093 (100.0)	897 (82.1)	863 (79.0)	34 (3.1)	196 (17.9)	23 (2.1)	173 (15.8)
Robbery	177 (100.0)	147 (83.1)	108 (61.0)	39 (22.0)	30 (16.9)	1 (0.6)	29 (16.4)
Bodily injury	731 (100.0)	678 (92.7)	328 (44.9)	350 (47.9)	53 (7.3)	8 (1.1)	45 (6.2)
Bodily injury resulting in death	90 (100.0)	61 (67.8)	56 (62.2)	5 (5.6)	29 (32.2)	1 (1.1)	28 (31.1)
Rape, Indecent assault	116 (100.0)	87 (75.0)	57 (49.1)	30 (25.9)	29 (25.0)	3 (2.6)	26 (22.4)
Arson	722 (100.0)	621 (86.0)	520 (72.0)	101 (14.0)	101 (14.0)	2 (0.3)	99 (13.7)
Others	2,093 (100.0)	1,914 (91.4)	524 (25.0)	1,390 (66.4)	179 (8.6)	22 (1.1)	157 (7.5)
② Mental disturbance							
Schizophrenia	2,808 (100.0)	2,671 (95.1)	1,634 (58.2)	1,037 (36.9)	137 (4.9)	40 (1.4)	97 (3.5)
Manic-depressive psychosis	367 (100.0)	315 (85.8)	185 (50.4)	130 (35.4)	52 (14.2)	5 (1.4)	47 (12.8)
Epilepsy	106 (100.0)	92 (86.8)	39 (36.8)	53 (50.0)	14 (13.2)	3 (2.8)	11 (10.4)
Alcoholism	636 (100.0)	505 (79.4)	230 (36.2)	275 (43.2)	131 (20.6)	4 (0.6)	127 (20.0)
Stimulant drug toxicosis	263 (100.0)	198 (75.3)	105 (39.9)	93 (35.4)	65 (24.7)	2 (0.8)	63 (24.0)
Mental deficiency	198 (100.0)	116 (58.6)	43 (21.7)	73 (36.9)	82 (41.4)	2 (1.0)	80 (40.4)
Psychopathy	43 (100.0)	26 (60.5)	4 (9.3)	22 (51.2)	17 (39.5)	—	17 (39.5)
Other mental disturbances	601 (100.0)	482 (80.2)	216 (35.9)	266 (44.3)	119 (19.8)	4 (0.7)	115 (19.1)

Source: Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table II-32 Mentally Disturbed Inmates in Correctional Institutions (as of 20 December 1985 and 1986)

Category	Number of inmates	Mentally disturbed inmates				
		Sub-total	Mental deficiency	Psycho-pathy	Neurosis	Other mental disturbances
① Prison						
1985	44,752 (100.0)	3,309 (7.4)	1,296 (2.9)	840 (1.9)	152 (0.3)	1,021 (- 2.3)
1986	44,706 (100.0)	3,179 (7.1)	1,261 (2.8)	731 (1.6)	138 (0.3)	1,049 (2.3)
② Juvenile training school						
1985	4,672 (100.0)	251 (5.4)	134 (2.9)	11 (0.2)	3 (0.1)	103 (2.2)
1986	4,507 (100.0)	237 (5.3)	118 (2.6)	8 (0.2)	4 (0.1)	107 (2.4)

Notes: 1. Number of inmates does not include inmates whose mental diagnosis was not conducted or was too difficult to be conducted.

2. Figures in parentheses show percentages.

Source: Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table II-33 Trends in the Population of the Aged (1956, 1966, 1976, 1981, 1986)

Year	Total population (thousands) (A)	65 years and over (thousands) (B)	B (%) A
1956	90,172	7,448	8.3
1966	99,036	9,753	9.8
1976	113,094	13,550	12.0
1981	117,884	15,558	13.2
1986	121,672	18,600	15.3
Male	59,805	7,811	13.1
Female	61,867	10,789	17.4

Note: "Aged" means the persons 60 years and over.

Source: Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency

Table II-34 Penal Code Aged Offenders Cleared by the Police, by Offence (1986)

Offence	Total				Male		Female		
	Num- ber	Per- cent- age	Rate of aged	Num- ber	Per- cent- age	Rate of aged	Num- ber	Per- cent- age	Rate of aged
Total	18,638	100.0	4.7	12,410	100.0	3.9	6,228	100.0	8.0
Homicide	95	0.5	5.6	82	0.7	5.9	13	0.2	4.2
Robbery	17	0.1	0.9	17	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Bodily injury	346	1.9	1.2	317	2.6	1.2	29	0.5	1.5
Assault	233	1.3	1.7	223	1.8	1.7	10	0.2	1.2
Extortion	33	0.2	0.3	32	0.3	0.3	1	0.0	2.8
Larceny	14,176	76.1	5.4	8,521	68.7	4.4	5,655	90.8	8.7
House-breaking theft	302	1.6	1.1	274	2.2	1.1	28	0.4	1.4
Non-house-breaking theft	13,874	74.4	5.9	8,247	66.5	4.8	5,627	90.4	8.9
Shop lifting	8,392	45.0	8.8	3,458	27.9	7.8	4,934	79.2	9.6
Bicycle theft	3,466	18.6	6.2	3,210	25.9	6.3	256	4.1	4.7
Fraud	677	3.6	5.1	584	4.7	4.9	93	1.5	6.3
Embezzlement	2,080	11.2	5.5	1,868	15.1	5.6	212	3.4	5.2
Rape	8	0.0	0.5	8	0.1	0.5	—	—	—
Arson	47	0.3	5.2	39	0.3	5.2	8	0.1	5.4
Others	926	5.0	3.3	719	5.8	2.8	207	3.3	7.4

Notes: 1. Traffic professional negligence is excluded.
2. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: National Police Agency

Table II-35 Number and Percentage of Aged Offenders Handled by Criminal Justice Processes (1986)

Process	Total		Male		Female	
	Num- ber	Per- cent- age	Num- ber	Per- cent- age	Num- ber	Per- cent- age
① Prosecution Number of aged persons prosecuted or granted suspended prosecution	4,854	3.2	3,808	2.8	1,046	6.3
② Trial Number of persons convicted of Penal Code offences	1,259	2.5	1,157	2.4	102	4.4
③ Correction Number of prisoners newly admitted	791	2.6	740	2.5	51	3.9
④ Rehabilitation Number of probationers newly received as; Parolees	341	1.9	299	1.8	42	4.0
Persons granted suspended sentence with probation	75	1.2	64	1.1	11	1.9

Notes: 1. Numbers in the prosecution process do not include traffic professional negligence offenders, corporate persons and persons whose sex or age is unknown.
2. Numbers in the trial process, based on 1985 statistics, represent those who were handled by trial proceedings at district and summary courts.

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution, Annual Report of Judicial Statistics, Annual Statistics on Corrections, Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table II-36 Number of Penal Code Offenders Cleared by the Police, by Sex (1977~1986)

Year	Male	Female	Percentage of female offenders
1977	294,225	68,919	19.0
1978	308,756	72,986	19.1
1979	298,691	69,435	18.9
1980	317,888	74,225	18.9
1981	339,216	78,946	18.9
1982	362,138	79,825	18.1
1983	355,505	83,200	19.0
1984	364,833	81,784	18.3
1985	353,265	78,985	18.3
1986	322,030	77,856	19.5

Notes: 1. Traffic professional negligence is not included.
2. Penal Code offences include violations of the Law Punishing Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, the Law Punishing Use of Glass Bottle Grenades, the Law Punishing Activities Endangering Civil Aviation, and the Law Punishing Extortionate Seizure of Hostages.

Source: National Police Agency, Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency

Table II-37 Number of Female Penal Code Offenders Cleared by the Police, by Offence (1977, 1985, 1986)

Offence	1977	1985	1986			Ratio of number of offenders to that for the previous year
			Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Per-cent-age of female offenders	
Total	68,919	78,985	77,856	100.0	19.5	△ 1.4
Homicide	404	355	311	0.4	18.4	△12.4
Patricide	10	8	15	0.0	25.0	87.5
Infanticide	139	99	75	0.1	96.2	△24.2
Assisting suicide	9	1	8	0.0	61.5	700.0
Robbery	63	73	101	0.1	5.5	38.4
Bodily injury	914	1,809	1,900	2.4	6.7	△ 5.0
Assault	505	927	824	1.1	6.0	△11.1
Extortion	513	845	924	1.2	7.5	9.3
Larceny	60,063	65,874	65,312	83.9	25.1	△ 0.9
Fraud	1,238	1,715	1,466	1.9	11.0	△14.5
Embezzlement	676	4,603	4,073	5.2	10.9	△11.5
Rape	17	19	16	0.0	1.0	△15.8
Arson	107	147	147	0.2	16.4	0.0
Others	4,419	2,618	2,782	3.6	9.9	6.3

Notes: 1. See Notes 1 and 2 to Table II-36.
2. △ indicates a decrease.

Source: National Police Agency

Table II-38 Number of Female Penal Code Offenders Cleared by the Police, by Age Group (1977, 1986)

Age group	1977		1986	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	68,919	100.0	77,856	100.0
Juvenile	23,527	34.1	35,268	45.3
Adult	45,392	65.9	42,588	54.7
20 ~ 24	5,677	8.2	4,856	6.2
25 ~ 29	7,917	11.5	3,535	4.5
30 ~ 39	12,628	18.3	10,045	12.9
40 ~ 49	9,400	13.6	9,929	12.8
50 ~ 59	6,058	8.8	7,995	10.3
60 and over	3,712	5.4	6,228	8.0

Notes: 1. Ages shown are those at the time of the commission of the offence.
2. See Notes 1 and 2 to Table II-36.

Source: National Police Agency

Table II-39 Number of Female Special Law Offenders Referred to the Public Prosecutors Office, by Offence (1982~1986)

Offence	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
					Num- ber	Percent- age
Total	20,520	28,501	24,577	18,960	20,404	100.0
Election Law	396	6,846	2,354	229	3,250	15.9
Narcotics	14	6	14	21	9	0.0
Cannabis	162	112	215	165	162	0.8
Stimulant drugs	3,768	3,974	4,274	4,127	3,552	17.4
Poisonous substances	4,765	5,698	5,867	5,570	5,338	26.2
Anti-Prostitution Law	1,150	975	1,281	1,415	1,217	6.0
Public morals	4,989	5,501	5,104	2,074	2,048	10.0
Child Welfare Law	363	386	439	386	357	1.7
Others	4,913	5,003	5,029	4,973	4,471	21.9

Note: Figures exclude road traffic violations, violations of the Road Transport Vehicles Law, the Automobile Compensation Law, the Law Punishing Unlawful seizure of Aircraft, the Law Punishing Use of Glass Bottle Grenades, the Law Punishing Activities Endangering Civil Aviation, and the Law Punishing Extortionate Seizure of Hostages.

Source: National Police Agency

PART III
PROSECUTION AND
ADJUDICATION

Figure III-1 Flow Chart of Criminal Proceedings for Adult Offenders

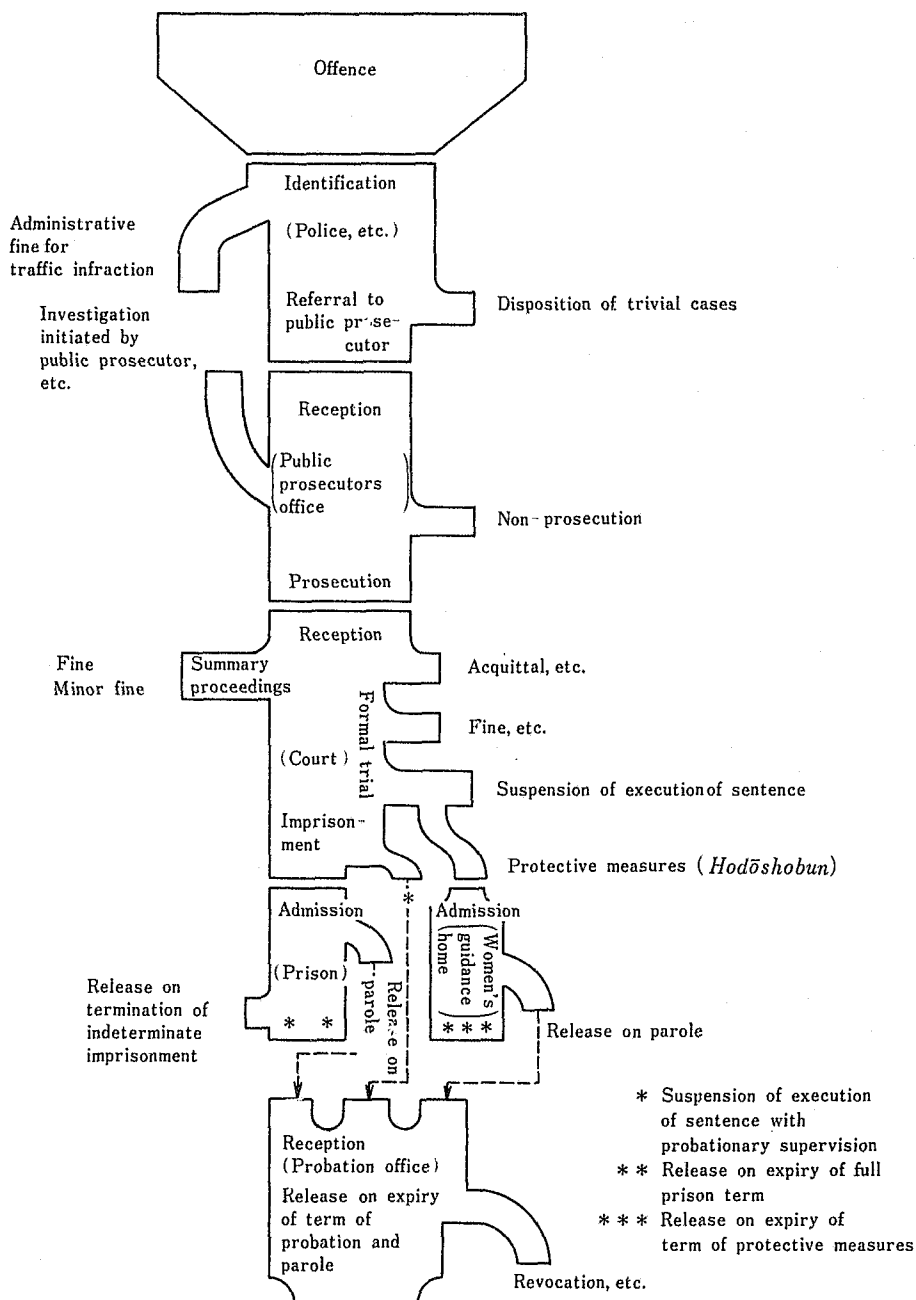


Table III-1 Number of Suspects Newly Received by the Public Prosecutors Office, by Offence (1985, 1986)

Offence	1985		1986		Rate of increase or decrease (%)
	Total	Juveniles	Total	Juveniles	
Total	3,372,119	598,248	3,242,755	582,784	△ 3.8
Penal Code offences	913,165	245,474	919,713	246,193	0.7
Homicide	2,252	111	2,315	91	2.8
Robbery	2,120	563	2,086	656	△ 1.6
Bodily injury	32,802	10,527	31,096	11,000	△ 5.2
Assault	8,902	1,938	7,668	2,051	△13.9
Extortion	12,305	6,455	12,810	7,152	4.1
Larceny	216,902	138,120	209,087	135,306	△ 3.6
Fraud	20,849	808	16,861	720	△19.1
Embezzlement	26,761	19,497	24,725	18,803	△ 7.6
Rape	2,120	1,207	1,841	1,069	△13.2
Indecent assault	1,604		1,377		△14.2
Public indecency	1,146		932		△18.7
Distribution of obscene literature, etc.	1,738	110	1,151	63	△33.8
Arson	1,162	147	1,081	168	△ 7.0
Bribery	906	—	729	—	△19.5
Gambling	5,819	105	6,620	172	13.8
Violent acts	7,804	3,761	6,979	3,618	△10.6
Traffic professional negligence	539,003	56,254	566,156	59,957	5.0
Others	28,970	5,871	26,199	5,367	△ 9.6
Special Law offences	2,458,954	352,774	2,323,042	336,591	△ 5.5
Firearms and swords	5,374	312	5,081	424	△ 5.5
Stimulant drugs	31,520	2,214	28,699	1,878	△ 8.9
Road-traffic violations	2,321,172	327,120	2,185,605	312,565	△ 5.8
Others	100,888	23,128	103,657	21,724	2.7

Notes: 1. Juveniles for embezzlement include those suspected of breach of trust.
2. △ indicates a decrease.

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution

Table III-2 Arrestees and Detainees among Suspects Whose Cases Were Disposed of by the Public Prosecutors Office, by Offence (1986)

Offence	Number of suspects arrested/not arrested						Request for detention		
	Total	Arrested and referred by police	Arrested by public prosecutor	Arrested and released by police	Not arrested	B + C A	Granted	Denied	D + E B + C
	(A)	(B)	(C)			(%)	(D)	(E)	(%)
Total	488,937	109,354	405	5,829	373,349	22.4	92,318	138	84.2
Penal Code offences	354,851	77,292	223	4,823	272,513	21.8	65,111	109	84.1
Homicide	2,074	1,276	2	18	778	61.6	1,265	1	99.1
Robbery	1,790	1,226	2	11	551	68.6	1,097	2	89.5
Bodily injury	31,555	12,466	28	659	18,402	39.6	9,745	18	78.1
Extortion	12,484	5,051	10	53	7,370	40.5	4,546	1	89.8
Larceny	208,430	31,280	27	2,100	175,023	15.0	26,528	37	84.9
Rape	1,872	1,321	3	8	540	70.7	1,248	1	94.3
Others	96,646	24,672	151	1,974	69,849	25.7	20,682	49	83.5
Special Law offences	134,086	32,062	182	1,006	100,836	24.0	27,207	29	84.5
Firearms and swords	5,117	2,296	5	197	2,619	45.0	1,661	2	72.3
Stimulant drugs	28,896	16,889	34	79	11,894	58.6	16,604	10	98.2
Others	100,073	12,877	143	730	86,323	13.0	8,942	17	68.8

- Notes: 1. Traffic professional negligence and road traffic violations are not included.
2. Cases such as those resumed after suspension of the period of limitation, transferred to another public prosecutors office, or involving juridical persons are not included.
3. The number of suspects Not arrested includes those arrested for other offences.

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution

Table III-3 Rate of Prosecution and Suspended Prosecution, by Offence
(1984~1986)

Offence	1984		1985		1986	
	Prosecution rate	Suspension rate	Prosecution rate	Suspension rate	Prosecution rate	Suspension rate
Total	89.8	8.3	89.8	8.4	89.0	9.2
Penal Code offences (excluding traffic professional negligence)	59.8	34.6	60.1	34.4	59.5	34.8
Homicide	61.9	5.8	65.7	5.4	58.1	4.9
Robbery	77.7	6.9	78.7	7.0	73.8	8.8
Bodily injury	82.8	14.2	83.0	14.5	82.7	14.1
Extortion	67.5	25.6	66.8	26.6	68.2	26.1
Larceny	53.8	44.1	54.1	43.8	54.5	43.5
Fraud	61.4	30.3	64.0	28.7	60.7	31.7
Rape	54.3	19.4	63.0	14.5	62.4	13.9
Indecent assault	42.2	13.8	46.1	14.6	50.0	12.4
Arson	61.3	15.5	64.5	15.5	60.3	15.5
Bribery	75.8	19.5	72.5	21.5	70.5	24.2
Gambling	70.1	29.1	74.7	24.4	68.6	30.6
Violent acts	80.0	17.4	80.6	17.2	79.1	18.6
Traffic professional negligence	72.4	22.4	73.0	22.4	72.8	23.0
Special Law offences (excluding road- traffic violations)	78.0	19.5	79.2	17.9	78.1	19.3
Firearms and swords	75.6	20.7	74.4	21.8	76.3	20.0
Stimulant drugs	89.5	4.9	89.1	5.5	89.5	5.2
Road-traffic violations	97.4	2.3	97.0	2.7	96.5	3.2

Note: Suspension rate = $\frac{\text{number of suspects granted suspension}}{\text{number of suspects prosecuted and granted suspension}} \times 100$

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution

**Table III-4 Number of Suspects Not Prosecuted, by Reason
(1982~1986)**

Year	Total	Suspended of prosecution		Lack or insufficiency of evidence		Non-existence of valid complaint		Lack of mental capacity		Others	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1982	116,820	93,244	79.8	15,223	13.0	2,911	2.5	474	0.4	4,968	4.3
1983	115,830	94,235	81.4	14,448	12.5	2,586	2.2	476	0.4	4,085	3.5
1984	107,560	86,655	80.6	13,705	12.7	2,491	2.3	428	0.4	4,281	4.0
1985	97,096	77,661	80.0	12,339	12.7	2,398	2.5	442	0.5	4,256	4.4
1986	93,025	74,643	80.2	12,485	13.4	2,024	2.2	485	0.5	3,388	3.6

Note: Traffic professional negligence and road-traffic violations are not included.

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution

Table III-5 Percentage of Suspects Whose Cases Were Disposed of by Public Prosecutors Office, by Category of Disposition (1986)

Type of offence	Total	Prosecution			Non-prosecution	Referral to family court
			Formal trial	Summary proceedings		
Total	100.0 (3,309,422)	73.4	3.9	69.5	9.1	17.5
General criminal cases	100.0 (491,309)	38.4	21.9	16.5	18.9	42.6
Traffic professional negligence	100.0 (571,286)	65.3	1.9	63.4	24.4	10.4
Road-traffic violations	100.0 (2,246,827)	83.1	0.5	82.6	3.0	13.9

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution

Table III-6 Percentages for Time Taken for Disposing Cases at the Public Prosecutors Office (1986)

Type of reception	Total	15 days or less	1 month or less	2 months or less	3 months or less	6 months or less	1 year or less	Over 1 year
Total	100.0 (493,539)	73.7	16.7	4.8	1.6	1.7	1.1	0.4
Referral by police	100.0 (487,247)	74.1	16.8	4.8	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.3
Cognizance, reception of criminal complaint, etc., by public prosecutor	100.0 (6,292)	43.7	12.3	5.5	4.2	9.2	13.8	11.2

Notes: 1. Traffic professional negligence and road-traffic violations are not included.

2. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution

Table III-7 Number of Persons Adjudicated by Summary Courts, by Offence (1985)

Offence	Total	Guilty			Not guilty	Others
		Imprisonment	Fine	Penal detention, minor fine		
Total	2,429,930	12,927	2,387,289	29,368	40(0.0)	306
Formal trial	14,627	12,927	1,264	90	40(0.3)	306
Penal Code offences	13,574	12,927	444	—	22(0.2)	181
Bodily injury	116	—	97	—	—	19
Larceny	12,292	12,268	—	—	4(0.0)	20
Stolen property	59	56	—	—	—	3
House breaking	279	261	16	—	—	2
Gambling	231	228	3	—	—	—
Professional negligence	352	—	212	—	17(4.8)	123
Others	245	114	116	—	1(0.4)	14
Special Law offences	1,053	—	820	90	18(1.7)	125
Election Law	58	—	45	—	—	13
Firearms and swords	46	—	45	—	—	1
Road-traffic violations	706	—	620	2	18(2.5)	66
Others	243	—	110	88	—	45
Summary proceedings	2,415,303	—	2,386,025	29,278	—	—

Note: Figures in parentheses show the percentages for acquittal.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table III-8 Number of Persons Adjudicated by Courts of *Kōso* Appeal, by Offence (1985)

Offence	Total	Original judgement quashed			Appeal dismissed	Appeal with-drawn	Others
		New judgement rendered	Not guilty	Remanded, etc.			
Total	6,426	1,118	26	15	4,253	1,024	16
Penal Code offences	3,924	886	22	15	2,446	566	11
Homicide	238	60	2	—	160	18	—
Robbery	165	33	1	—	120	12	—
Bodily injury, assault, unlawful assembly with weapons	385	85	1	—	241	58	1
Extortion	276	47	2	—	179	49	1
Larceny	783	111	1	—	470	200	2
Fraud	492	136	1	6	262	85	3
Rape, indecent assault, etc.	143	32	—	—	94	17	—
Arson	45	3	—	—	33	8	1
Gambling	64	6	—	2	47	9	—
Violent acts	72	10	—	—	51	11	—
Professional negligence	815	253	7	5	501	54	2
Others	446	110	7	2	288	45	1
Special Law offences	2,502	232	4	—	1,807	458	5
Election Law	108	12	1	—	80	16	—
Firearms and swords	102	11	—	—	69	20	2
Stimulant drugs	1,121	91	2	—	729	299	2
Horse Race Law	14	1	—	—	11	2	—
Road-traffic violations	896	63	—	—	747	85	1
Others	261	54	1	—	171	36	—

Notes: 1. Rape, indecent assault, etc. include public indecency and distribution of obscene literature.

2. Professional negligence includes negligence causing death or bodily injury.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table III-9 Number of the Convicted Sentenced to Death or Imprisonment by Courts of First Instance, by Offence and Term of Imprisonment (1985)

Offence	Total	Death	Imprisonment with and without forced labour						
			Life	Over 10 years	10 years or less	5 years or less	3 years or less	Less than 1 year	Less than 6 months
Total	77,479	9	39	146	732	1,943	43,005	23,840	7,765
Penal Code offences	49,402	9	39	143	666	1,632	28,906	16,811	1,196
Homicide	974	4	6	109	317	161	377	—	—
Robbery	720	5	29	22	180	285	197	2	—
Robbery resulting in death, bodily injury	325	5	29	19	118	147	7	—	—
Rape in the course of robbery	38	—	—	3	29	5	1	—	—
Bodily injury	4,157	—	—	2	30	101	2,040	1,716	268
Bodily injury resulting in death	252	—	—	2	24	83	143	—	—
Extortion	2,929	—	—	—	1	30	2,463	432	3
Larceny	17,830	—	—	1	23	628	12,155	4,949	74
Fraud	5,033	—	—	—	16	127	3,783	1,065	42
Rape	706	—	—	1	27	134	544	—	—
Arson	420	—	4	7	53	103	251	2	—
Gambling	1,038	—	—	—	—	—	420	568	50
Violent acts	877	—	—	—	3	8	389	415	62
Professional negligence	9,972	—	—	—	—	1	3,502	6,070	399
Others	4,746	—	—	1	16	54	2,785	1,592	298
Special Law offences	28,077	—	—	3	66	311	14,099	7,029	6,569
Election Law	190	—	—	—	—	—	70	93	27
Firearms and swords	652	—	—	1	4	39	486	89	33
Stimulant drugs	15,480	—	—	2	55	249	11,845	3,317	12
Horse Race Law	213	—	—	—	—	—	102	107	4
Road-traffic violations	7,949	—	—	—	—	—	50	1,850	6,049
Others	3,593	—	—	—	7	23	1,546	1,573	444

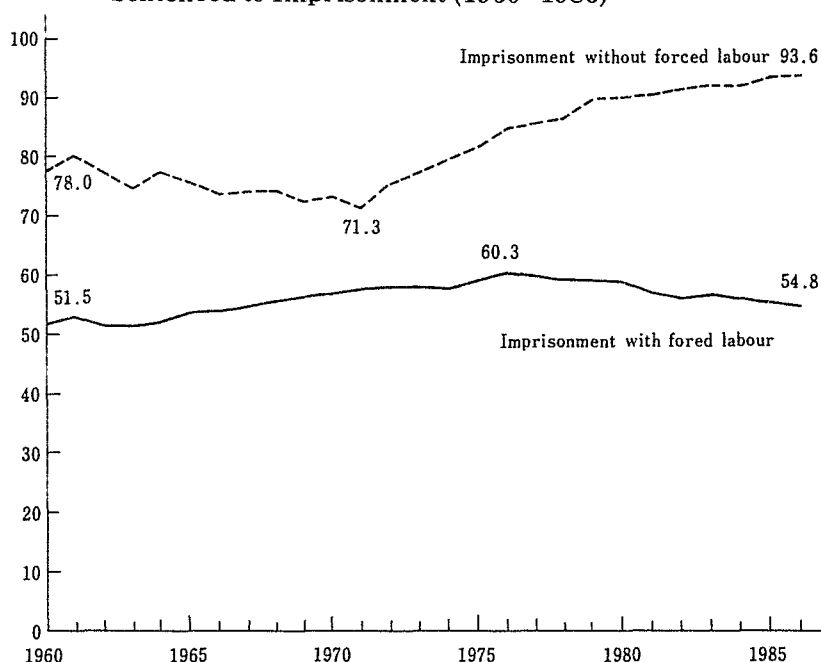
Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table III-10 Number of the Convicted Given Fines by Courts of First Instance, by Offence and Amount of Fine (1985)

Offence	Total	200,000 yen and over	Less than 200,000 yen	Less than 100,000 yen	Less than 50,000 yen	Less than 30,000 yen	Less than 10,000 yen
Total	2,387,825	5,955	65,687	170,513	383,410	1,199,632	562,628
Penal Code offences	372,441	4,664	61,380	120,241	119,990	65,970	196
Bodily injury	13,382	37	2,580	7,026	3,036	696	7
Gambling	2,958	218	691	807	516	723	3
Professional negligence	341,892	4,099	56,365	107,791	112,507	61,037	93
Others	14,209	310	1,744	4,617	3,931	3,514	93
Special Law offences	2,015,384	1,291	4,307	50,272	263,420	1,133,662	562,432
Election Law	641	38	89	87	126	293	8
Firearms and swords	2,154	29	158	532	775	656	4
Poisonous substances	4,300	1	16	281	1,337	2,663	2
Public morals	5,002	91	432	1,581	853	1,873	172
Alien Registration Law	1,493	8	47	116	234	432	656
Road-traffic violations	1,968,501	70	572	40,676	251,952	1,115,990	559,241
Others	33,293	1,054	2,993	6,999	8,143	11,755	2,349

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Figure III-2 Trends in Suspended Execution of Sentence Granted to Those Sentenced to Imprisonment (1960~1986)



Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution

Table III-11 Number of the Convicted Granted Suspended Execution of Sentence, by Type of Suspension (1982~1986)

Type of suspension	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	44,147	45,409	45,636	44,542	43,155
First suspension (A)	42,327	43,826	44,172	43,179	41,887
With probation (B)	6,395 (2)	6,128 (4)	6,183 (3)	5,773 (4)	5,113 (—)
B/A (%)	15.1	14.0	14.0	13.4	12.2
Second suspension with probation	1,820 (2)	1,583 (1)	1,464 (2)	1,363 (—)	1,263 (—)

Notes: 1. Above figures include suspensions of execution of sentence with or without labour and fines.
2. Probation includes protective measures (*Hodōshobun*) under the Anti-prostitution Law, and the figures in parentheses show actual numbers for these.

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution

Table III-12 Number of the Convicted Whose Suspended Execution of Sentence Was Revoked, by Reason (1984~1986)

Year	Number of persons granted suspension			Number of revocation (persons)	D A	Reasons for revocation					E B	F C
	Total	Simple suspension	Suspension with probation			New offence		Found guilty of previous offence	Violation of conditions	Others		
						Simple suspension	Suspension with probation					
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(%)	(E)	(F)	(%)	(%)				
1984	45,636	37,989	7,647	6,524	14.3	3,981	2,262	172	99	10	10.5	29.6
1985	44,542	37,406	7,136	6,063	13.6	3,729	2,058	155	101	20	10.0	28.8
1986	43,155	36,774	6,381	5,884	13.6	3,719	1,921	147	88	9	10.1	30.1

Notes: 1. Figures represent those granted suspended execution of sentence with and without forced labour and those fined.
2. With probation includes persons given protective measures under the Anti-Prostitution Law.
3. Among reasons for revocation, new offence comes under Article 26 (1) of the Penal Code, Found guilty of previous offence under 26 (2), Violation of conditions under 26-2 (2), and Others under 26 (3), 26-2 (1) (3), 26-3.

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution

Table III-13 Number of the Convicted for Professional Negligence and Road Traffic Violations in Courts of First Instance (1981~1985)

Offence/Year	Total	Imprisonment with and without forced labour			Fine				
		Sub-total	Suspension	B A (%)	Sub-total	100,000 yen and over	50,000 yen and over	Under 50,000 yen	D C (%)
		(A)	(B)		(C)			(D)	
① Professional negligence									
1981	315,968	9,154	7,444	81.3	306,814	48,972	88,720	169,122	55.1
1982	324,026	8,925	7,271	81.5	315,101	50,911	92,915	171,275	54.4
1983	336,989	9,323	7,746	83.1	327,666	52,956	98,208	176,502	53.9
1984	339,532	9,575	7,859	82.1	329,957	54,513	100,610	174,834	53.0
1985	351,864	9,972	8,363	83.9	341,892	60,464	107,791	173,637	50.8
② Road-traffic violations									
1981	1,691,678	7,961	5,646	70.9	1,683,717	893	38,723	1,644,101	97.6
1982	1,728,736	7,817	5,621	71.9	1,720,919	776	38,262	1,681,881	97.7
1983	1,878,410	7,341	5,256	71.6	1,871,069	762	41,145	1,829,162	97.8
1984	1,971,829	7,422	5,287	71.2	1,964,407	1,147	42,600	1,920,660	97.8
1985	1,976,450	7,949	5,895	74.2	1,968,501	642	40,676	1,927,183	97.9

Note: Minor fine is not included.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table III-14 Percentages for Length of Time for Trials in Courts of First Instance (1983~1985)

Court/Year	Total number adjudicated	Length of trial			
		3 months or less	6 months or less	1 year or less	Over 1 year
① District, family courts					
1983	100.0 (65,306)	69.8	22.2	5.4	2.7
1984	100.0 (66,928)	69.7	22.6	5.3	2.5
1985	100.0 (6,426)	70.4	22.0	5.3	2.3
② Summary courts					
1983	100.0 (17,046)	83.2	11.4	3.2	2.1
1984	100.0 (16,198)	84.3	10.9	2.9	1.9
1985	100.0 (15,540)	84.2	11.0	2.9	1.8

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table III-15 Percentages for Length of Time from Institution of Prosecution to Adjudication in Appellate Courts (1983~1985)

① Courts of *Kōso* Appeal

Year	Total number of accused persons	Length of trial				
		6 months or less	1 year or less	2 years or less	3 years or less	Over 3 years
1983	100.0 (7,136)	26.3	47.0	12.5	4.5	9.7
1984	100.0 (6,912)	26.2	50.6	13.6	3.1	6.5
1985	100.0 (6,426)	28.6	49.6	13.9	2.7	5.2

② Courts of *Jōkoku* Appeal

Year	Total number of accused persons	Length of trial				
		1 year or less	2 years or less	3 years or less	5 years or less	Over 5 years
1983	100.0 (2,013)	40.9	32.0	8.3	7.9	10.8
1984	100.0 (1,847)	44.7	34.3	6.4	6.9	7.7
1985	100.0 (1,790)	42.7	35.8	6.9	5.9	8.7

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table III-16 Number of the Accused Detained Pending Trial in Courts of First Instance (1983~1985)

Court/Year	Number adjudicated (A)	Number detained (B)	Length of detention			Number released on bail (C)	B A (%)	C B (%)
			1 month or less	3 months or less	Over 3 months			
① District courts								
1983	64,769	47,724 (100.0)	13,272 (27.8)	26,466 (55.5)	7,986 (16.7)	14,926	73.7	31.3
1984	66,311	49,400 (100.0)	11,829 (23.9)	28,609 (57.9)	8,962 (18.1)	13,438	74.5	27.2
1985	65,553	48,190 (100.0)	10,616 (22.0)	28,380 (58.9)	9,194 (19.1)	11,980	73.5	24.9
② Summary courts								
1983	17,046	14,020 (100.0)	3,989 (28.5)	9,035 (64.4)	996 (7.1)	2,004	82.2	14.3
1984	16,198	13,816 (100.0)	3,480 (25.2)	9,339 (67.6)	997 (7.2)	1,685	85.3	12.2
1985	15,540	13,438 (100.0)	3,058 (22.8)	9,276 (69.0)	1,104 (8.2)	1,609	86.5	12.0

Notes: 1. Adult criminal cases under Juvenile Law adjudicated in family courts are not included.

2. Figures in parentheses show percentages.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table III-17 Amount of Bail Money in Courts of First Instance (1983~1985)

Year	Total number of decisions to release on bail	Amount of bail money				
		3,000,000 yen or more	1,000,000 yen or more	700,000 yen or more	500,000 yen or more	Less than 500,000 yen
1983	17,113 (100.0)	514 (3.0)	8,931 (52.2)	4,656 (27.2)	2,307 (13.5)	705 (4.1)
1984	15,298 (100.0)	631 (4.1)	8,889 (58.1)	3,590 (23.5)	1,737 (11.4)	451 (2.9)
1985	13,754 (100.0)	567 (4.1)	8,497 (61.8)	2,945 (21.4)	1,388 (10.1)	357 (2.6)

Note: See Notes 1 and 2 to Table III-17.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table III-18 Number of Persons Given Criminal Compensation When Found Not Guilty (1983~1985)

Year	Detention prior to judgement		
	Number of persons	Total days of detention	Total amount of money given (yen)
1983	37	23,156	116,231,500
1984	41	17,603	104,370,900
1985	35	10,417	55,917,000

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table III-19 Reception and Disposition of Cases Applied to the Inquest of Prosecution (1981~1985)

Year	Cases newly received			Cases disposed				Un-decided
	Total	Complaint	Ex-officio application	Total	Propriety of prosecution-Impropriety of non-prosecution	Propriety of non prosecution	Others	
1981	2,445	2,168	277	2,099	60	1,783	256	1,421
1982	3,091	2,896	195	2,724	93	2,268	363	1,788
1983	1,971	1,743	228	2,524	64	2,187	273	1,235
1984	1,405	1,161	244	1,620	57	1,292	271	1,020
1985	2,244	2,067	177	1,579	58	1,232	289	1,685

Source: Criminal Division of Supreme Court

**Table III-20 Post Disposition of Cases Decided as Propriety of Prosecution-
Impriority of Non-Prosecution, by Grounds of Former Non-
Prosecution Decision (1981~1985)**

Year	Total				Suspension of prosecution								Insufficiency of suspicion				Others			
	Total				Suspension of prosecution				Insufficiency of suspicion				Others							
Year	Total	Pro- secu- tion	Sup- port of non- pro- secu- tion	Rate of pros- ecu- tion	Sub- total	Pro- secu- tion	Sup- port of non- pro- secu- tion	Rate of pros- ecu- tion	Sub- total	Pro- secu- tion	Sup- port of non- pro- secu- tion	Rate of pros- ecu- tion	Sub- total	Pro- secu- tion	Sup- port of non- pro- secu- tion	Rate of pros- ecu- tion	Sub- total	Pro- secu- tion	Sup- port of non- pro- secu- tion	Rate of pros- ecu- tion
1981	66	20	46	30.3	16	10	6	62.5	48	10	38	20.8	2	—	2	—				
1982	90	8	82	8.9	13	—	13	—	76	8	68	10.5	1	—	1	—				
1983	97	7	90	7.2	8	1	7	12.5	89	6	83	6.7	—	—	—	—				
1984	68	8	60	11.8	8	1	7	12.5	59	7	52	11.9	1	—	1	—				
1985	49	15	34	30.6	7	4	3	57.1	41	11	30	26.8	1	—	1	—				

Source: Criminal Division of Supreme Court

**Table III-21 Reception and Disposition of Cases Applied to the Quasi-Prosecu-
tion (1981~1985)**

Year	Total number of cases newly received	Subtotal	Disposition Decision of dismissal, etc.	Decision of prosecution
1981	513	521	520	1
1982	623	647	647	—
1983	518	423	423	—
1984	600	510	508	2
1985	627	567	567	—

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

PART IV
TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

**Table IV-1 Average Daily Population of Penal Institutions
(1945, 1950, 1975, 1984~1986)**

Type of prisoner	1945	1950	1975	1984	1985	1986
Total	53,656	103,170	45,690	54,508	55,263	55,348
Convicted prisoners	48,977	85,254	37,850	45,035	45,805	46,107
Prisoners sentenced to death	...	76	41	27	26	25
Unconvicted prisoners	4,553	17,259	7,606	9,273	9,268	9,058
Accused	4,074	15,295	7,203	9,052	9,042	8,868
Suspect	479	1,963	402	221	226	190
Confinement in a workhouse	127	581	183	164	155	148
Arrestee by warrant	—	—	3	2	2	2
<i>kanchi</i> confinement (during trial, as disciplinary punishment, etc.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary detention for protective reasons	—	—	7	7	7	6

Notes: 1. Average daily population means total number of persons detained for every 24 hours throughout the year divided by total days in the year.
2. The number 4,074 for unconvicted prisoners in 1945 includes prisoners finally sentenced to death.

Source: Annual Statistics on Prison Administration and Annual Statistics on Corrections

**Table IV-2 Number of Prisoners Admitted and
Released (1984~1986)**

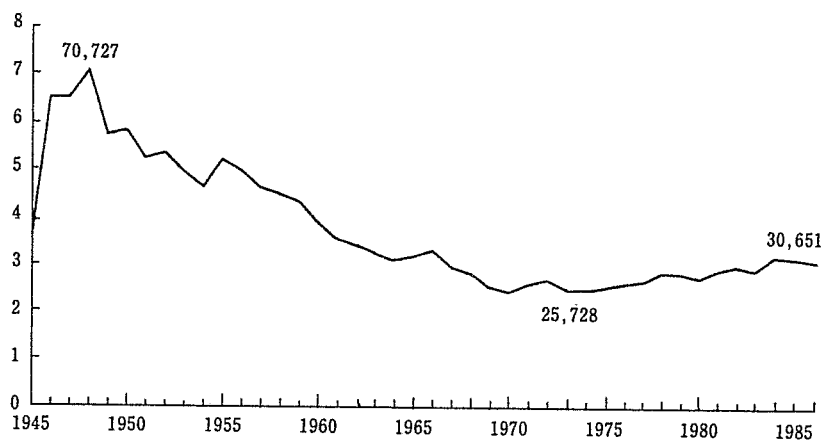
① Admitted Prisoners			
Type of admission	1984	1985	1986
Total	34,121	33,792	32,837
Newly admitted prisoners	32,060	31,656	30,651
Subtotal	2,061	2,136	2,186
Revocation of parole	1,030	1,163	1,229
Revocation of stay of execution of sentence	58	46	40
Re-admitted prisoners	663	626	647
Transfer from workhouse	663	626	647
Arrest of escape	5	3	4
Investigation for other offences (from police jails)	305	298	266
② Released Prisoners			
Type of release	1984	1985	1986
Total	33,644	33,033	32,893
Termination of sentence	13,791 (42.4)	14,143 (44.3)	13,687 (43.0)
Parole	18,716 (57.6)	17,795 (55.7)	18,130 (57.0)
Termination of indeterminate sentence	—	—	—
Stay of execution of sentence	96	85	82
Change of order of execution (to workhouse)	649	619	615
Investigation for other offences (to police jails)	309	297	284
Escape	5	4	3
Death	78	90	92

Note: Figures in parentheses show the rate for total of termination of sentence and parole

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

Figure IV-1 Trend in the Number of Newly Admitted Prisoners (1945~1986)

(ten thousands)



Source: Annual Statistics on Prison Administration and Annual Statistics on Corrections

Table IV-3 Percentage of Newly Admitted Prisoners, by Sex and Age Group (1965, 1975, 1984~1986)

Sex and age group	1965	1975	1984	1985	1986
Total	100.0 (33,935)	100.0 (26,175)	100.0 (32,060)	100.0 (31,656)	100.0 (30,651)
under 20 years	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3 (84)
20 ~ 29 years	50.7	38.8	24.3	24.3	24.7 (7,559)
30 ~ 39 years	30.8	36.0	36.9	35.7	34.5 (10,563)
40 ~ 49 years	10.8	18.1	26.8	26.5	26.0 (7,966)
50 years and over	5.5	6.6	11.7	13.1	14.6 (4,479)
Male	100.0 (32,963)	100.0 (25,658)	100.0 (30,762)	100.0 (30,293)	100.0 (29,352)
under 20 years	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3 (83)
20 ~ 29 years	51.3	39.2	24.5	24.5	24.8 (7,288)
30 ~ 39 years	30.7	36.1	37.0	36.0	34.7 (10,182)
40 ~ 49 years	10.4	17.9	26.6	26.3	25.8 (7,561)
50 years and over	5.4	6.3	11.6	12.8	14.4 (4,238)
Female	100.0 (972)	100.0 (517)	100.0 (1,298)	100.0 (1,363)	100.0 (1,299)
under 20 years	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1 (1)
20 ~ 29 years	31.3	20.3	19.8	20.6	20.9 (271)
30 ~ 39 years	33.0	31.9	33.7	29.3	29.3 (381)
40 ~ 49 years	23.3	29.0	30.8	31.5	31.2 (405)
50 years and over	11.9	18.4	15.6	18.5	18.6 (241)
Percentage of females	2.9	2.0	4.0	4.3	4.2

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

Table IV-4 Percentage of Newly Admitted Prisoners, by Offence (1984~ 1986)

Offence	1984	1985	1986		
			Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0(30,651)	100.0(29,352)	100.0(1,299)
Penal Code offences	63.4	63.0	61.3(18,792)	62.1(18,240)	42.5 (552)
Homicide	2.3	2.4	2.4 (738)	2.3 (677)	4.7 (61)
Robbery	2.1	2.0	1.8 (541)	1.8 (536)	0.4 (5)
Bodily injury	6.8	6.9	6.3 (1,939)	6.6 (1,924)	1.2 (15)
Assault and unlawful assembly with weapons	0.4	0.4	0.3 (104)	0.4 (104)	—
Intimidation	0.2	0.2	0.2 (49)	0.2 (49)	—
Extortion	3.6	3.8	3.7 (1,126)	3.8 (1,120)	0.5 (6)
Larceny	27.2	26.9	26.9 (8,231)	27.1 (7,940)	22.4 (291)
Fraud	7.4	7.3	6.7 (2,060)	6.7 (1,960)	7.7 (100)
Embezzlement	1.0	0.9	0.9 (272)	0.9 (260)	0.9 (12)
Rape	1.2	1.4	1.4 (441)	1.5 (441)	—
Indecent assault	0.4	0.4	0.4 (122)	0.4 (122)	—
Arson	0.9	0.9	0.8 (254)	0.8 (229)	1.9 (25)
House breaking	0.7	0.6	0.7 (223)	0.7 (219)	0.3 (4)
Violent acts	2.1	2.2	2.0 (603)	2.0 (601)	0.2 (2)
Professional negligence	4.8	4.6	4.5 (1,365)	4.6 (1,348)	1.3 (17)
Others	2.4	2.3	2.4 (724)	2.4 (710)	1.1 (14)
Special Law offences	36.6	37.0	38.7(11,859)	37.9(11,112)	57.5 (747)
Narcotics	0.1	0.1	0.1 (31)	0.1 (30)	0.1 (1)
Stimulant drugs	27.0	27.1	28.0 (8,568)	26.8 (7,861)	54.4 (707)
Prostitution	0.3	0.4	0.4 (120)	0.4 (107)	1.0 (13)
Road-traffic violations	6.7	6.6	6.8 (2,075)	7.0 (2,066)	0.7 (9)
Others	2.5	2.8	3.5 (1,065)	3.6 (1,048)	1.3 (17)

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

Table IV-5 Percentage of Newly Admitted Prisoners, by Punishment and Term (1965, 1975, 1984~1986)

Punishment and term	1965	1975	1984	1985	1986
Death penalty	(4)	(17)	(1)	(3)	(2)
Imprisonment with forced labour	100.0 (32,417)	100.0 (25,045)	100.0 (31,659)	100.0 (31,260)	100.0 (30,241)
Life	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1 (42)
Over 5 years	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7 (819)
5 years or less	6.2	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.6 (2,001)
3 years or less	10.2	10.8	11.4	12.0	12.5 (3,783)
2 years or less	32.8	28.1	36.1	38.5	39.1 (11,833)
1 year or less	35.7	33.6	32.5	29.5	28.5 (8,625)
6 months or less	11.9	18.1	11.2	10.8	10.4 (3,138)
Imprisonment without forced labour	100.0 (1,417)	100.0 (1,096)	100.0 (394)	100.0	100.0 (331)
Life	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3 years	—	0.1	—	—	—
3 years or less	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.3 (1)
2 years or less	10.1	10.4	18.0	18.0	20.8 (69)
1 year or less	48.6	54.5	59.4	62.3	65.3 (216)
6 months or less	36.7	33.4	20.8	18.6	13.0 (43)
3 months or less	4.1	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.6 (2)
Penal detention	(97)	(17)	(6)	(38)	(77)

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

Table IV-6 First-Time Prisoners, by Previous Records of Suspended Execution of Sentence and Protective Measures (1985, 1986)

Previous records	1985			1986		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0 (12,559)	100.0 (11,777)	100.0 (782)	100.0 (12,195)	100.0 (11,458)	100.0 (737)
① Previous record of suspended execution of sentence	56.9 [100.0]	56.8	57.9	58.3 [100.0]	58.2	59.0
Suspension without probation	38.8 [68.3]	38.9	38.6	39.1 [67.1]	39.2	38.4
Suspension with probation	18.0 [31.7]	18.0	19.2	19.2 [32.9]	19.1	20.6
Suspension with guidance	0.0 [0.0]	—	0.1	—	—	—
② Without a previous record	43.1	43.2	42.1	41.7	41.8	41.0
① Previous record of protective measures	17.8 [100.0]	18.4	9.2	17.9 [100.0]	18.5	8.7
Probation	5.8 [32.8]	6.1	2.0	6.0 [33.6]	6.3	2.3
Commitment to child education and training home or home for dependent children	0.7 [3.9]	0.7	1.0	0.6 [3.5]	0.6	0.5
Commitment to juvenile training school	11.3 [63.3]	11.6	6.1	11.3 [63.0]	11.7	5.8
② Without a previous record	82.2	81.6	90.8	82.1	81.5	91.3

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets show the percentages for prisoners in category ① only.
2. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

Table IV-7 Percentage of Newly Admitted Prisoners, by Number of Former Admissions (1984~1986)

Category/ Year	Total	First admis- sion	Readmissions					
			Subtotal	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Total								
1984	100.0 (32,060)	41.0	59.0	17.8	12.2	8.4	5.8	14.8
1985	100.0 (31,656)	39.7	60.3	18.4	12.4	8.6	5.7	15.3
1986	100.0 (30,651)	39.8	60.2	18.1	12.0	8.5	5.9	15.7
Male								
1984	100.0 (30,762)	40.0	60.0	17.8	12.4	8.6	6.0	15.2
1985	100.0 (30,293)	38.9	61.1	18.3	12.4	8.8	5.8	15.8
1986	100.0 (29,352)	39.0	61.0	18.0	12.1	8.7	6.0	16.1
Female								
1984	100.0 (1,298)	62.5	37.5	19.3	7.9	3.0	2.1	5.2
1985	100.0 (1,363)	57.4	42.6	19.7	10.7	4.5	2.6	5.0
1986	100.0 (1,299)	56.7	43.3	19.7	9.6	4.8	2.5	6.6

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

**Figure IV-2 Classification Categories of Convicted Prisoners
(as of 1 May 1987)**

Allocation Categories

	Number of Institutions
Class A: Prisoners without advanced criminal tendencies	24
Class B: Prisoners with advanced criminal tendencies	34
Class W: Females.....	5
Class F: Foreigners in need of different treatment from that for Japanese	2
Class I: Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without forced labour	12
Class J: Prisoners under 20 years of age.....	12
Class L: Prisoners imprisoned for more than eight years	7
Class Y: Young adults under 26 years of age	17
Class M: Prisoners who have a mental disorder	6
Class P: Prisoners who have a physical disorder	9

Treatment Categories

- Class V: Persons in need of vocational training
- Class E: Persons in need of academic training
- Class G: Persons in need of social education (living guidance)
- Class T: Persons in need of professional therapeutic treatment
- Class S: Persons in need of special protective treatment
- Class O: Persons for whom open treatment is recommended
- Class N: Persons suitable to assist maintenance work for institutions

Note: The total number of institutions is not equal to the actual total number of institutions because some penal institutions admit two or more categories of inmates.

Source: Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table IV-8 Percentage of Prisoners, by Categories of Allocation and Treatment (as of 31 December 1984~1986)

Allocation categories (Class)	1984	1985	1986	Treatment categories (Class)	1984	1985	1986
Total	100.0 (45,346)	100.0 (46,105)	100.0 (45,052)	Total	100.0 (45,346)	100.0 (46,105)	100.0 (46,052)
A	18.9	18.7	18.7	V	2.7	2.7	2.6
B	54.7	54.5	54.6	E	1.3	1.2	1.3
W	3.7	3.9	4.0	G	61.9	62.5	63.2
F	0.2	0.3	0.3	T	2.1	2.3	2.1
I	0.5	0.4	0.4	S	5.2	4.7	4.8
J	0.1	0.1	0.1	O	2.2	2.1	2.0
L	5.4	5.6	5.9	N	17.1	16.9	17.0
Y	9.4	9.6	9.4	Unclassified	7.5	7.6	7.2
M	1.1	1.0	1.1				
P	1.2	1.2	1.0				
Unclassified	4.8	4.7	4.4				

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table IV-9 Extramural Education Activities (1984~1986)

Year	Total	Social service activities	Participation in lecture meetings, physical training events, etc.	Observation of factories, etc.	Undergoing examinations to obtain licences or qualifications, etc.	Visits to probation offices, etc.	Others
1984	2,891	864	118	115	82	1,173	539
1985	2,756	796	94	78	50	1,105	633
1986	2,431 (100.0)	829 (34.1)	106 (4.4)	71 (2.9)	75 (3.1)	899 (37.0)	451 (18.6)

Note: Figures in parentheses show percentages.

Source: Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table IV-10 Number of Accidents in Prisons (1975, 1984~1986)

Year	Total	Escape		Sui- cide	Homicide or bodily injury against officers	Homicide or bodily injury against prisoners	Accidental death or bodily injury caused by negligence in workshop	Other acci- dental death	Fire
		Number of inci- dents	Number of inci- soners						
1983	28(11)	10	10	10(10)	1	6	1(1)	—	—
1984	19(10)	3	5	10(10)	1	4	—	—	1
1985	16(6)	3	4	6(6)	1	5	—	—	1
1986	15(8)	3	3	8(8)	1	3	—	—	—

Notes: 1. Figures for homicide or bodily injury against officers and homicide or bodily injury against other prisoners include instances where it takes one month or longer for the victim to heal completely.

2. Figures in parentheses show the number of deaths.

Source: Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice

**Table IV-11 Number of Voluntary Prison Visitors
(as of 31 December 1986)**

Category	Number
Total	1,069
(Female included)	130
Education	185
Literature	214
Rehabilitation and After-care	174
Religion	141
Business	70
Law	77
Social Welfare	69
Others	139

Note: Voluntary Prison Visitors are those who interview the prisoners and give them advices.

Source: Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice

**Table IV-12 Interviews by Voluntary Prison Visitors
by Topic Item (1986)**

Item	Number
Total	11,639
Education	3,723
Hobby	2,461
Mental Distress	780
Vocation	724
After-care	994
Legal matters	240
Family	303
Religion	574
Others	1,840

Source: Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table IV-13 Religious Services by Religions (1986)

Denomination	Number of service			Priests involved
	Total	Group	Individual	
Total	13,019	8,634	4,385	1,472
Buddhism	7,654	5,109	2,545	966
Christianity	2,703	1,724	979	205
Shintoism	2,628	1,772	856	299
Others	34	29	5	2

Source: Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table IV-14 Number of Graduates of Each Vocational Training Course (fiscal year 1986)

Courses	Number of graduates	Courses	Number of graduates
Total	1,480	Horticulture	23
Machinery operation	32	Barbering	56
Sheet-metal processing	25	Laundry	52
Welding	260	Japanese Typewriting	14
Electric wiring	98	Seamanship	7
Western-style tailoring	9	Auto driving	79
Auto repair	84	Farming	1
Carpentry	93	Cooking	3
Plumbing	15	Ceramics	3
Plastering	118	Making scrolls, etc.	5
Woodcraft	46	Heavy-goods conveyance (Tama kake)	10
Printing	49	Farm-tractor driving	5
Mimeographing	17	Leathercraft	4
Tatami-mat making	50	Gardening	14
Woodcarving	33	Computer programming	13
Boiler operation	88	Sewing	40
Operation of construction machinery	76	Knitting	4
Radio operation	16	Hair-styling	5
Painting	16*	Housekeeping	14
		Shoemaking	2
		Papermaking	1

Source: Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table IV-15 Results of Examinations to Obtain Skills Licences (fiscal year 1986)

Item	Number of examinees	Successful examinees
Total	3,097	2,475
Welder	382	317
High-voltage electrical engineer	6	6
Electric-wiring engineer	67	67
Auto repairer	126	104
Boiler operator	116	93
Barber	47	47
Hairdresser	21	21
Laundry worker	43	43
Auto driver	99	93
Cook	20	12
Dangerous materials' operator	415	325
Skills training courses	746	746
Skills licence approval	1	1
Others	1,098	600

Source: Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table IV-16 Number of Inmate Grievances (1965, 1975, 1984~1986)

Year	Total	Petition to the Minister of Justice	Civil suit	Criminal complaints or accusations	Others
1965	273	124	31	89	29
1975	858	240	66	314	238
1984	1,674	729	142	337	466
1985	1,791	757	175	469	390
1986	1,312 (387)	655 (177)	88 (27)	247 (71)	322 (112)

Figure 4-16 Note: parentheses show the number of unconvicted prisoners.
Source: Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice

**Table IV-17 Number of Unconvicted Prisoners Admitted and Discharged
(1984~1986)**

Year	Type of prisoners	Admitted			Discharged		
		Total	Directly admitted	Change of status	Total	Released	Change of status
1984	Suspect	11,815	11,805	10	11,611	3,507	8,104
	Accused	55,211	46,237	8,974	56,779	26,700	30,079
1985	Suspect	10,825	10,822	3	10,565	3,219	7,346
	Accused	53,695	45,525	8,170	55,323	25,501	29,822
1986	Suspect	9,031	9,028	3	8,842	2,562	6,280
	Accused	51,141	44,178	6,963	52,775	23,982	28,793

- Notes: 1. Directly admitted means those newly admitted from institutions other than prisons and detention houses.
2. Change of status means instances where a prisoner's status changes, i.e., from suspect to accused, accused to prisoner, etc.

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

**Table IV-18 Number of Parole Applications Received and Disposed of
(1982~1986)**

Institution/Disposition	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
① Prison					
Number of applications received	17,987	19,566	20,385	20,314	20,138
Number of applications disposed of					
Approval	15,590	17,292	18,897	18,194	18,270
Rejection	1,046	897	790	894	942
Rejection rate	6.3	4.9	4.0	4.7	4.9
② Juvenile Training School					
Number of applications received	4,869	5,051	5,823	5,698	5,573
Number of applications disposed of					
Approval	4,718	5,006	5,618	5,645	5,625
Rejection	1	8	—	1	7
Rejection rate	0.0	0.2	—	0.0	0.1

Note: $\text{Rejection rate} = \frac{\text{Rejection}}{\text{Approval} + \text{Rejection}} \times 100$

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

**Table IV-19 Rejection of Parole Applications, by Term of Sentence
(1984~1986)**

	1984	1985		1986	
Sentence	Rejection rate	Rejection rate	Rejection rate	Number of applications rejected	Number of applications approved
Life	3.4	23.8	26.7	12	33
Imprisonment other than life	4.0	4.6	4.9	930	18,237
Over 5 years	10.1	14.5	15.3	100	553
5 years or less	8.5	10.8	10.1	166	1,475
3 years or less	5.3	5.5	5.8	212	3,416
2 years or less	3.2	3.7	4.1	350	8,117
1 year or less	2.3	2.4	2.3	100	4,232
6 months or less	1.0	0.9	0.4	2	444
Determinate	4.0	4.6	4.9	928	18,147
Indeterminate	0.9	4.5	2.2	2	90

Note: See Note to Table IV-18.

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

**Table IV-20 Disposition of Parole Applications, by Frequency of Imprisonment
(1984~1986)**

	1984	1985		1986	
Frequency	Rejection rate	Rejection rate	Rejection rate	Applications rejected	Applications approved
1st time	1.5	2.0	1.9	203	10,401
2nd	4.5	5.3	5.0	165	3,128
3rd	6.4	7.2	7.2	133	1,702
4th	7.0	8.4	9.2	111	1,102
5th	11.6	10.1	11.6	87	664
6th or more	12.1	14.1	16.0	243	1,273

Note: See Note to Table III-35.

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table IV-21 Executed Term of Determinate Sentence Parolees Served Prior to Release, by Type of Offender (1986)

Length of sentence		Type of Offender/ Total	Executed Rate of Sentence				
			Under 60%	Under 70%	Under 80%	Under 90%	90% and over
Total	NR	100.0(11,370)	2.5	26.5	40.0	23.5	7.4
	R	100.0(6,777)	0.1	0.8	8.1	53.3	37.8
Over 5 years	NR	100.0(434)	3.7	28.8	30.4	23.5	13.6
	R	100.0(107)	1.9	0.9	1.9	36.4	58.9
5 years or less	NR	100.0(1,027)	4.4	30.5	32.9	22.0	10.2
	R	100.0(439)	—	—	2.7	34.4	62.9
3 years or less	NR	100.0(2,280)	1.6	28.9	40.3	21.3	7.9
	R	100.0(1,128)	0.2	1.1	3.7	43.6	51.4
2 years or less	NR	100.0(4,628)	2.4	29.3	42.7	19.5	6.1
	R	100.0(3,445)	0.1	0.7	9.8	56.8	32.6
1 year or less	NR	100.0(3,001)	2.6	18.8	39.5	31.9	7.2
	R	100.0(1,658)	0.1	1.0	9.2	58.4	31.3

Notes: 1. NR and R stand for non-recidivist and recidivist respectively.

2. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Statistics of Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table IV-22 Length of Imprisonment Prisoners Sentenced to Life Served Prior to Release (1971~1986)

Year	Total	12 years or less	14 years or less	16 years or less	18 years or less	20 years or less	Over 20 years
Yearly average from 1971 to 1975	70.4	1.4	18.8	31.8	11.8	4.4	2.2
Yearly average from 1976 to 1980	51.0	0.8	7.6	24.2	11.0	4.2	3.2
1981	57	—	8	30	14	4	1
1982	54	—	12	24	13	3	2
1983	45	3	7	16	10	5	4
1984	50	3	11	16	12	3	5
1985	26	—	10	6	5	4	1
1986	28	—	3	15	6	2	2

Note: Those who were granted second parole after the revocation of first parole for life imprisonment are not included.

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table IV-23 Trends in Probationers and Parolees Newly Received by Probation Offices (1982~1986)

Year	Total	Juvenile probationers	Juvenile parolees	Adult parolees	Adult probationers	Parolees of women's guidance homes
1982	91,771	63,519	4,644	15,385	8,223	—
1983	100,019	70,385	4,945	16,890	7,798	1
1984	102,737	70,758	5,569	18,718	7,692	—
1985	101,971	71,411	5,585	17,795	7,180	—
1986	102,434	72,268	5,580	18,130	6,456	—

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table IV-24 Percentage of Newly Received Probationers and Parolees, by Offence (1986)

Offences	Total	Juvenile probationers	Juvenile parolees	Adult parolees	Adult probationers
Total	100. (56,935)	100.0 (26,769)	100.0 (5,580)	100.0 (18,130)	100.0 (6,456)
Penal Code offences	61.6	57.3	72.2	64.4	62.3
Homicide	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.7	0.5
Robbery	1.6	0.7	2.6	2.8	0.7
Bodily injury	5.5	6.0	7.3	4.2	5.4
Assault, unlawful assembly with weapons	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Extortion	3.4	3.4	4.6	2.8	3.6
Larceny	30.9	27.9	46.3	30.0	32.2
Fraud	2.8	0.2	0.5	7.0	3.8
Rape	1.4	0.8	4.0	1.7	1.2
Indecent assault	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8
Violent acts	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.6
Professional negligence	9.8	13.9	2.2	6.8	7.8
Others	3.4	2.1	2.1	5.2	5.3
Special Law offences	36.3	39.7	20.3	35.6	37.7
Stimulant drugs	13.5	2.0	8.2	29.0	22.1
Poisonous substances	3.8	6.3	5.2	0.5	1.4
Road-traffic violations	17.5	30.4	6.3	4.2	11.4
Others	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.8	2.8
Pre-delinquency	2.2	3.0	7.4	—	—

- Notes: 1. Figures exclude short-term traffic offence juvenile probationers (45,499).
2. There were no parolees from women's guidance homes.
3. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table IV-25 Percentage of Newly Received Probationers and Parolees, by Sex and Age Group (1986)

Sex/Age	Total	Juvenile probationers	Juvenile parolees	Adult parolees	Adult probationers
Total	100.0 (56,935)	100.0 (26,769)	100.0 (5,580)	100.0 (18,130)	100.0 (6,456)
Sex					
Male	91.1	89.6	87.8	94.2	91.2
Female	8.9	10.4	12.2	5.8	8.8
Age					
15 years and under	56.1	13.1	9.4	0.1	1.9
16 • 17 years		40.6	34.7		
18 • 19 years		46.3	46.2		
20 ~ 22 years	5.1	0.0	9.6	4.4	24.0
23 ~ 29 years	9.7	—	—	21.7	24.4
30 ~ 39 years	13.7	—	—	34.1	25.5
40 ~ 49 years	10.2	—	—	26.0	16.7
50 ~ 59 years	4.5	—	—	11.9	6.4
60 years and over	0.7	—	—	1.9	1.2

Notes: 1. See Notes 1~3 to Table IV-24.
2. Age at the time placed under probation
Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table IV-26 Percentage of Newly Received Probationers and Parolees, by Duration of Probation (1986)

Duration	Juvenile probationers	Juvenile parolees	Adult parolees	Adult probationers
Total	100.0 (26,769)	100.0 (5,580)	100.0 (18,130)	100.0 (6,456)
1 month or less	—	1.1	2.6	—
2 months or less	—	4.5	23.6	—
3 months or less	—	3.4	18.7	—
6 months or less	—	7.1	31.5	—
1 year or less	—	17.0	17.9	0.0
2 years or less	46.3	23.0	4.2	2.7
3 years or less	23.1	21.3	1.0	53.1
4 years or less	17.4	13.2	0.2	33.5
5 years or less	10.1	9.0	0.0	10.6
Over 5 years	3.1	0.5	0.0	—
Life	—	—	0.2	—

Notes: 1. See Notes 1~3 to Table IV-24.
2. The duration of probation of "2 years or less" under the category of juvenile probationers means nothing but two years.
Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table IV-27 Number of Persons Given Assistance during Supervision (1986)

Subjects	Assistance given at probation offices					Assistance given at hostels
	Total	Food	Clothing	Medical treatment	Travel expenses	
Total	1,695	484	866	47	298	6,847
Juvenile probation	177	118	21	1	37	201
Juvenile parole	178	72	65	4	37	428
Adult parole	1,055	174	724	35	122	5,743
Adult probation	285	120	56	7	102	475

Notes: 1. Subjects who received more than one type of assistance are counted for each type of assistance.
 2. The number of persons given assistance at hostels includes those carried over from the previous year.

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table IV-28 Termination of Probation and Parole, by Type of Subject and Reason (1985, 1986)

① Juvenile probationers

Year	Total	Expiry of term, over fixed age	Decision to terminate early	Revocation	Death, others
1985	100.0 (27,181)	17.7	69.4	12.4	0.5
1986	100.0 (27,003)	16.7	70.0	12.7	0.5

② Parolees from Juvenile training schools

Year	Total	Expiry of term, over fixed age	Decision to terminate early	Recommittal	Revocation	Death, others
1985	100.0 (5,035)	60.0	17.3	0.4	21.6	0.6
1986	100.0 (5,316)	54.3	19.0	0.5	25.2	0.5

③ Parolees from prisons

Year	Total	Expiry of term	Exempted execution	Termination of indeterminate sentence	Revocation	Extinction of punishment	Death, others
1985	100.0 (17,357)	91.7	0.2	0.0	7.3	0.4	0.4
1986	100.0 (17,781)	91.8	0.2	0.0	7.2	0.3	0.4

④ Adult probationers

Year	Total	Expiry of term		Revocation of suspended sentence	Death, others
			Suspension of supervision		
1985	100.0 (7,904)	68.5	22.0	29.8	1.7
1986	100.0 (7,582)	69.5	21.1	28.7	1.7

Notes: 1. Figures exclude short-term traffic offence juvenile probationers and parolees from women's guidance homes.

2. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table IV-29 Recidivism Rate of Probationers and Parolees Terminated, by Offence and Misconduct (1986)

Original offence/ misconduct	Juvenile probationers		Juvenile parolees		Adult parolees		Adult probationers	
	Total subject termi- nated	Recidi- vism rate	Total subject termi- nated	Recidi- vism rate	Total subject termi- nated	Recidi- vism rate	Total subject termi- nated	Recidi- vism rate
Total	27,003	20.9	5,316	32.5	17,781	1.6	7,582	34.4
Penal Code offences	15,036	23.0	3,800	34.7	11,489	1.9	4,628	34.2
Homicide	14	21.4	21	19.0	518	3.9	39	5.1
Robbery	179	16.8	152	29.6	487	5.7	52	17.3
Bodily injury	1,544	23.4	387	24.3	737	1.4	377	33.7
Assault, unlawful assembly with weapons	182	24.2	29	24.1	28	7.1	18	38.9
Extortion	726	30.3	229	31.9	457	1.8	252	35.3
Larceny	7,460	29.3	2,412	40.4	5,384	1.9	2,278	44.8
Fraud	76	25.0	24	20.8	1,266	1.3	317	30.0
Rape	214	14.0	207	15.9	289	2.4	127	19.7
Indecent assault	95	15.8	17	35.3	59	3.4	38	13.2
Violent acts	421	18.8	73	31.5	130	0.8	61	26.2
Professional negligence	3,585	9.8	127	17.3	1,199	0.7	627	15.0
Others	540	22.2	122	26.2	935	1.3	442	21.7
Special Law offences	11,148	17.9	1,109	22.5	6,292	1.0	2,954	34.7
Stimulant drugs	715	21.1	456	17.5	5,132	1.1	1,757	39.3
Poisonous substances	1,854	27.1	257	30.7	92	—	79	60.8
Road-traffic violations	8,333	15.5	363	23.1	747	0.4	927	26.4
Others	246	17.9	33	18.2	321	0.3	191	22.5
Pre-delinquency	819	23.8	407	39.6	—	—	—	—

Note: Figures exclude short-term traffic offence juvenile probationers.

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders.

Table IV-30 Recidivism Rate During the Supervision Period of Probationers and Parolees Terminated (1984~1986)

Year	Juvenile probationers	Juvenile parolees	Adult parolees	Adult probationers
1984	23.4	29.5	1.8	37.8
1985	21.5	28.9	2.0	35.4
1986	20.9	32.5	1.6	34.4

Note: See Note Table IV-29.

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table IV-31 Comparison of Re-institutionalization between Parolees and Releases on Completion (1980~1984)

Year	Parole				Release on completion			
	Re-leasees	Subjects reinstitutionalized			Re-leasees	Subjects reinstitutionalized		
		First year	Second year	Third year		First year	Second year	Third year
1980	15,202	572 (3.8)	2,270 (18.7)	1,658 (29.6)	14,140	1,695 (12.0)	3,714 (38.3)	1,868 (51.5)
1981	15,040	624 (4.1)	2,283 (19.3)	1,564 (29.7)	14,463	1,817 (12.6)	3,724 (38.3)	1,927 (51.6)
1982	15,381	615 (4.0)	2,326 (19.1)	1,625 (29.7)	14,901	1,915 (12.9)	3,737 (37.9)	1,929 (50.9)
1983	16,885	689 (4.1)	2,599 (19.5)	1,873 (30.6)	14,561	1,774 (12.2)	3,737 (37.8)	1,868 (50.7)
1984	18,716	703 (3.8)	2,848 (19.0)	1,923 (29.2)	13,791	1,851 (13.4)	3,449 (38.4)	1,687 (50.7)

Note: Figures in parentheses show accumulated percentages.

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

Table IV-32 Number of Persons Given Urgent Assistance (1985)

Subjects	Assistance given at probation offices					Care services given at hostels
	Total	Food	Clothing	Medical treatment	Travel expenses	
Total	3,985	1,763	490	23	1,709	3,853
Terminated	2,513	1,113	294	19	1,087	2,932
Granted exempted execution	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granted suspended execution	435	183	74	—	178	402
Granted suspended prosecution	1,037	467	122	4	444	519

Notes: 1. Subjects who received more than one type of assistance are counted for each type of assistance.

2. The number of subjects given care services at hostels includes those who have been staying at the hostels since the previous year.

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table IV-33 Number of Rehabilitation Aid Hostels, by Types (as of 1 April, 1987)

Types of residents	Total	Adult hostels	Juvenile hostels	Adult & juvenile hostels
Total	99	25	6	68
Male hostels	88	21	5	62
Female hostels	7	1	1	5
Male & female hostels	4	3	—	1

Source: Rehabilitation Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table IV-34 Referral to Hostels (1982~1986)

Category of person	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	10,732	11,091	11,616	11,237	10,700
Assistance	5,820	6,437	7,174	6,878	6,847
Parolees	4,708	5,262	5,989	5,739	5,743
Others	1,112	1,175	1,185	1,139	1,104
Aftercare	4,912	4,654	4,442	4,359	3,853
Releasees on completion of terms	3,795	3,582	3,391	3,354	2,932
Others	1,117	1,072	1,051	1,005	921

- Notes: 1. Each number includes carry-overs from the previous year.
2. "Others" under the category of "Assistance" includes those with stays of execution of sentences.

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table IV-35 Number of Persons Committed to Rehabilitation Aid Hostels (fiscal year 1981~1985)

Year	Number of hostels at end of fiscal year	Com-mittal capacity at end of fiscal year	Com-mittal capacity throughout the year	Actual number of persons com-mitted	Total number of persons committed			B A (%)	C B (%)
					Total	Com-mittal by probation offices	Com-mittal by voluntary action of aid hostels (C)		
			(A)		(B)				
1981	101	2,617	955,368	11,582	524,512	445,050	79,462	54.9	15.1
1982	101	2,579	945,048	11,786	521,411	441,480	79,931	55.2	15.3
1983	101	2,548	942,302	12,149	523,923	450,533	73,390	55.6	14.0
1984	100	2,504	924,812	12,573	537,876	472,024	65,852	58.2	12.2
1985	100	2,470	913,872	12,066	545,037	476,459	68,578	59.6	12.6

- Notes: 1. "Actual number of persons committed" is the total of actual number of persons of both committed by probation offices and voluntary action of aid hostels.
2. (B) equals the total daily population of hostels multiplied by the number of days spent in a hostel.

Source: Rehabilitation Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table IV-36 Number of Persons Granted Pardon, by Type of Pardon and Applicant (1986)

Applicant	Total	Nullification of conviction	Reduction of sentence	Exempted execution of sentence	Restoration of civil rights
Total	199	1	—	47	151
Public prosecutor	6	1	—	1	4
Prison warden	—	—	—	—	—
Director of probation office	193	—	—	46	147

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

PART V
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Figure V-1 Flow Chart of Treatment Proceedings for Juvenile Offenders and Delinquents

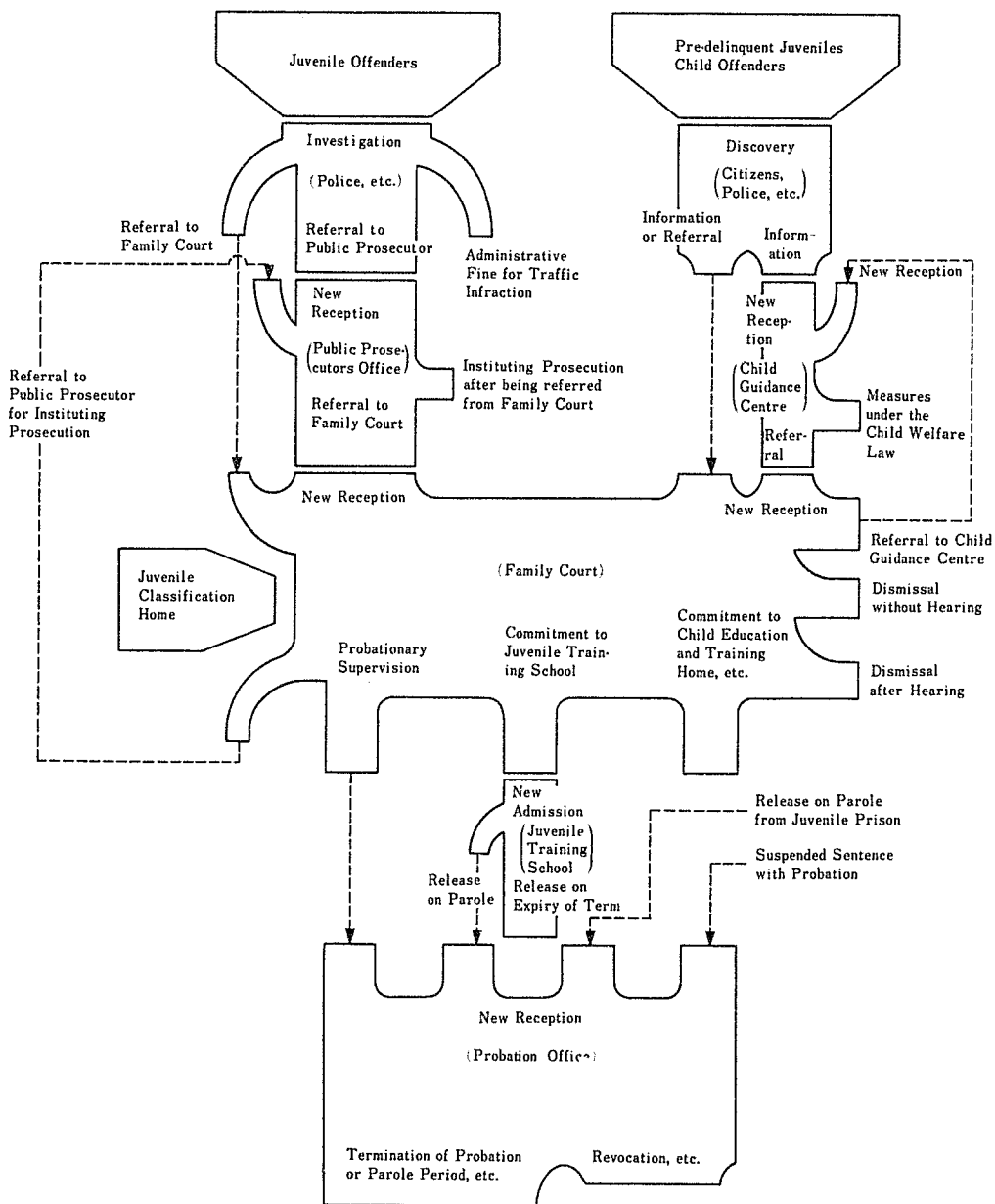


Table V-1 Number of Penal Code Offenders Cleared by the Police and Rate per Population, Juveniles and Adults (1946~1986)

Year	Juveniles		Adults		Percentage of juveniles
	Number	Rate per 1,000 juveniles	Number	Rate per 1,000 adults	
1946	111,790	6.7	333,694	8.4	25.1
1947	104,829	6.1	354,510	8.4	22.8
1948	124,836	7.3	425,704	9.8	22.7
1949	131,916	7.7	453,412	10.2	22.5
1950	158,426	9.2	458,297	10.1	25.7
1951	166,433	9.5	452,602	9.8	26.9
1952	143,247	8.0	432,605	9.1	24.9
1953	126,097	7.0	421,453	8.7	23.0
1954	120,413	6.6	419,376	8.4	22.3
1955	121,753	6.7	437,104	8.6	21.8
1956	127,421	7.1	427,192	8.2	23.0
1957	144,506	7.9	430,255	8.1	25.1
1958	155,373	8.1	420,893	7.8	27.0
1959	176,899	8.8	417,455	7.6	29.8
1960	196,682	9.7	413,565	7.4	32.2
1961	216,456	10.6	422,430	7.4	33.9
1962	220,749	10.8	406,925	6.9	35.2
1963	229,717	11.3	432,298	7.2	34.7
1964	238,830	11.9	488,080	8.0	32.9
1965	234,959	11.7	515,963	8.3	31.3
1966	226,203	11.2	547,866	8.7	29.2
1967	215,477	11.1	617,984	9.5	25.9
1968	218,950	11.8	734,819	11.0	23.0
1969	218,458	12.4	812,952	11.9	21.2
1970	224,943	13.3	883,253	12.6	20.3
1971	214,799	13.0	845,590	11.9	20.3
1972	198,439	12.1	814,382	11.2	19.6
1973	202,294	12.5	767,768	10.4	20.9
1974	198,745	12.3	689,780	9.2	22.4
1975	196,946	12.1	668,782	8.7	22.7
1976	193,994	12.1	671,221	8.6	22.4
1977	197,893	12.1	659,662	8.4	23.1
1978	224,075	13.5	660,138	8.3	25.3
1979	233,269	13.8	648,697	8.1	26.4
1980	269,718	15.7	653,931	8.1	29.2
1981	303,898	17.2	668,617	8.1	31.2
1982	310,798	17.2	699,133	8.4	30.8
1983	317,404	17.1	710,944	8.5	30.9
1984	301,237	16.0	715,977	8.4	29.6
1985	304,070	16.0	722,171	8.4	29.6
1986	292,286	15.1	725,489	8.4	28.7

- Notes: 1. Figures for 1970 and later do not include child traffic professional negligence offenders.
2. Rate per 1,000 juveniles means the number of juvenile and child Penal Code offenders per 1,000 juveniles aged 10 through 19, and Rate per 1,000 adults means the number of adult Penal Code offenders per 1,000 adults aged 20 and over.

Sources: National Police Agency and Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency

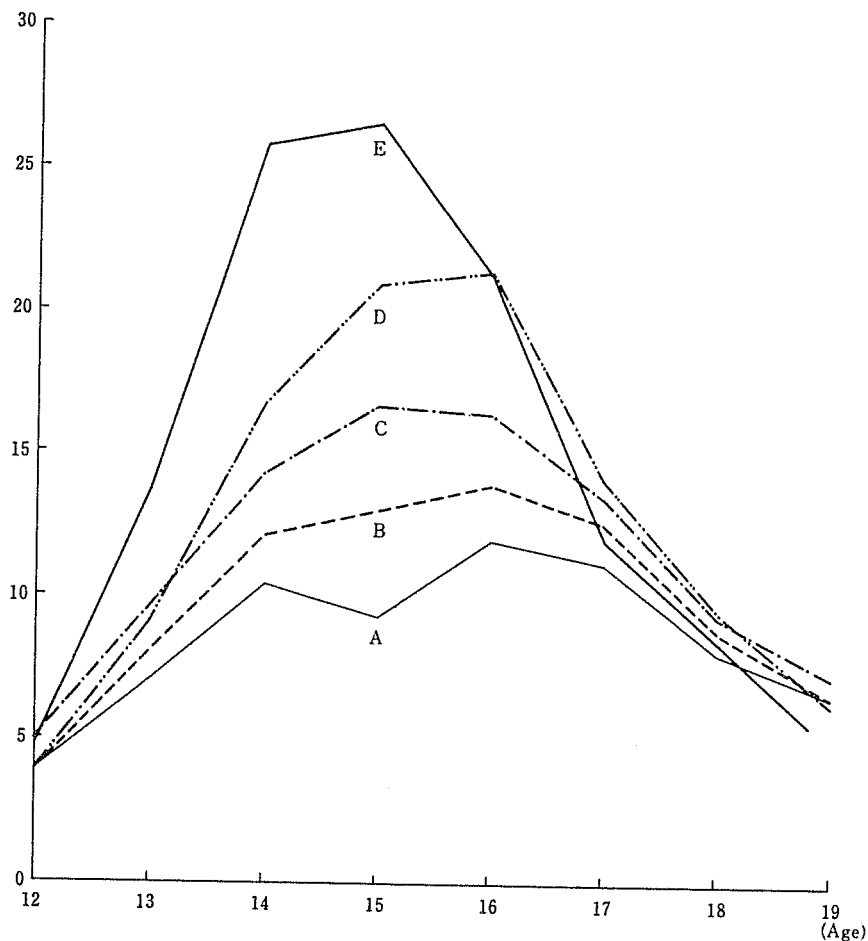
Table V-2 Number of Juvenile Penal Code Offenders Excluding Traffic Professional Negligence Cleared by the Police and Rate per Population, by Age Group (1977~1986)

Year	Total			Under 14 years old (child offender)		14-15 years old		16-17 years old		18-19 years old	
	Number	Rate per population	Percentage of juveniles	Number	Rate per population	Number	Rate per population	Number	Rate per population	Number	Rate per population
1977	154,536	9.4	38.8	35,337	5.2	51,578	16.0	43,599	13.8	24,022	7.5
1978	177,719	10.7	42.0	40,918	5.9	60,325	18.2	51,078	16.1	25,398	7.9
1979	184,839	10.9	45.1	41,681	5.9	66,258	19.1	51,744	16.0	25,156	8.0
1980	219,956	12.8	49.3	53,883	7.2	80,241	24.8	58,158	17.5	27,674	8.8
1981	252,808	14.3	52.0	67,906	8.9	94,169	28.5	64,530	18.6	26,203	8.1
1982	257,856	14.3	50.8	65,926	8.4	103,756	28.0	61,329	18.9	26,845	8.1
1983	261,634	14.1	52.0	64,851	8.1	110,433	29.5	59,468	18.0	26,882	7.7
1984	248,540	13.2	49.5	55,875	6.9	103,451	27.1	62,931	17.0	26,283	8.1
1985	250,132	13.1	51.2	56,015	6.9	103,729	26.5	65,532	17.5	24,856	7.5
1986	235,176	12.1	52.3	49,803	6.3	97,126	24.2	63,168	16.5	25,079	6.8

- Notes: 1. Penal Code offences include violations of the Law Punishing Use of Glass Bottle Grenades, and the Law Punishing Activities Endangering Civil Aviation.
2. Rate per population for child offenders means the number of child Penal Code offenders cleared per 1,000 children aged 10 through 13; and rate per population for juvenile offenders means the number of juvenile Penal Code offenders cleared per 1,000 juveniles in each age group.

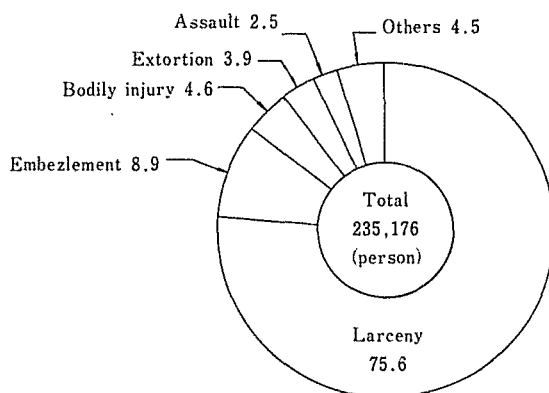
Sources: National Police Agency and Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency

Figure V-2 Rate of Juvenile Delinquents in the Juvenile Population



- Notes:
1. See Note 1 to Table V-2.
 2. Rate of juvenile delinquents means the number of juvenile Penal Code offenders cleared by the police per 1,000 juveniles of the same age.
 3. A: Rate of juvenile delinquents 12 years old in 1966 and 19 years old in 1973
 B: Rate of juvenile delinquents 12 years old in 1969 and 19 years old in 1976
 C: Rate of juvenile delinquents 12 years old in 1973 and 19 years old in 1980
 D: Rate of juvenile delinquents 12 years old in 1976 and 19 years old in 1983
 E: Rate of juvenile delinquents 12 years old in 1979 and 19 years old in 1986
 4. Juvenile traffic professional negligence offenders are not included.
- Sources: National Police Agency and Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency

Figure V-3 Percentage of Juvenile Penal Code Offenders Excluding Traffic Professional Negligence Cleared by the Police, by Offence (1986)



Notes: 1. See Note 1 to Table V-2.
 2. 'Bodily Injury' and 'Assault' include violation of the Law Punishing Violent Acts, etc.
 Source: National Police Agency

Table V-3 Rate of Juvenile Penal Code Offenders Excluding Traffic Professional Negligence Cleared by the Police per Population (1986)

Type of offence	Total	Under 14 years old	14-15 years old	16-17 years old	18-19 years old
Total	12.114	6.327	24.203	16.540	6.760
Larceny	9.157	5.190	18.081	12.661	4.313
Fraud	0.036	0.011	0.035	0.057	0.068
Embezzlement	1.084	0.443	2.135	1.552	0.824
Robbery	0.036	0.006	0.049	0.063	0.060
Extortion	0.472	0.231	1.112	0.529	0.235
Intimidation	0.006	0.001	0.012	0.007	0.009
Assault	0.301	0.098	0.793	0.306	0.195
Bodily injury	0.559	0.088	1.278	0.729	0.608
Rape	0.033	0.005	0.030	0.053	0.075
Indecent assault	0.033	0.017	0.048	0.046	0.038
Homicide	0.005	0.001	0.003	0.008	0.014
Arson	0.018	0.021	0.021	0.013	0.011
Others	0.374	0.215	0.608	0.517	0.311

Notes: 1. See Note to Table IV-2.
 2. Rate per population means rate of juveniles cleared per 100,000 juveniles in each age category, and that for under 14 years old means rate of those cleared per 100,000 juveniles who are 10 through 13 years old.

Sources: National Police Agency and Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency

Table V-4 Number of Female Juvenile Penal Code Offenders Excluding Traffic Professional Negligence Cleared by the Police, by Type of Offence (1982~1986)

Year	Total	Female	Rate	Heinous offences	Violent offences	Property offences	Sex offences	Others
1982	257,856	45,918	17.8	76	3,354	41,852	64	572
1983	261,634	54,459	20.8	106	4,468	49,237	52	596
1984	248,540	47,603	19.2	103	4,194	42,733	55	518
1985	250,132	44,573	17.8	119	3,375	40,613	40	426
1986	235,176	43,868	18.7	37,735	1,743	1,655	974	758

Note: See Note 1 to Table V-2, and Note 3 to Figure V-3.

Source: National Police Agency

Table V-5 Number of Juvenile Special Law Offenders Referred to the Public Prosecutors Office, by Type of Offence (1982~1986)

Year	Total	Firearms and Swords Control Law	Narcotics Control Law	Cannabis Control Law	Stimulant Drugs Control Law	Poisonous and Hazardous Substances Control Law	Others
1982	41,110	453	17	108	2,750	29,254	8,528
1983	40,744	424	4	89	2,667	29,127	8,433
1984	39,247	417	12	98	2,552	27,655	8,513
1985	35,803	407	2	72	2,062	25,370	7,890
1986	31,533	511	2	88	1,708	22,326	6,898

Note: Figures do not include child offenders, juvenile road-traffic violators and juveniles who committed offences listed in Note 1 to Table IV-2.

Source: National Police Agency

Table V-6 Types of Pre-delinquent Acts of Juveniles Who Were Adjudicated in Family Courts (1983~1985)

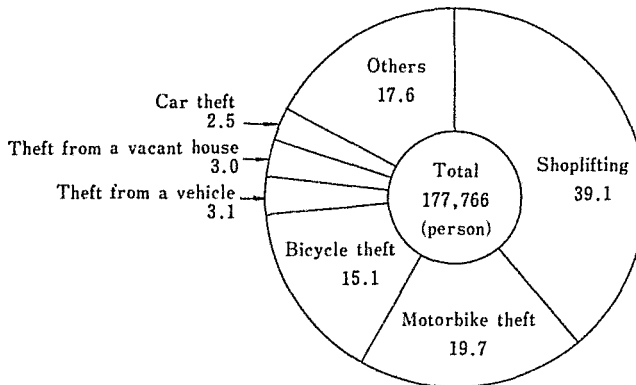
Year	Total	Female	Running away from home	Companion-ship with delinquent friends	Immoral intercourse with other sex	Truancy	Unsound pleasure-seeking	Pleasure-seeking at night	Others
1983	100.0 (3,418)	53.4 (1,825)	43.7 (1,493)	13.1 (449)	11.8 (405)	5.5 (188)	2.5 (87)	2.5 (85)	20.8 (711)
1984	100.0 (3,137)	55.7 (1,747)	47.7 (1,497)	11.8 (371)	10.9 (341)	5.3 (166)	2.5 (79)	1.9 (59)	19.9 (624)
1985	100.0 (2,818)	59.3 (1,671)	52.4 (1,476)	13.2 (371)	9.9 (278)	4.3 (121)	2.1 (60)	2.6 (74)	15.5 (438)

Notes: 1. Juveniles who were judged not delinquent, those whose cases were dismissed without or after hearing on the grounds that their whereabouts were unknown, etc., are not included.

2. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Figure V-4 Percentage of Juvenile Larceny Offenders, by Modus Operandi (1986)



Note: Others include school breaking, safe cracking, etc.

Source: National Police Agency

Table V-7 Number of Juvenile Stimulant Drug Offenders Cleared by the Police, by Status (1984~1986)

Status	1984		1985		1986		Male	Female
	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage		
Total	2,552	100.0	2,062	100.0	1,708	100.0	978	730
Junior high students	60	2.4	56	2.7	46	2.7	4	42
Senior high students	71	2.8	52	2.5	40	2.3	18	22
College and other students	34	1.3	17	0.8	18	1.1	9	9
Employed	859	33.7	618	30.0	486	28.5	327	159
Unemployed	1,528	59.9	1,319	64.0	1,118	65.5	620	498

Source: Safety Division, National Police Agency

Table V-8 Number of Juvenile Abusers of Organic Solvents Cleared by the Police, by Status (1982~1986)

Status	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	49,638	51,383	46,636	43,713	38,542(100.0)
Junior high students	11,637	13,949	11,381	9,109	7,893 (20.5)
Senior high students	6,872	5,975	4,957	4,649	3,705 (9.6)
Other students	1,187	1,167	1,070	919	784 (2.0)
Employed	16,435	15,319	14,109	13,270	11,320 (29.4)
Unemployed	13,507	14,973	15,119	15,766	18,840 (38.5)

Notes: 1. Organic solvents include thinner, toluene, glue, paint, etc.
2. Figures in parentheses show percentages.

Source: Safety Division, National Police Agency

Table V-9 Number of Female Juveniles who were Counsellled for Sexual Delinquency (1982~1986)

Year	Total	Prostitution (Anti-Prostitution Law)	Indecent acts (Child Welfare Law, Art. 34, Para. 1, No. 6)	Indecent sexual intercourse (Municipal Ordinances to Protect Moral and Sound Upbringing of Youth)	Indecency (Penal Code, Art. 182)	Indecent sexual intercourse (Pre-delin- quency)	Other indecent sexual acts
1982	9,016	298	567	3,612	3	773	3,763
1983	9,676	554	758	3,591	4	728	4,041
1984	9,813	811	909	3,926	2	753	3,412
1985	9,402	993	802	3,858	2	625	3,122
1986	7,939	967	643	3,313	7	427	2,582

Note: Female juveniles who were counsellled for sexual delinquency include the following:
 ① Female juvenile prostitutes who violate the Anti-Prostitution Law;
 ② Female juvenile victims who are subjected to prohibited indecent acts stipulated in the Child Welfare Law, Art. 34, Para. 1, No. 6;
 ③ Female juvenile victims who are subjected to prohibited acts stipulated in the Municipal Ordinances to Protect Moral and Sound Upbringing of Youth;
 ④ Female juvenile victims who are subjected to an offence (offence of inducing indecency) stipulated in the Penal Code, Art. 182;
 ⑤ Female juveniles who are involved in indecent sexual intercourse and sent to the family court on the grounds of pre-delinquency; and
 ⑥ Female juveniles who are repeatedly involved in other indecent sexual acts.

Source: Safety Division, National Police Agency

**Table V-10 Relationship Between Juvenile Offenders and Their Guardians
(1965, 1975, 1983~1985)**

Year	Total	Real parents	Real father only	Real mother only	Real father and step- mother, or Real mother and step- father	Step- parents	Other guardian	No guardian
1965	100.0(198,258)	73.3	4.3	13.8	4.8	1.1	2.3	0.4
1975	100.0(102,005)	76.3	4.3	11.3	5.3	0.8	1.8	0.2
1983	100.0(159,740)	74.0	18.6		5.1	0.7	1.5	0.1
1984	100.0(155,777)	72.3	20.0		5.2	0.7	1.6	0.2
1985	100.0(151,017)	71.4 (107,827)	21.0 (31,787)		5.2 (7,779)	0.7 (986)	1.6 (2,422)	0.1 (216)

- Notes:
1. Step-parents include a step-father or step-mother only.
 2. Other guardian includes grand parents, brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts, spouses, etc.
 3. Number of those whose guardians are unclear is excluded.
 4. Traffic professional negligence offenders have been excluded since 1975.
 5. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table V-11 Living Situations of Guardians of Juvenile Offenders (1965, 1975, 1983~1985)

Year	Total	Rich	Average	Poor	In need of assistance
1965	100.0(189,794)	2.3	71.9	22.9	2.9
1975	100.0(101,471)	2.9	82.8	11.5	2.8
1983	100.0(159,505)	2.1	84.2	9.9	3.8
1984	100.0(155,496)	2.1	83.6	10.4	4.0
1985	100.0(150,739)	2.0 (2,970)	83.5 (125,876)	10.5 (15,875)	4.0 (6,018)

- Notes:
1. Living situation is evaluated on the following bases:
 - ① rich: those who can afford to live abundantly;
 - ② average: those who have no debt and can live on their own income;
 - ③ poor: those who can barely make a living and must borrow money on occasions of unexpected expenditures; and
 - ④ in need of assistance: those who have great difficulties in living and need official support.
 2. Number of those whose living situation is unclear is excluded.
 3. Traffic professional negligence offenders have been excluded since 1975.
 4. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Figure V-5 Attitudes of Parents/Guardians Toward Juveniles (1986)

- Notes: 1. Child offenders are not included.
2. Juveniles who have no parent or guardian, or whose parents are unknown are not included.

Source: Ministry of Justice

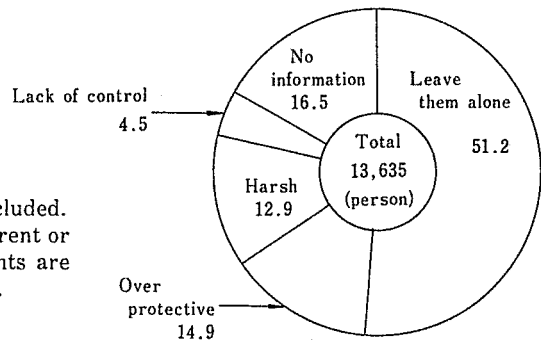
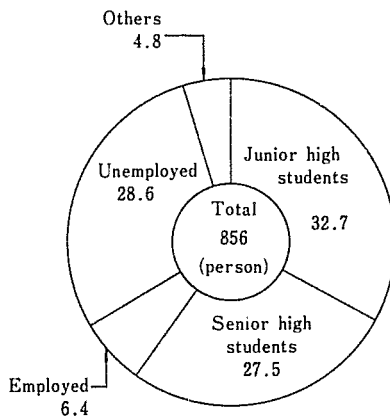
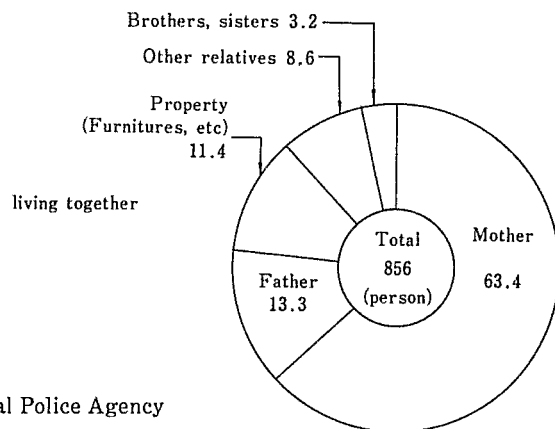


Figure V-6 Status of Juvenile Perpetrators of Violence in the Home (1986)



Source: Safety Division, National Police Agency

Figure V-7 Victims of Juvenile Violence in the Home (1986)



Source: Safety Division, National Police Agency

Table V-12 Number of Student Penal Code Offenders Cleared by the Police and Rate per Total Students for Each Type of School (1982~1986)

Year	Junior high students			Senior high students		
	Total students (A)	Students Guided (B)	B/A (%)	Total students (C)	Students Guided (D)	D/C (%)
1982	5,623,975	127,422	2.27	4,457,045	61,644	1.38
1983	5,706,810	131,688	2.31	4,572,526	61,407	1.34
1984	5,828,867	118,745	2.04	4,749,075	60,964	1.28
1985	5,990,587	119,736	2.00	5,032,134	62,906	1.25
1986	6,105,749	110,367	1.81	5,108,054	61,135	1.20

Notes: 1. Student traffic professional negligence offenders are not included.
2. Figures include student violators of the Law Punishing Use of Glass Bottle Grenades, and the Law Punishing Activities Endangering Civil Aviation.

Sources: National Police Agency, and Basic Research Report on School and Basic Research Bulletin prepared by Ministry of Education

Table V-13 Number of Violent Incidents at School Cleared by the Police (1982~1986)

Year	Number of cases	Number of victims	Victims per case	Persons arrested/counselled			
				Total	Persons per case	Junior high students	Senior high students
1982	1,961	4,267	2.2	8,904	4.5	7,952	952
1983	2,125	4,265	2.0	8,751	4.1	8,227	524
1984	1,683	3,136	1.9	7,110	4.2	6,657	453
1985	1,492	3,127	2.1	6,094	4.1	5,683	411
1986	1,376	2,581	1.9	5,225	3.8	4,924	301

Source: Safety Division, National Police Agency

Table V-14 Recidivism Rate of Juvenile Penal Code Offenders and Their Previous Dispositions (1982~1986)

Year	Total number of juvenile offenders	Recidivists	Recidivism rate	Previous disposition			
				Pending	Probation	Dismissal without or after hearing	Others
1982	191,930	55,767	29.1	4,774	4,615	25,535	20,843
1983	196,783	58,646	29.8	5,043	4,945	26,994	21,664
1984	192,665	60,323	31.3	5,606	5,449	27,632	21,636
1985	194,117	60,368	31.1	5,556	5,274	27,701	21,837
1986	185,373	56,986	30.7	5,096	4,242	27,027	20,621

- Notes: 1. Juvenile traffic professional negligence offenders and child offenders are not included.
2. Figures include juvenile violators of the Law Punishing Use of Glass Bottle Grenades, and the Law Punishing Activities Endangering Civil Aviation.
3. Others include those who were referred to child guidance centres, etc., those who are still under investigation by public prosecutors, those whose terms of probation have expired, those whose sentences were already served, or child offenders and pre-delinquent juveniles under 14 years of age who were handled and counselled by only the police.

Source: National Police Agency

Table V-15 Interval between Former Disposition and Commission of Subsequent Offence (1982~1986)

Interval	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	100.0 (2,293)	100.0 (2,809)	100.0 (3,122)	100.0 (3,429)	100.0 (3,150)
Less than 1 year	75.7	74.0	75.7	74.3	75.2
Less than 1.5 years	11.5	11.3	11.0	12.1	11.3
Less than 2 years	4.8	6.7	5.6	6.2	6.4
2 years or more	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.1

- Notes: 1. Cases of child offenders and juveniles whose commission of or intervals for subsequent offences are unclear are not included.
2. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Ministry of Justice

Table V-16 Number of Juvenile Offenders Newly Received by the Public Prosecutors Office, by Type of Offence and Age Group (1975, 1984~1986)

Type of offence/ Age group	1975	1984	1985	1986
Total	(125,434)	(216,631)	(214,874)	(210,262)
14—15	(44,212)	(93,829)	(92,517)	(89,595)
16—17	(48,062)	(79,411)	(81,077)	(79,448)
18—19	(33,160)	(43,391)	(41,280)	(41,219)
Penal Code offences	100.0 (119,957)	100.0 (187,815)	100.0 (189,220)	100.0 (186,236)
14—15	36.1	46.4	46.1	45.5
16—17	38.6	36.0	36.9	37.0
18—19	25.3	17.6	17.0	17.5
Larceny	100.0 (87,498)	100.0 (136,595)	100.0 (138,120)	100.0 (135,306)
14—15	39.1	47.0	46.8	46.0
16—17	39.1	37.4	37.9	38.4
18—19	21.8	15.7	15.3	15.6
Injury and Assault	100.0 (14,463)	100.0 (17,245)	100.0 (16,226)	100.0 (16,669)
14—15	26.4	50.4	50.7	49.6
16—17	36.1	27.2	27.8	27.3
18—19	37.5	22.4	21.4	23.1
Extortion	100.0 (6,050)	100.0 (6,617)	100.0 (6,455)	100.0 (7,152)
14—15	36.7	53.3	50.1	51.4
16—17	40.4	31.2	34.0	32.9
18—19	22.8	15.5	15.9	15.7
Rape and Indecent assault	100.0 (2,060)	100.0 (1,310)	100.0 (1,207)	100.0 (1,069)
14—15	15.8	24.1	30.6	23.8
16—17	34.0	35.9	33.8	34.2
18—19	50.2	40.0	35.6	42.0
Robbery	100.0 (809)	100.0 (696)	100.0 (563)	100.0 (656)
14—15	13.1	21.1	27.5	25.6
16—17	32.9	44.3	36.4	37.2
18—19	54.0	34.6	36.1	37.2
Special Law offences	100.0 (5,477)	100.0 (28,816)	100.0 (25,654)	100.0 (24,026)
14—15	16.2	23.0	20.5	20.2
16—17	33.2	41.0	44.2	43.5
18—19	50.6	36.1	35.3	36.2
Stimulant drug	100.0 (265)	100.0 (2,778)	100.0 (2,214)	100.0 (1,878)
14—15	5.7	4.9	4.2	5.1
16—17	27.9	27.4	29.0	26.8
18—19	66.4	67.7	66.8	68.1

- Notes:
1. Ages are those at the time of reception of the cases.
 2. Traffic professional negligence and road-traffic violations are not included.
 3. Violent offences do not include intimidation.
 4. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution

**Table V-17 Disposition by the Public Prosecutors Office of Juvenile Offenders
Who Were Referred Back from Family Courts, by Offence (1986)**

Offence	8 Number of juveniles disposed of	Prosecution (persons)	Request for formal trial (persons)	Re-referral to family court (persons)	Others (non- prosecution, stay of dis- position, etc.) (persons)
Total	47,999	47,388	980	58	553
Penal Code offences	4,217	4,091	801	25	101
Homicide	18	18	18	—	—
Robbery	19	19	19	—	—
Bodily injury	100	96	49	—	—
Extortion	33	33	33	—	—
Larceny	120	114	114	1	5
Fraud	9	8	8	—	1
Rape, indecent assault	35	29	29	5	1
Arson	6	5	5	1	—
Violent acts	11	11	6	—	—
Traffic Professional negligence	3,798	3,692	497	17	89
Others	68	66	23	1	1
Special Law offences	43,782	43,297	179	33	452
Firearms and swords	2	2	2	—	—
Stimulant drugs	70	68	68	2	—
Road-traffic violations	43,586	43,107	83	30	449
Others	124	120	26	1	3

Note: The numbers for transfers among public prosecutors offices and dispositions of those over 20 years old are not included.

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution

**Table V-18 Number of Juveniles Received by Family Courts
(1975, 1982~1985)**

Year	Total	Ordinary offences (persons)					Violators of the Road Traffic Law
		Sub- total	Penal Code offences ex- cluding professional negligence	Professional negligence	Special Law offences	Pre-delin- quency	
1975	437,981 (100.0)	197,194 (45.0)	125,623 (28.7)	50,613 (11.6)	16,986 (3.9)	3,972 (0.9)	240,787 (55.0)
1982	644,402 (100.0)	296,956 (46.1)	195,476 (30.3)	59,141 (9.2)	37,540 (5.8)	4,799 (0.7)	347,446 (53.9)
1983	684,830 (100.0)	302,856 (44.2)	200,481 (29.3)	62,278 (9.1)	35,130 (5.1)	4,967 (0.7)	381,974 (55.8)
1984	681,787 (100.0)	291,968 (42.8)	193,986 (28.5)	59,454 (8.7)	33,985 (5.0)	4,543 (0.7)	389,819 (57.2)
1985	682,975 (100.0)	290,401 (42.5)	194,829 (28.5)	60,226 (8.8)	30,847 (4.5)	4,499 (0.7)	392,574 (57.5)

Note: Figures in parentheses show percentages.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table V-19 Number of Juveniles Adjudicated by Family Courts, by the Result of Disposition (1975, 1982~1985)

Year	Total	Referral to public prosecutor		Commitment to juvenile training school	Probation	Commitment to child education and training home, home for dependent children	Referral to prefectural governor, child guidance centre	Dismissal after hearing	Dismissal without hearing
		Prosecution was appropriate	Over age 20						
1975	118,575 (100.0)	856 (0.7)	257 (0.2)	2,230 (1.9)	8,656 (7.3)	115 (0.1)	168 (0.1)	28,510 (24.0)	77,783 (65.6)
1982	198,441 (100.0)	862 (0.4)	462 (0.2)	4,393 (2.2)	15,362 (7.7)	179 (0.1)	189 (0.1)	38,248 (19.3)	138,746 (69.9)
1983	199,202 (100.0)	1,008 (0.5)	473 (0.2)	4,758 (2.4)	15,171 (7.6)	192 (0.1)	183 (0.1)	38,049 (19.1)	139,368 (70.0)
1984	192,167 (100.0)	993 (0.5)	468 (0.2)	5,145 (2.7)	15,784 (8.2)	209 (0.1)	182 (0.1)	37,787 (19.7)	131,599 (68.5)
1985	191,342 (100.0)	854 (0.4)	490 (0.3)	5,173 (2.7)	15,026 (7.9)	199 (0.1)	175 (0.1)	35,574 (18.6)	133,851 (70.0)

Notes: 1. Numbers of traffic professional negligence offences and pre-delinquent acts are not included.

2. Figures in parentheses show percentages.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table V-20 Number of Juveniles Adjudicated by Family Courts, by Offence (1985)

Offence	Total	Referral to public prosecutor		Commitment to juvenile training school	Probation	Commitment to child education and training home, home for dependent children	Referral to prefectural governor, child guidance centre	Dismissal after hearing	Dismissal without hearing
		Prosecution was appropriate	Over age 20						
Total	191,342 (100.0)	854 (0.4)	490 (0.3)	5,173 (2.7)	15,026 (7.9)	199 (0.1)	175 (0.1)	35,574 (18.6)	133,851 (70.0)
Penal Code offences	168,905	511	262	4,236	11,614	184	161	28,708	123,229
Homicide	91	29	—	39	11	1	—	9	2
Robbery	413	11	—	134	142	—	—	94	32
Bodily injury	9,029	139	48	417	1,519	19	11	3,624	3,252
Assault	1,614	6	8	17	118	1	—	421	1,043
Extortion	5,396	39	13	366	870	16	5	1,901	2,186
Larceny	123,831	152	124	2,726	7,423	138	130	18,971	94,167
Fraud	530	4	4	30	80	—	—	119	293
Embezzlement	18,485	2	4	16	162	2	5	977	17,317
Stolen property	1,400	1	2	5	27	—	1	134	1,230
Rape	596	35	4	227	194	1	—	113	22
Arson	120	3	—	36	31	—	1	31	18
House breaking	1,135	2	3	24	103	—	3	277	723
Violent acts	3,200	13	8	77	350	4	2	1,037	1,709
Others	3,065	75	44	122	584	2	3	1,000	1,235
Special Law offences	22,437	343	228	937	3,412	15	14	6,866	10,622
Firearms and swords	247	9	2	5	16	—	—	48	167
Stimulant drugs	1,522	101	8	520	621	1	—	190	81
Poisonous substances	15,212	138	128	348	1,977	14	13	5,565	7,029
Prostitution	80	—	2	7	28	—	—	34	9
Alien-Registration violations	530	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	520
Others	4,846	95	86	57	770	—	1	1,021	2,816

Notes: 1. See Note 1 to Table IV-22.
2. Figures in parentheses show percentages.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table V-21 Number of Juveniles Adjudicated by Family Courts, by Frequency and Category of Previous Disposition (1985)

Frequency of previous dispositions	Total (A)	Referral to public prosecutor (B)	B/A (%)	Protective measures (C)	C/A (%)
Total	192,461	854	0.4	21,978	11.4
No record	143,302	173	0.1	7,938	5.5
Recorded (time)	49,159	681	1.4	14,040	28.6
1	29,332	132	0.5	6,638	22.6
2	11,181	141	1.3	3,930	35.1
3 and over	8,646	408	4.7	3,472	40.2

Notes: 1. Number of traffic professional negligence offenders is not included.
2. Referral to public prosecutor does not include persons over 20 years old. Number of dismissals without and after hearing when the juvenile's whereabouts are unknown is also not included.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table V-22 Number of Juvenile Traffic Offenders Adjudicated by Family Courts, by Type of Disposition (1983~1985)

Type/Year	Total (A)	Referral to public prosecutor (B)	B/A (%)	Commitment to juvenile training school (C)	Probation (D)	C + D/A (%)	Dismissal after hearing	Dismissal without hearing
① Traffic professional negligence								
1983	55,151	6,405	11.6	164	14,600	26.8	29,153	4,829
1984	53,681	6,529	12.2	139	13,914	26.2	27,816	5,283
1985	53,243	6,038	11.3	155	14,283	27.1	27,466	5,301
② Road-traffic violations								
1983	315,758	50,855	16.1	307	40,223	12.8	165,914	58,459
1984	332,349	56,945	17.1	320	40,686	12.3	169,468	64,930
1985	330,810	56,722	17.1	317	41,845	12.7	168,976	62,950

Note: Total does not include those who were referred to public prosecutors because they were over 20 years old, those committed to child education and training homes or homes for dependent children, or those referred to prefectural governors or child guidance centres.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table V-23 Number of Pre-delinquent Juveniles Adjudicated by Family Courts (1983~1985)

Year	Total	Commitment to juvenile training school	Probation	Commitment to child education and training home, home for dependent children	Referral to prefectural governor, child guidance centre	Dismissal after hearing	Dismissal without hearing
1983	3,536 (100.0)	613 (17.3)	1,023 (28.9)	150 (4.2)	114 (3.2)	991 (28.0)	645 (18.2)
1984	3,234 (100.0)	515 (15.9)	1,020 (31.5)	140 (4.3)	87 (2.7)	842 (26.0)	630 (19.5)
1985	2,920 (100.0)	454 (15.5)	986 (33.8)	140 (4.8)	108 (3.7)	744 (25.5)	488 (16.7)

Note: Figures in parentheses show percentages.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics.

Table V-24 Number of Juveniles Convicted in Courts of First Instance, by Offence (1983~1985)

Offence	Imprisonment							
	Total	Life imprisonment	Indeterminate term	Determinate term	Suspension among determinate terms	Probation among suspensions	Fine	Transfer to family court
1983	668	1	142	515	515 (78.4)	156 (30.3)	10	7
1984	691	2	124	555	549 (80.9)	157 (28.6)	10	6
1985	611	—	125	477	470 (78.1)	147 (31.3)	9	4
Penal Code offences	498	—	106	391	388 (78.1)	111 (28.6)	1	4
Homicide	10	—	9	1	1 (10.0)	1(100.0)	—	—
Robbery	7	—	6	1	1 (14.3)	1(100.0)	—	—
Bodily injury	24	—	7	17	17 (70.8)	7 (41.2)	—	—
Extortion	17	—	7	10	10 (58.8)	7 (70.0)	—	—
Larceny	56	—	20	36	36 (64.3)	19 (52.8)	—	—
Fraud	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	18	—	9	9	9 (50.0)	5 (55.6)	—	2
Arson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional negligence	346	—	41	304	301 (87.2)	65 (21.6)	1	2
Others	18	—	5	13	13 (72.2)	6 (46.2)	—	—
Special Law offences	113	—	19	86	82 (78.1)	36 (43.9)	8	—
Cannabis	1	—	—	1	1(100.0)	—	—	—
Stimulant drugs	44	—	17	27	27 (61.4)	19 (70.4)	—	—
Road-Traffic Law	65	—	—	57	53 (93.0)	17 (32.1)	8	—
Others	3	—	2	1	1 (33.3)	—	—	—

Notes: 1. Figures represent juveniles under 20 years of age at the time of judgement.

2. Figures in parentheses show the percentage of those who were granted suspended execution per the total number of those sentenced to imprisonment and the percentage of those who were granted suspended execution with probation per the total number of those granted suspension.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Figure V-8 Trend in Newly Admitted Inmates in Juvenile Classification Homes (1949~1986)



Sources: Annual Statistics on Corrections, Annual Statistics on Juvenile Corrections and Statistics on Juvenile Corrections and Rehabilitation

Table V-25 Number of Newly Admitted Inmates and Average Daily Population of Juvenile Classification Homes (1985, 1986)

Year	Newly admitted inmates			Average daily population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1985	22,126	18,850	3,276	1,359	1,159	200
1986	21,014	17,962	3,052	1,302	1,118	184

Note: Average daily population means the total number of inmates detained for every 24 hours throughout the year divided by the total days in the year.

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

Table V-26 Number of Juveniles Discharged from Juvenile Classification Homes, by Reason (1985, 1986)

Year	Total	Protective measures			Referral to governor or chief of child guidance centre	Referral to public prosecutor	Dismissal without hearing and dismissal after hearing	Withdrawal of custodial investigation	Tentative probation granted by family court	Others
		Probation	Commitment to child education and training home, etc.	Commitment to juvenile training school						
1985	22,163	8,407	332	6,035	106	544	1,261	1,784	3,493	201
1986	20,983	8,172	345	5,761	86	508	1,089	1,535	3,299	188

Note: Numbers for those released for transfer to another institution and those escaped are not included.

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

Figure V-9 Process of Classification in Juvenile Classification Homes

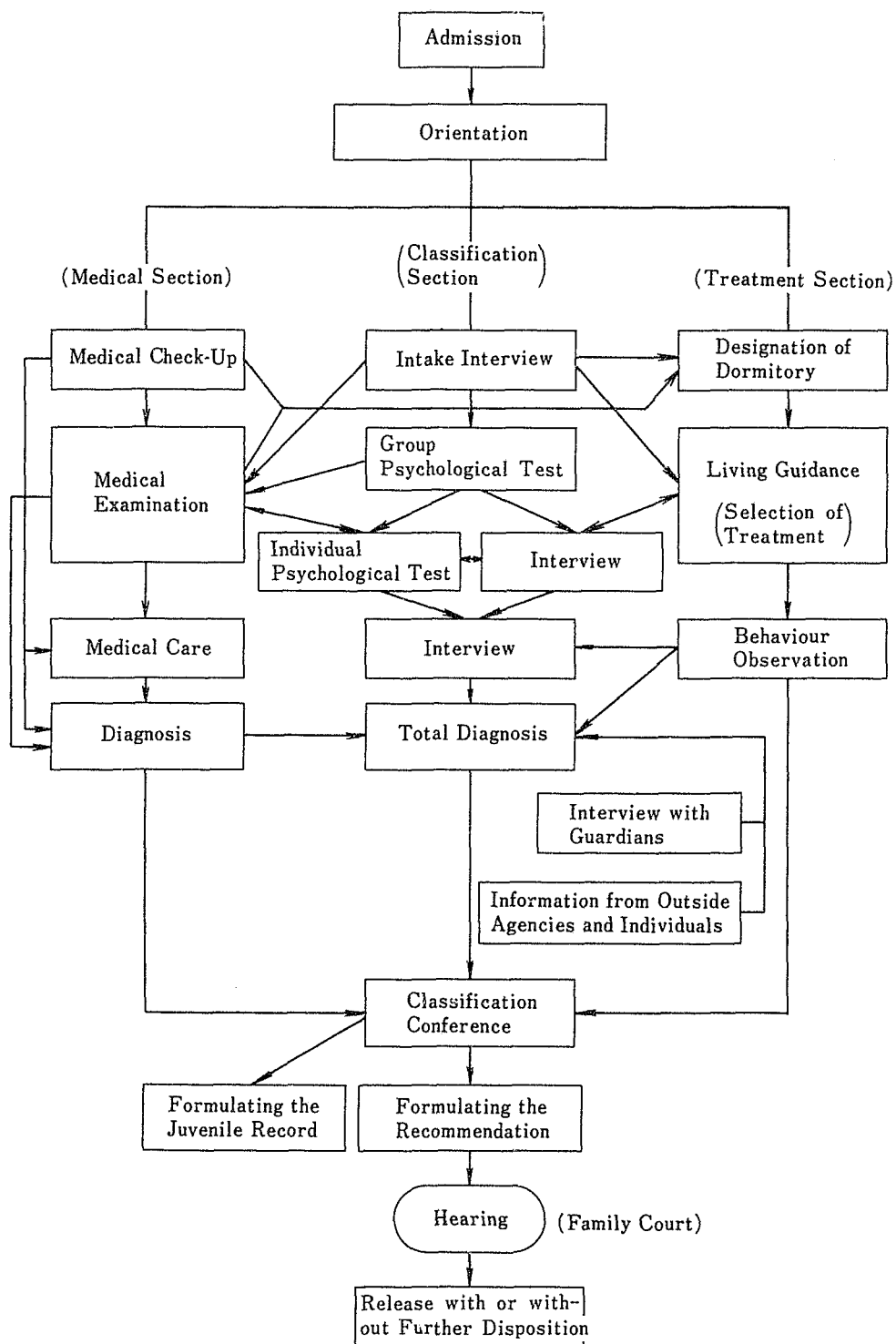


Table V-27 Number of Juveniles Received for Classification by Juvenile Classification Homes (1984~1986)

Subjects referred for classification	1984		1985		1986	
		Traffic offenders		Traffic offenders		Traffic offenders
Total	45,034 (100.0)	9,481	44,786 (100.0)	8,648	44,811 (100.0)	9,947
① Referral from family court	25,349 (56.3)	3,077	24,963 (55.7)	2,974	24,141 (53.9)	3,492
Subjects classified in custody	24,590 (54.6)	2,600	24,171 (54.0)	2,497	22,855 (51.0)	2,425
Subjects classified while at homes	759 (1.7)	477	791 (1.8)	477	1,286 (2.9)	1,067
Others	—	—	1 (0.0)	—	—	—
② Referral from Ministry of Justice	7,346 (16.3)	5,483	6,659 (14.9)	4,995	6,972 (15.6)	5,825
Subjects referred from corrections	1,519 (3.4)	31	1,383 (3.1)	68	960 (2.1)	69
Subjects referred from rehabilitation	5,588 (12.4)	5,431	5,003 (11.2)	4,924	5,782 (12.9)	5,745
Subjects referred from public prosecutor	239 (0.5)	21	273 (0.6)	3	290 (0.5)	11
③ Other referrals	12,339 (27.4)	921	13,164 (29.4)	679	13,698 (30.6)	630

Notes: 1. Traffic offenders also include those involved in crimes connected with the driving of cars or motorcycles.

2. Figures in parentheses show percentages.

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

Table V-28 Percentage of Juveniles Received for Classification by Juvenile Classification Homes, by Type of Offence and Age Group (1986)

Offence Total	Total (20,791)	15 years and under		16-17 years		18 years and over	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		100.0 (2,845)	100.0 (1,110)	100.0 (6,835)	100.0 (1,269)	100.0 (8,120)	100.0 (612)
Penal Code offences							
Homicide	(62)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8
Robbery	(361)	1.7	0.7	2.2	1.3	1.7	0.2
Bodily injury	(2,016)	13.7	7.9	8.3	7.1	10.6	3.4
Assault, Unlawful assembly with weapons	(160)	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	—
Extortion	(1,237)	7.9	2.4	6.6	3.1	5.9	3.3
Larceny	(7,644)	36.3	11.1	43.2	12.7	40.3	16.5
Fraud	(104)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.5
Rape	(460)	1.8	0.3	2.3	0.2	3.0	0.8
Indecent assault	(127)	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.7	—
Arson	(62)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
Violent acts	(404)	2.9	0.7	1.8	0.6	2.2	0.7
Professional negligence	(381)	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.1	3.0	0.2
Others	(622)	2.4	0.9	3.3	1.2	3.5	2.6
Special Law offences							
Firearms and swords	(45)	0.1	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
Stimulant drugs	(1,164)	0.1	2.3	1.9	13.6	7.0	43.5
Poisonous substances	(1,278)	4.9	5.6	6.9	10.2	5.5	4.7
Prostitution	(44)	—	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.8
Road-traffic violations	(1,865)	1.2	0.1	14.4	0.6	10.2	1.1
Others	(256)	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.9	3.6
Pre-delinquency	(2,499)	22.4	65.9	4.5	45.9	1.9	14.4

Notes: 1. The subjects were those referred from family court and those whose classifications were finished.

2. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

Table V-29 Dispositional Status of Juveniles at the Time of Commission, by Offence (1986)

Offence	Total	Probation			Tentative probation by family court		Suspended sentence	Commitment to child education and training home, etc.	Unknown
		No dispositional record	Probationer	Parolee from juvenile training school	While staying in home	Under institutional or personal supervision			
Total	100.0 (20,791)	61.1 (12,713)	23.4 (4,861)	11.1 (2,301)	2.4 (491)	0.7 (154)	0.1 (25)	0.6 (131)	0.6 (115)
Penal Code offences									
Homicide	(62)	69.4	16.1	9.7	3.2	—	1.6	—	—
Robbery	(361)	72.0	15.8	11.4	0.3	—	—	—	0.6
Bodily injury	(2,016)	66.8	21.6	7.9	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4
Assault, Unlawful assembly with weapons	(160)	69.4	17.5	9.4	1.3	1.9	—	—	0.6
Extortion	(1,237)	61.0	22.0	13.0	2.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Larceny	(7,644)	57.2	24.8	13.7	2.0	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.7
Fraud	(104)	58.7	21.2	20.2	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	(460)	75.2	17.4	6.1	0.7	0.4	—	—	0.2
Indecent assault	(127)	81.9	9.4	6.3	1.6	0.8	—	—	—
Arson	(62)	83.9	6.5	8.1	1.6	—	—	—	—
Violent acts	(404)	67.6	22.0	6.9	3.2	0.2	—	—	—
Professional negligence	(381)	58.5	26.5	11.5	0.8	1.0	—	0.3	1.3
Others	(622)	67.8	18.8	11.1	0.3	0.5	—	0.8	0.6
Special Law offences									
Firearms and swords	(45)	66.7	13.3	20.0	—	—	—	—	—
Stimulant drugs	(1,164)	54.6	25.3	18.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Poisonous substances	(1,278)	51.3	33.1	10.6	3.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Prostitution	(44)	70.5	18.2	9.1	2.3	—	—	—	—
Road-traffic violations	(1,865)	60.5	29.7	7.9	0.9	0.1	—	—	0.9
Others	(256)	62.9	21.1	10.9	1.6	—	—	2.0	1.6
Pre-delinquency	(2,499)	68.2	16.0	5.1	6.1	1.9	0.0	2.2	0.4

Note: See Notes 1 and 2 to Table IV-31.

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

Table V-30 Frequency of Admission to Juvenile Classification Homes, by Type of Offence (1986)

Offence	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth or more
Total	100.0 (20,791)	69.1 (14,367)	19.1 (3,965)	7.4 (1,541)	2.9 (610)	1.5 (308)
Penal Code offences						
Heinous offences	100.0 (423)	74.7	13.2	8.3	2.4	1.4
Violent offences	100.0 (3,423)	72.6	17.5	5.8	2.8	1.3
Property offences	100.0 (7,787)	65.9	20.1	8.5	3.6	1.8
Sex offences	100.0 (593)	80.8	13.5	4.4	0.5	0.8
Others	100.0 (1,414)	72.8	17.0	6.4	2.9	0.9
Special Law offences						
Stimulant drugs	100.0 (1,164)	58.1	22.8	11.1	4.7	3.4
Poisonous substances	100.0 (1,278)	62.8	24.4	8.8	2.7	1.4
Road-traffic violations	100.0 (1,865)	76.1	15.2	6.2	1.7	0.8
Others	100.0 (345)	69.6	16.8	8.7	4.1	0.9
Pre-delinquency	100.0 (2,499)	71.5	20.3	5.6	1.7	0.9

Note: See Notes 1 and 2 to Table IV-31.

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

**Figure V-10 Classification System for Treatment in Juvenile Training Schools
(as of 1 May 1987)**

Type of treatment	Category	Remarks	Number of institutions
Short-term treatment	Short-term programme for ordinary offenders (S)		22
	Short-term programme for traffic offenders (T)		10
Long-term treatment	Living guidance course (G)		
	Class G1	For those who need individual and therapeutic treatment because of excessive deviance of their personality	26
	Class G2	For those who are uncontrollable because of their lower intelligence or immature personality	26
	Class G3	For those who do not fall into G1 or G2	28
	Vocational training course (V)	For those who are considered to be resocialized best by learning vocational skills	2
	Academic education course (E)		
	Class E1	For those who need a basic education	18
	Class E2	For those who need or wish a senior high school education	10
	Special education course (H)		
	Class H1	For those who are mentally retarded or who need the same treatment as the mentally retarded	13
	Class H2	For those who need special therapeutic education in order to correct their social maladjustment due to emotional immaturity	12
	Medical care course (P.M)		
	Class P1	For those who are physically disordered	3
	Class P2	For those who are physically handicapped	3
	Class M1	For those who are psychotic or who are diagnosed as having a psychotic tendency	3
	Class M2	For those who are psychopathic or who are diagnosed as having a considerable psychopathic tendency	3

Note: There are 54 juvenile training schools throughout the country. Most of them provide two or more training courses, therefore, the numbers listed above exceed the total number of institutions.

Source: Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table V-31 Number of Juveniles Newly Admitted to Juvenile Training Schools, by Type of Treatment Course (1984~1986)

Treatment course	1984	1985	1986		
			Total	Male	Female
Total	6,062(100.0)	6,029(100.0)	5,747(100.0)	5,098	649
Short-term treatment	2,175 (35.9)	2,041 (33.9)	1,906 (33.2)	1,709	197
Ordinary offender	1,909 (31.5)	1,761 (29.2)	1,631 (28.4)	1,434	197
Traffic offender	266 (4.4)	280 (4.6)	275 (4.8)	275	—
Long-term treatment	3,887 (64.1)	3,988 (66.1)	3,841 (66.8)	3,389	452
Living guidance course	2,721 (44.9)	2,833 (47.0)	2,744 (47.7)	2,484	260
Vocational training course	164 (2.7)	208 (3.4)	238 (4.1)	238	—
Academic education course	541 (8.9)	466 (7.7)	426 (7.4)	329	97
Special education course	260 (4.3)	244 (4.0)	206 (3.6)	188	18
Medical care course	201 (3.3)	237 (3.9)	227 (3.9)	150	77

Note: Figures in parentheses show percentages.

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

Table V-32 Number of Inmates Newly Admitted to Juvenile Training Schools, by Age (1984~1986)

Age	1984	1985	1986						
			Total		Short-term treatment			Long-term treatment	
			Male	Female	Ordinary offender		Traffic offender	Male	Female
					Male	Female	Male		
Total	6,062 (100.0)	6,029 (100.0)	5,098 (100.0)	649 (100.0)	1,434	197	275	3,389	452
14 years	455 (7.5)	373 (6.2)	257 (5.0)	79 (12.2)	67	19	—	190	60
15 years	749 (12.4)	649 (10.8)	480 (9.4)	126 (19.4)	165	47	3	312	79
16 years	1,029 (17.0)	1,075 (17.8)	826 (16.2)	140 (21.6)	261	52	41	524	88
17 years	1,323 (21.8)	1,356 (22.5)	1,177 (23.1)	146 (22.5)	361	39	87	729	107
18 years	1,251 (20.6)	1,347 (22.3)	1,265 (24.8)	98 (15.1)	309	30	89	867	68
19 years	1,252 (20.7)	1,226 (20.3)	1,089 (21.4)	60 (9.2)	271	10	55	763	50
20 years and over	3 (0.0)	3 (0.0)	4 (0.1)	—	—	—	—	4	—

Note: Figures in parentheses show percentages.

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

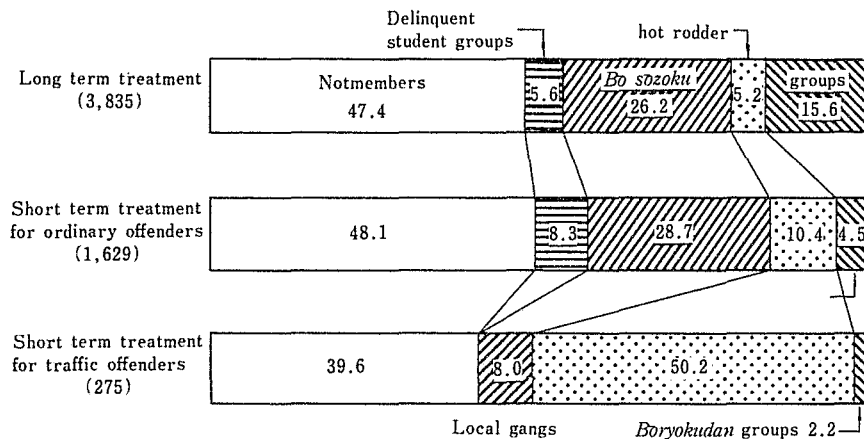
Table V-33 Number of Inmates Newly Admitted to Juvenile Training Schools, by Offence (1984~1986)

Offence	1984	1985	1986				
			Total	Female	Short-term treatment		Long-term treatment
					Ordinary offender	Traffic offender	
Total	6,062 (100.0)	6,029 (100.0)	5,747 (100.0)	649 (100.0)	1,631 (100.0)	275 (100.0)	3,841 (100.0)
Penal Code offences	4,348 (71.7)	4,363 (72.4)	4,205 (73.2)	222 (34.2)	1,221 (74.9)	102 (37.1)	2,882 (75.0)
Homicide	20	34	29	5	7	—	22
Robbery	165	130	134	8	43	—	91
Bodily injury	500	507	575	63	212	4	359
Assault, unlawful assembly with weapons	35	29	33	2	11	—	22
Extortion	325	290	269	14	75	—	194
Larceny	2,646	2,666	2,478	109	669	16	1,793
Fraud	21	18	29	4	9	—	20
Rape, indecent assault	254	253	272	4	110	—	162
Arson	35	42	31	3	3	—	28
Obstructing performance of an official duty	17	33	7	—	1	2	4
Violent acts	82	75	79	3	38	—	41
Professional negligence	146	173	154	1	27	78	49
Others	102	113	115	6	16	2	97
Special Law offences	1,297 (21.4)	1,215 (20.2)	1,158 (20.1)	236 (36.4)	298 (18.3)	171 (62.2)	689 (17.9)
Stimulant drugs	583	526	468	165	92	—	376
Poisonous substances	272	250	275	49	104	—	171
Prostitution	10	7	8	6	1	—	7
Road-traffic violations	399	405	364	10	85	171	108
Others	33	27	43	6	16	—	27
Pre-delinquency	417 (6.9)	451 (7.5)	384 (6.7)	191 (29.4)	112 (6.9)	2 (0.7)	270 (7.0)

Note: Figures in parentheses show percentages.

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

Figure V-11 Percentage of Inmates Newly Admitted to Juvenile Training Schools Who Were Members of Various Delinquent Groups (1986)



- Notes:
1. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.
 2. In cases where juveniles are affiliated with two or more delinquent groups, the group they are most closely affiliated with is counted.
 3. Number of juveniles whose membership records are unclear is not included.

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

**Table V-34 Personal Backgrounds of Inmates in Juvenile Training Schools
(as of 31 March 1987)**

Backgrounds	Total	Male			Female		
		14-15 years	16-17 years	18 years and over	14-15 years	16-17 years	18 years and over
Total	100.0 (4,348)	100.0 (583)	100.0 (1,446)	100.0 (1,805)	100.0 (151)	100.0 (211)	100.0 (152)
① Age when first delinquent acts were observed							
9 and under	10.7	17.7	11.4	9.3	9.9	4.3	2.6
10-11	14.4	26.1	16.1	10.4	22.5	6.6	3.9
12-13	31.9	35.0	34.6	29.3	39.1	29.4	23.0
14-15	32.5	21.1	30.3	36.0	28.5	45.5	40.1
16-17	8.7	0.2	7.5	11.7	—	14.2	18.4
18 and over	1.8	—	—	3.3	—	—	11.8
② Delinquent records							
Running away from home	65.0	73.1	62.7	55.6	96.7	94.3	94.7
Violence at home	18.0	18.5	16.9	17.6	25.2	24.6	16.4
Truancy	77.6	88.0	76.1	72.7	92.1	87.2	82.2
Violence towards teachers	19.3	26.6	20.5	17.8	15.9	11.4	11.8
Violence towards students	28.8	27.4	29.1	29.6	34.4	24.2	22.4
Joining Hot-rodder groups	29.3	14.8	31.3	34.1	22.5	20.4	27.0
Abuse of organic solvents	69.3	58.1	68.5	70.2	80.1	78.2	85.5
Abuse of stimulant drugs	18.2	1.0	9.0	24.8	13.9	40.3	67.1
Shoplifting	66.8	76.3	68.7	58.8	88.7	76.8	71.1
③ Problems observed in family back ground							
Discord between parents	45.1	56.4	41.3	39.4	67.5	61.1	59.9
Divorce or separation of parents	46.7	54.7	47.3	42.0	58.9	51.2	48.0
Poverty (in need of official support)	16.9	19.7	16.5	16.5	19.9	16.1	12.5
Criminal family members	16.1	19.4	15.1	16.2	11.9	16.6	15.8
Alcoholic family members	15.0	19.9	14.0	13.9	15.9	16.6	16.4
Isolation from neighbours	12.2	14.1	12.1	12.2	15.9	9.0	5.9
No guardian	4.3	1.7	3.9	5.7	0.7	5.2	3.9

Notes: 1. Percentage may total more than 100.0 because some inmates fall under two or more categories.

2. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table V-35 Special Guidance Courses Provided for Inmates, by Type of Problems (1984~1986)

Year	Total	Drug abuse problems	<i>Bōsōzoku</i> or hot-rodgers' problem	Family problems	Sex problems	Delinquent or organized group problems	Others
1984	187	48	40	36	18	27	18
1985	191	51	42	34	21	28	15
1986	197	52	42	40	20	28	15

Note: These courses are among special courses conducted in juvenile training schools which are scheduled as treatment programmes to correct problematic social behaviour and attitudes.

Source: Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Table V-36 Number of Newly Admitted Juvenile Prisoners, by Offence (1965, 1975, 1984~1986)

Offence	1965	1975	1984	1985	1986
Total	738	173	116	129	99
Penal Code offences	716	163	98	104	88
Homicide	71	9	9	10	12
Robbery	107	22	11	8	5
Bodily injury	61	12	9	9	9
Assault	—	—	1	—	1
Extortion	55	2	6	2	3
Larceny	228	24	20	23	13
Fraud	8	1	—	—	2
Rape	116	38	3	7	10
Indecent assault	—	1	—	—	—
Arson	6	2	1	—	—
Violent acts	18	2	—	3	—
Professional negligence	30	49	37	41	31
Others	16	1	1	1	2
Special Law offences	22	10	18	25	11
Narcotics	1	5	—	—	—
Stimulant drugs	1	—	15	18	8
Road-traffic violations	6	2	2	5	1
Others	14	3	1	2	2

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

Table V-37 Percentage of Newly Admitted Juvenile Prisoners, by Category and Term of Imprisonment (1965, 1975, 1984~1986)

Category/Term	1965	1975	1984	1985	1986
Total	(738)	(173)	(116)	(129)	(99)
Imprisonment with forced labour	100.0 (708)	100.0 (141)	100.0 (102)	100.0 (113)	100.0 (93)
Life	0.4	—	1.0	—	—
Over 5 years	19.8	18.4	13.7	11.5	17.2
5 years or less	23.4	27.7	10.8	9.7	8.6
3 years or less	20.6	16.3	9.8	12.4	16.1
2 years or less	29.2	24.8	54.9	47.8	45.2
1 years or less	5.2	9.2	7.8	15.0	12.9
6 months or less	1.3	3.5	2.0	3.5	—
Imprisonment without forced labour	100.0 (30)	100.0 (32)	100.0 (14)	100.0 (16)	100.0 (6)
3 years or less	—	3.1	14.3	—	—
2 years or less	33.3	40.6	35.7	25.0	66.7
1 year or less	56.7	56.3	42.9	75.0	33.3
6 months or less	10.0	—	7.1	—	—

- Notes: 1. The maximum term in cases of indeterminate sentences was used for calculating percentages.
2. Figures for 1965 include juveniles who were under 20 years old at the time admitted to prisons.
3. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Statistics on Correcitons

Table V-38 Number of First-Time Juvenile Prisoners Among Those Newly Admitted, by Type of Previous Disposition (1984~1986)

Disposition	1984		1985		1986	
	Actual number	Percent-age	Actual number	Percent-age	Actual number	Percent-age
Total	115	100.0	129	100.0	99	100.0
Commitment to juvenile training school	52	45.2	55	42.6	42	42.4
Commitment to child education and training home, etc.	1	0.9	2	1.6	1	1.0
Probation	17	14.8	15	11.6	12	12.1
No record	45	39.1	57	44.2	44	44.4

Source: Annual Statistics on Corrections

Table V-39 Number of Juvenile Training School Parolees, by Category of Treatment (1984~1986)

Year	Total	Short-term treatment		Long-term treatment
		Ordinary offenders	Traffic offenders	
1984	5,618	1,913	247	3,458
1985	5,645	1,794	265	3,586
1986	5,625	1,723	290	3,612

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table V-40 Number of Indeterminate Imprisonment Parolees and Their Executed Rate of Sentence, by Time of Parole (1984~1986)

Year	Total	Parole granted before minimum term end	Parole granted after minimum term end	Executed Rate of Sentence (Maximum term)				
				Under 60%	Under 70%	Under 80%	Under 90%	90% and over
1984	106 (100.0)	35 (33.0)	71 (67.0)	20.8	34.0	25.5	12.3	7.5
1985	84 (100.0)	26 (31.0)	58 (69.0)	31.0	36.9	15.5	11.9	4.8
1986	90 (100.0)	37 (41.1)	53 (58.9)	33.3	28.9	21.1	11.1	5.6

Note: Figures in parentheses show percentage.

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table V-41 Number of Juvenile Probationers and Parolees Newly Received, by Type of Offence (1984~1986)

① Juvenile probationers

Year	Ordinary offences							Traffic offences	
		Heinous offences	Violent offences	Property offences	Sex offences	Drug offences	Pre-delinquency		Short-term probation
1984	16,351	214	2,604	8,233	410	2,840	892	54,407	42,924
1985	15,468	162	2,504	7,928	311	2,505	912	55,943	44,361
1986	15,019	206	2,679	7,633	341	2,239	815	57,249	45,499

② Parolees from juvenile training schools

Year	Penal Code offences						Special Law offences			
		Heinous offences	Violent offences	Property offences	Sex offences	Professional negligence		Drug offences	Road-traffic violations	Pre-delinquency
1984	3,903	186	696	2,394	284	127	1,135	786	323	531
1985	3,985	170	722	2,543	240	139	1,148	790	323	452
1986	4,031	172	694	2,625	244	122	1,134	746	349	415

Notes: Heinous offences here mean homicide and robbery. Violent offences mean bodily injury, violence, intimidation, extortion and unlawful assembly with dangerous weapons. Property offences mean larceny theft, fraud, embezzlement, breach of trust and handling stolen goods. Sex offences mean rape, indecency through compulsion, offences of committing indecency in public and offences of distribution of obscene literature, etc. Drug offences mean violations of the Stimulant Drugs Control Law, the Poisonous and Hazardous Substances Control Law and the Narcotic Drugs Control Law. Traffic offences mean traffic professional and negligence offences and road-traffic violations, as well as violations of the Road Transport Law, the Road Transport Vehicles Law and the Automobile Accidents Compensation Security Law.

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table V-42 Number of Juvenile Probationers and Parolees, by Type of Offender (1984~1986)

Type of offender/Year	Total	Related to organized groups (Bō-ryoku-dan)	Hot-rodgers (Bōsō-zoku)	Abusers of organic solvents	Abusers of stimulant drugs	Committed acts of violence at school	Committed acts of violence at home
① Juvenile probationers							
1984	39,602	650 (1.6)	2,289 (5.8)	8,478 (21.4)	1,491 (3.8)	586 (1.5)	155 (0.4)
1985	39,461	720 (1.8)	2,220 (5.6)	8,535 (21.6)	1,249 (3.2)	523 (1.3)	168 (0.4)
1986	39,170	643 (1.6)	1,851 (4.7)	8,075 (20.6)	1,039 (2.7)	475 (1.2)	126 (0.3)
② Juvenile training school parolees							
1984	6,665	359 (5.4)	496 (7.4)	1,849 (27.7)	683 (10.2)	73 (1.1)	38 (0.6)
1985	7,202	419 (5.8)	501 (7.0)	2,077 (28.8)	657 (9.1)	95 (1.3)	48 (0.7)
1986	7,473	349 (4.7)	441 (5.9)	2,035 (27.2)	605 (8.1)	69 (0.9)	52 (0.7)

- Notes:
1. Short-term juvenile traffic probationers are not included.
 2. Figures are as of 31 March for 1984, and as of 31 December for 1985 and 1986 respectively.
 3. Offenders were counted in more than one category where applicable.
 4. "Related to organized groups" includes leaders, members and quasi-members of such groups.
 5. Figures in parentheses show percentages.

Sources: Rehabilitation Bureau, Ministry of Justice and Monthly Statistics Report, Ministry of Justice

Table V-43 Termination of Probation, by Grounds (1984~1986)

① Juvenile probationers

Year	Ordinary offences				Traffic offences			
		Decision to terminate early	Expiry of term, over fixed age	Revocation		Decision to terminate early	Expiry of term, over fixed age	Revocation
1984	100.0 (16,088)	57.5	23.4	18.4	100.0 (12,945)	83.9	9.6	6.1
1985	100.0 (15,537)	58.6	23.2	17.5	100.0 (11,644)	83.7	10.4	5.6
1986	100.0 (15,234)	58.5	22.8	18.0	100.0 (11,769)	84.9	8.9	6.0

② Juvenile training school parolees

Year	Long-term treatment				Short-term treatment			
		Decision to terminate early	Expiry of term, over fixed age	Recommendation to institution, revocation		Decision to terminate early	Expiry of term, over fixed age	Recommendation to institution, revocation
1984	100.0 (3,018)	12.0	63.5	23.8	100.0 (1,761)	31.4	49.7	18.5
1985	100.0 (3,228)	11.7	64.0	23.5	100.0 (1,807)	27.4	52.8	19.4
1986	100.0 (3,341)	12.1	58.7	28.7	100.0 (1,970)	30.6	48.3	20.5

Notes: 1. See Note 1 to Table V-41.

2. Short-term juvenile traffic probationers are not included.

3. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table V-44 Termination of Probation, by Duration of Supervision (1986)

① Juvenile probationers

Duration of supervision	Ordinary offences				Traffic offences			
		Decision to terminate early	Expiry of term, over fixed age	Revocation		Decision to terminate early	Expiry of term, over fixed age	Revocation
Total	100.0 (15,234)	100.0 (8,918)	100.0 (3,477)	100.0 (2,738)	100.0 (11,769)	100.0 (9,991)	100.0 (1,042)	100.0 (701)
3 months or less	0.6	0.1	—	2.6	0.4	0.1	—	4.3
6 months or less	2.2	0.1	—	11.5	5.3	5.1	—	14.3
9 months or less	3.0	0.7	—	14.1	49.7	57.0	—	20.4
1 year or less	6.2	6.4	—	12.7	15.3	16.8	—	17.7
1.5 years or less	35.5	53.3	—	23.4	12.9	13.6	—	21.0
2 years or less	28.9	21.8	57.2	16.6	11.2	5.3	65.6	14.7
Over 2 years	23.6	17.6	42.8	19.1	5.3	2.1	34.4	7.7

② Juvenile training school parolees

Duration of supervision	Long-term treatment				Short-term treatment			
		Decision to terminate early	Expiry of term, over fixed age	Recommittal to institution, revocation		Decision to terminate early	Expiry of term, over fixed age	Recommittal to institution, revocation
Total	100.0 (3,341)	100.0 (405)	100.0 (1,960)	100.0 (959)	100.0 (1,975)	100.0 (605)	100.0 (954)	100.0 (404)
3 months or less	15.1	—	24.5	2.0	0.7	—	1.3	0.5
6 months or less	13.7	0.2	16.4	13.6	6.2	10.7	2.6	7.2
9 months or less	12.6	5.7	10.7	19.6	26.7	23.0	33.9	15.6
1 year or less	11.5	14.8	8.3	16.8	13.3	15.5	11.2	15.1
1.5 years or less	18.7	33.6	13.4	23.5	18.7	22.1	13.1	26.7
2 years or less	12.4	20.5	10.4	12.7	13.0	13.6	11.8	15.1
Over 2 years	16.0	25.2	16.3	11.9	21.4	15.0	26.1	19.8

Notes:1. See Note 1 to Table V-41 and Notes 2 to Table V-43.

2. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table V-45 Number of Short-Term Juvenile Traffic Probationers Received and Terminated (1984~1986)

Year	Reception	Termination	Decision to terminate early
1984	42,924	42,533	41,535
1985	44,361	43,228	42,799
1986	45,499	45,311	44,855

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table V-46 Group Treatment Workshops for Short-Term Juvenile Traffic Probationers (1984~1986)

Year	Number of group workshops	Total number of juveniles assigned	Average number of participants per group workshop
1984	4,331	76,758	17.7
1985	4,537	80,834	17.8
1986	4,620	79,436	17.2

Source: Rehabilitation Bureau, Ministry of Justice

PART VI
THE PERCEPTIONS
OF THE PEOPLE TOWARD
CRIME AND TREATMENT
OF OFFENDERS

Table VI-1 Number of Ex-convicts and Frequency of Previous-convictions from among Those with Many Previous Offence Records, by Age Group

Frequency of imprisonment	Total offenders	49 years and under	50~54 years	55~59 years	60~64 years	65~69 years	70 years and over
Total	184 (100.0)	10 (5.4)	37 (20.1)	61 (33.2)	38 (20.7)	26 (14.1)	12 (6.5)
20-21 times	71 (100.0)	6 (8.5)	13 (18.3)	21 (29.6)	16 (22.5)	10 (14.1)	5 (7.0)
22-23 times	55 (100.0)	3 (5.5)	9 (16.4)	19 (34.5)	8 (14.5)	11 (20.0)	5 (9.1)
24 times and over	58 (100.0)	1 (1.7)	15 (25.9)	21 (36.2)	14 (24.1)	5 (8.6)	2 (3.4)

Notes: 1. The subjects are 184 persons all who have 20 and more previous offence records.
2. Figures in parentheses show percentages.

Source: The Computerized Offence Records, Ministry of Justice (As of 31 December 1986)

Table VI-2 Number and Percentage of Juvenile Larceny Offenders, by Type of Larceny (1966, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1986)

Year	Total	Shop-lifting	Motor-bike theft	Bicycle theft	Car theft	Breaking into houses while the occupants are out	House-breaking theft	Others
1966	100.0 (88,582)	25.3	5.9	7.4	6.4	9.7	2.8	42.5
1970	100.0 (75,868)	26.6	12.3	8.2	7.0	7.3	1.7	36.8
1975	100.0 (86,055)	36.9	13.8	13.4	5.4	3.9	1.0	25.7
1980	100.0(126,254)	39.3	18.3	14.0	4.3	2.4	0.5	21.2
1986	100.0(136,914)	36.3	22.4	15.0	3.1	2.4	0.5	20.3

Notes: 1. "Others" means theft from vehicles, breaking into schools, breaking into offices, safebreaking, etc.

2. Figures do not include child offenders.

3. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: National Police Agency: Figures of 1966 show the oldest statistics of percentage, by type of larceny.

Table VI-3 Percentage of Juvenile Larceny Offenders by Final Disposition of Family Courts (1965, 1975, 1985)

Year	Total	Referral to public prosecutor	Commitment to juvenile training school	Probation	Dismissal after hearing	Dismissal without hearing	Others
1965	100.0 (85,247)	1.3	4.4	11.0	24.5	58.0	0.8
1975	100.0 (77,495)	0.4	1.7	6.1	22.7	68.8	0.3
1985	100.0(123,831)	0.2	2.2	6.0	15.3	76.0	0.2

Notes: 1. "Others" includes those disposed of commitments to child education and training homes, homes for dependent children, chiefs of child guidance centers, etc..
2. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table VI-4 Number of Patricide Offences Known to and Number of the Offenders Cleared by the Police (1974~1985)

Year	Number of offences reported	Number of offenders cleared		
			Male	Female
1974	44	38	31	7
1975	48	44	41	3
1976	55	48	41	7
1977	58	51	41	10
1978	53	50	40	10
1979	66	64	52	12
1980	56	52	44	8
1981	55	48	45	3
1982	57	52	42	10
1983	44	47	40	7
1984	56	56	46	10
1985	40	35	27	8

Source: National Police Agency

Table VI-5 Number of Suspects whose Homicide and Patricide Cases were Disposed of by the Public Prosecutors Office (1974~1985)

Category	Total	Prosecution		Non-prosecution			Others
		Offend-ers	Prose-cution rate (%)		Sus-pended prose-cution	Others	
Homicide							
Total	26,001	13,346	53.0	11,824	827	10,997	831
1974~1976	6,293	3,572	59.0	2,483	308	2,175	238
1977~1979	6,228	3,433	57.1	2,578	215	2,363	217
1980~1982	7,812	3,010	39.3	4,657	166	4,491	145
1983~1985	5,668	3,331	61.3	2,106	138	1,968	231
Patricide							
Total	518	242	46.9	274	4	270	2
1974~1976	100	52	52.0	48	—	48	—
1977~1979	130	62	48.1	67	1	66	1
1980~1982	136	68	50.0	68	1	67	—
1983~1985	152	60	39.7	91	2	89	1

Note: The homicide includes patricide, but excludes attempted homicide, infanticide, and participation in suicide.

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution, for homicide cases; Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice, for patricide cases

Table VI-6 Number of Persons Whose Homicide and Patricide Cases were Adjudicated by Courts of First Instance (1974~1985)

Category	Total	Death	Imprisonment with forced labour							Not guilty	Others
			Life	Over 15 years	15 years or less	10 years or less	7 years or less	3 years or less	Sus-pended execution		
Homicide											
Total	11,664	36	130	156	821	1,842	3,841	4,643	3,022	109	86
1974~1976	3,105	8	32	39	155	483	1,015	1,310	880	36	27
1977~1979	2,987	9	34	32	202	436	984	1,234	813	30	26
1980~1982	2,671	10	31	45	213	422	852	1,058	666	24	16
1983~1985	2,901	9	33	40	251	501	990	1,041	663	19	17
Patricide											
Total	243	3	9	3	39	39	80	55	37	14	1
1974~1976	55	2	3	—	6	10	22	10	5	2	—
1977~1979	58	—	2	—	11	6	18	18	13	3	—
1980~1982	71	—	1	1	11	14	20	18	15	6	—
1983~1985	59	1	3	2	11	9	20	9	4	3	1

Note: The homicide includes patricide, but excludes attempted homicide, infanticide, and participation in suicide.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics, for homicide cases; Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice, for patricide cases

Table VI-7 Number of Infanticide Offences Known to and Number of the Offenders Cleared by the Police (1974~1985)

Year	Offences of killing seal or adopted children cleared	Infanticide			
		Offences reported	Offenders cleared		
				Male	Female
1974	...	190	153	13	140
1975	...	207	156	17	139
1976	...	183	152	19	133
1977	...	187	151	12	139
1978	...	163	137	12	125
1979	177	165	120	9	111
1980	138	167	122	7	115
1981	130	138	111	9	102
1982	137	138	118	9	109
1983	153	146	106	6	100
1984	141	112	97	9	88
1985	132	129	109	10	99

Source: National Police Agency

Table VI-8 Number of Suspects whose Infanticide Cases were Disposed by of the Public Prosecutors Office (1974~1985)

Year	Total	Prosecution		Non-prosecution			Others
		Offend-ers	Prose-cution rate (%)		Sus-pended prose-cution	Others	
Total	541	213	42.5	288	69	219	40
1974~1976	139	69	54.8	57	18	39	13
1977~1979	121	57	52.8	51	13	38	13
1980~1982	136	42	32.1	89	20	69	5
1983~1985	145	45	33.1	91	18	73	9

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution

Table VI-9 Correlation Observed in the Responses Concerning Dispositions of Patricide and Infanticide Offenders

(As to the disposition in a case where a child killed his/her parent, or in a case where a parent killed his/her child)

Response to infanticide		Total	Punish severely	Punish equally	Punish lightly	Others	Do not know
Response to patricide							
Punish severely							
Ordinary citizens	100.0 (794)	77.6	11.1	5.7	1.8	3.9	
Prisoners	100.0 (1,219)	57.0	15.6	20.9	3.0	3.4	
Family members of prisoners	100.0 (280)	60.0	14.6	13.9	4.6	6.8	
Punish equally							
Ordinary citizens	100.0 (716)	11.6	81.4	3.8	0.8	2.4	
Prisoners	100.0 (638)	15.4	69.6	13.2	1.1	0.8	
Family members of prisoners	100.0 (146)	13.7	78.8	6.8	—	0.7	
Punish lightly							
Ordinary citizens	100.0 (242)	15.7	17.4	62.8	2.1	2.1	
Prisoners	100.0 (363)	17.9	17.4	63.1	0.3	1.3	
Family members of prisoners	100.0 (30)	13.3	13.3	70.0	—	3.3	

Notes: 1. "Do not know" in categories of prisoners and prisoners' family members includes the number of no response.

2. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: The Public Opinion Poll, Prime Minister's Office for ordinary citizens; Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice, for prisoners and family members of prisoners

Table VI-10 Number of Bodily Injury Cases Known to and Number of the Offenders Cleared by the Police (1981~1985)

Year	Offences reported	Offenders cleared					
		Ordinary offenders			Offenders associated with gangster groups		
			Adult	Juvenile		Adult	Juvenile
1981	25,778	25,195	16,045	9,150	9,367	8,757	610
1982	25,202	25,461	15,204	10,257	8,681	8,126	555
1983	23,803	24,283	14,299	9,984	8,019	7,483	536
1984	23,540	24,019	13,861	10,158	8,339	7,628	711
1985	22,302	21,976	12,724	9,252	7,814	7,179	635

Note: "Bodily Injury" includes the offences regulated in Articles 1b and 1c of the Law for Punishment of Acts of Violence, etc..

Source: National Police Agency

Table VI-11 Number of Suspects Whose Bodily Injury Cases were Disposed of by the Public Prosecutors Office (1981~1985)

Category	Total	Prosecution			Non-prosecution			Referral to family court	Others
			Application for formal trial	Application for summary proceedings		Suspended prosecution	Others		
Ordinary offenders									
1981	48,365	20,075	3,747	16,328	4,955	4,146	809	10,476	12,859
1982	45,772	18,083	3,400	14,683	4,960	3,948	1,012	10,951	11,778
1983	43,842	17,238	3,217	14,021	4,245	3,467	778	11,074	11,285
1984	41,985	16,442	3,240	13,202	3,848	3,146	702	10,999	10,696
1985	39,324	15,508	3,226	12,282	3,496	2,971	525	10,263	10,057
Offenders associated with gangster groups									
1981	4,707	2,759	1,479	1,280	191	121	70	349	1,408
1982	4,649	2,797	1,502	1,295	209	143	66	244	1,399
1983	4,542	2,791	1,562	1,229	232	146	86	197	1,322
1984	5,262	3,256	1,806	1,450	213	147	66	227	1,566
1985	4,746	2,902	1,578	1,324	225	174	51	214	1,405

Note: "Bodily Injury" only means the offence of bodily injury regulated in the Penal Code.

Source: Annual Statistics Report of Prosecution for ordinary offenders; Statistics Report of Prosecution (Statistics of Offences Regarding Criminal Organization Members) for those members

Table VI-12 Number of Persons whose Bodily Injury Cases were Adjudicated by District/Summary Courts (1981~1985)

Year	Total	Imprisonment with forced labour for a fixed term			Fine	Others
		Over 3 years	3 years or less			
				Suspended execution		
1981	21,724	12	4,118	2,123(51.4)	17,544	50
1982	20,068	9	3,992	1,954(48.8)	15,981	86
1983	19,062	11	3,817	1,908(49.8)	15,161	73
1984	18,819	17	4,137	2,127(51.2)	14,601	64
1985	17,361	24	3,881	1,954(50.0)	13,382	74

Notes: 1. "Bodily Injury" means only the offence of bodily injury regulated in the Penal Code.
2. Figures in parentheses show the percentages.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table VI-13 Trend of Sentences Imposed of the Offence of Robbery Causing Death by Courts of First Instance (1950~1984)

Year	Total number of persons found guilty	Death	Life imprisonment with forced labour	Imprisonment with forced labour for a fixed term
1950~1954	946 (100.0)	156 (16.5)	373 (39.4)	417 (44.1)
1955~1959	807 (100.0)	118 (14.6)	305 (37.8)	384 (47.6)
1960~1964	472 (100.0)	59 (12.5)	218 (46.2)	195 (41.3)
1965~1969	367 (100.0)	39 (10.6)	166 (45.2)	162 (44.1)
1970~1974	277 (100.0)	14 (5.1)	110 (39.7)	153 (55.2)
1975~1979	255 (100.0)	15 (5.9)	127 (49.8)	113 (44.3)
1980~1984	252 (100.0)	17 (6.7)	119 (47.2)	116 (46.0)

Notes: 1. It includes the offence of robbery and rape causing death.
2. Figures in parentheses show the percentages.

Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics

Table VI-14 Number of Persons Who were Found Guilty on Charge of Robbery Causing Death in Each High Court Regional Jurisdiction, by Category of Sentence and Term of Imprisonment (1978~1985)

High court regional jurisdiction	Number of persons found guilty	Death	Life imprisonment with forced labour	Imprisonment with forced labour for a fixed term				
				20 years or less	15 years or less	10 years or less	7 years or less	5 years or less
Tokyo	143 (100.0)	12 (8.4)	80 (55.9)	51 (35.7)	3 (2.1)	18 (12.6)	24 (16.8)	4 (2.8)
Osaka	97 (100.0)	7 (7.2)	42 (43.3)	48 (49.5)	—	23 (23.7)	10 (10.3)	5 (5.2)
Nagoya	36 (100.0)	2 (5.6)	18 (50.0)	16 (44.4)	—	8 (22.2)	5 (13.9)	3 (8.3)
Hiroshima	19 (100.0)	—	11 (57.9)	8 (42.1)	—	5 (26.3)	2 (10.5)	1 (5.3)
Fukuoka	47 (100.0)	7 (14.9)	17 (36.2)	23 (48.9)	2 (4.3)	15 (31.9)	3 (6.4)	1 (2.1)
Sendai	12 (100.0)	—	9 (75.0)	3 (25.0)	—	1 (8.3)	—	1 (8.3)
Sapporo	18 (100.0)	—	7 (38.9)	11 (61.1)	—	5 (27.8)	4 (22.2)	2 (11.1)
Takamatsu	17 (100.0)	1 (5.9)	5 (29.4)	11 (64.7)	—	8 (47.1)	1 (5.9)	2 (11.8)

Notes: 1. It shows the cumulative number of persons.
2. Figures in parentheses show the percentages.

Source: Statistics Division, General Affairs Bureau, Supreme Court Secretariat

Table VI-15 Perception of Prisoners and Prisoners' Family Members toward the Role (Function) of Prisons

Response		Prisoners				Prisoners' family members		
		True	Can't say so	No comment · no response		True	Can't say so	No comment · no response
Understanding toward the role (function) of prison								
Place to provide rehabilitative education	100.0 (2,648)	59.9	32.6	7.6	100.0 (727)	68.0	11.4	20.6
Place to guarantee the social safety	100.0 (2,648)	27.7	62.0	10.3	100.0 (727)	23.8	53.5	22.7
Place to give an admonition to those who likely commit offences	100.0 (2,648)	61.4	28.9	9.7	100.0 (727)	60.4	22.0	17.6
Place to urge the reflection in order to prevent from re-committing an offence	100.0 (2,648)	67.1	27.0	5.9	100.0 (727)	60.7	21.6	17.7
Place to provide enforced labour for compensation of an offence	100.0 (2,648)	51.2	40.6	8.2	100.0 (727)	28.5	40.9	30.7

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice

Table VI-16 Number of Persons Whose Probation Terms were Terminated, by Good and Bad Evaluation (1986)

Category of probationary supervision	Total	Good evaluation			Bad evaluation			Others
			Decision to terminate it early for good result	Expiry of term with good result		Revocation	Expiry of term with bad result	
Juvenile probationers	100.0 (27,003)	73.9	70.0	3.9	16.4	12.7	3.6	9.7
Juvenile parolees	100.0 (5,316)	36.4	19.0	17.4	36.3	25.6	10.7	27.3
Adult parolees	100.0 (17,781)	30.0	0.2	29.7	9.6	7.2	2.4	60.4
Probationers under suspended execution	100.0 (7,582)	42.5	21.1	21.4	39.3	28.7	10.6	18.2

- Notes:
1. It excludes the numbers of short-term juvenile traffic probationers.
 2. "Decision to terminate it early for good result" includes the dispositions to discharge the probation order, to discharge the parole order for the released from juvenile training schools, to terminate the indeterminate sentence, or to pardon, and also, to terminate the tentative suspension of suspended execution of sentence with probationary supervision.
 3. "Revocation" means the cancellation of protective dispositions, the re-commitment to juvenile training schools, the re-commitment to prisons, or the cancellation of suspended execution of sentence.
 4. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Annual Statistics on Rehabilitation of Offenders

Table VI-17 Anxiety of Prisoners after being Released from Prisons
(What are your problems or anxieties when you are recognized to
have ever been in prisons after having returned to the free society?)

Response	Rate
Total	100.0 (2,648)
May not be associated ordinarily	27.3
May not find a job (May not be employed)	27.2
May not ask favour, because of loss of confidence	38.8
May be easily doubted, when something happens	26.5
May be doubtful, whether he/she will get over the difficulties	14.9
May be easily involved in committing an offence	9.4
May have inferiority complex	42.6
May give some uneasinesses upon family	76.8
May give some troubles upon marriage including family member's injuries	27.2
May be chased to compensate	3.7
May be revenged by victims	1.0
Others	0.8
No problem at all	3.2
No comment	1.9

Notes: 1. Figures are the cumulative number of answers.
2. Figures in parentheses are actual numbers.

Source: Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice

Table VI-18 Perception of Family Members of Prisoners toward Taking
Charge of Prisoners, by Lineal Relation
(Do you take charge of the prisoner when he is released from a
prison?)

Response	Total	Hus- band	Wife	Father	Mother	Broth- er • sister	Child	Others
Total	100.0 (727)	100.0 (10)	100.0 (345)	100.0 (155)	100.0 (151)	100.0 (50)	100.0 (13)	100.0 (3)
Take charge of	91.9	100.0	93.6	92.3	91.4	80.0	84.6	100.0
Don't take charge of	4.5	—	3.8	4.5	4.6	10.0	7.7	—
Can't say either	3.6	—	2.6	3.2	4.0	10.0	7.7	—

Notes: 1. Categories of "Husband" and "Wife" include each common-law husband and wife.
2. Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice

Table VI-19 Existence or Non-Existence of the Influence of Being Broadcasted with Real Names or Other Specific Facts and the Contents
(What was the most troubling thing for you because of being broadcasted with your real name, or other specific facts?)

Response	Prisoners			Prisoners' family members		
		First commit- ment to prison	Re- commit- ment to prison		First commit- ment to prison	Re- commit- ment to prison
Total	100.0 (1,581)	100.0 (600)	100.0 (981)	100.0 (341)	100.0 (186)	100.0 (155)
There was no trouble	7.7	8.2	7.3	38.1	36.0	40.6
There was a trouble						
Lost the confidence of persons in relation with businesses	6.6	7.7	5.9	2.3	3.2	1.3
Lost the confidence of friends and acquaintances	9.0	7.5	9.9	2.3	1.6	3.2
Neighbours would avoid me and my family members	6.5	4.7	7.5	2.6	2.2	3.2
My family moved to other place	3.7	3.0	4.1	3.2	5.4	0.6
A marriage arrangement of my relative was broken	1.3	0.7	1.6	—	—	—
A family member stopped working	2.2	1.2	2.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
The family occupation became unsuccessful	1.1	1.5	0.9	2.3	3.2	1.3
My child was oppressed	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.9
Gave the trouble upon employer or other fellows	3.1	4.0	2.5	2.9	4.3	1.3
My family was felt small	55.7	58.2	54.2	41.9	40.9	43.2
Others or no response	1.5	1.8	1.3	2.1	1.6	2.6

Note: Figures in parentheses show actual numbers.

Source: Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice