1. Number of Criminal Cases and Total of Criminal Cases Cleared
   
   The total number of criminal cases cleared in the three-year period from 1984 to 1986, of which 1,120,024 cases (50.5%) of all crimes were ordinary criminal offenses and 564,199 cases (25.2%) were deaths and injuries caused to traffic accidents through professional negligence. Ordinary criminal offenses may be classified into 4,177 felonious offenses (8.4%), 1,152 violent offenses (2.3%), 278,993 property cases (65.2%), 1,424 intellectual offenses (0.8%), 7,398 moral offenses (0.7%) and 51,433 other cases (1.5%).

   The number of people accused for ordinary criminal offenses was 1,662,491. Of these, there were 649 felonious offenses, 493 violent offenses, 1,013 property cases, 1,032 intellectual offenses, 664 moral offenses, and 77,216 other cases.

   The rate of arrests in these cases was highest for intellectual offenses with 96.6%, followed by violent offenses with 81.6%, moral offenses with 81.6%, felonious offenses with 84.8%, and property offenses with 23.4%. The mean rate of arrests among cases is 7.4 (978 number of cases divided by 132,217).

   Of the ordinary criminal offenses, the number of juveniles (10-19 years old) arrested for penal offenses was 18,726, which was lower than expected for 117,000. There were 30,288 juveniles (under 14 years of age) who were described (or infringements of the Penal Code, with厉害ness accounting for 42.0%.

   **[Serious Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]**

   The average annual number of crimes per 10,000 population was calculated out of the total criminal offenses cleared in the three-year period from 1984 to 1986. Ordinary criminal offenses refers to all criminal offenses other than deaths and injuries caused to traffic accidents through professional negligence.

1. Total Number of Crimes and Fires
   
   The average annual number of crimes which broke out in the three-year period from 1983 to 1985 was 61,513. The total value of losses caused by these crimes was estimated at ¥1,101,488,989,000 and the rate of crime compensation (number of losses per 10,000 population) stood at 5.1 cases. Of these, there were 37,669 fire cases in buildings (4.4%) of the total, with the value of losses estimated at approximately ¥1,120,000,000 (85.8%); 6,159 cases of theft (8%) with estimated losses of ¥1,883,513,600,000 (0.5%); 376 cases of theft from cars (0.2%) with estimated losses of ¥1,504,100,000 (0.1%); 126 cases of shoplifting (0.1%) with estimated losses of ¥90,500,000 (0.4%); 4 cases of shoplifting (0.05%) with losses estimated at ¥42,000,000 (0.004%); 15 cases of theft from shops (0.02%) with losses estimated at ¥1,900,000 (0.002%); and 1,577 cases of other theft (25.2%) with losses estimated at ¥1,910,330,000 (0.06%).

   Lack of care in disposing of garbage was the most common crime of fires, accounting for the settlement of 572 fires (8.2%) of all cases of fires.

   When the average of all losses and the value of losses in criminal cases is calculated per day, a total of 581 cases per day were due to losses caused to buildings estimated at ¥35,000,000. The number of buildings burned by these fires per day was 191, covering a total floor space of 54,900 m². The forest fires per day averaged 1,498 acres. The number of households affected by fires totaled 99,000 and people affected totaled 22,700 per day. In addition, 52 people were killed and 219 persons were injured per day due to fires.

   **[Serious Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]**

   The value of losses caused by a fire, as stated above, is in the total value of objects destroyed in a fire and the losses sustained in the course of fire fighting such as damage caused by water, breakage, stairs and others. In calculating the average annual value of losses, a priori rates was used in which the value of losses in 1980 is set at 100. In 1983, it is 104.1, and in 1986, it is 106.8.

2. Road Traffic Accidents
   
   The total number of road traffic accidents during the three-year period from 1984 to 1986 (excluding accidents causing damage to property) was 1,019,107. In these traffic accidents, 9,398 people were killed and 87,257 people were injured. Of these, the number of persons arrested for causing deaths and injuries in traffic accidents due to professional negligence was 168,210 in 1984, 150,970 in 1985, and 150,072 in 1986. Therefore, there were 88,196 cases of injuries resulting from professional negligence, 3,071 cases of deaths resulting from professional negligence, 469 cases of deaths resulting from gross negligence, and 994 cases of deaths resulting from gross negligence.

   When road traffic accidents are viewed by type, there were 88,842 road traffic accidents involving vehicles and people (83.6%) of the total. Of these, the greatest number of cases involving people crossing a street at a point where no pedestrian crossing was marked, leading to 16,051 cases. This was followed by 11,824 cases where people were involved in road traffic accidents while crossing at intersections, and 5,959 cases of other road traffic accidents.

   There were also 18,017 accidents in which vehicles collided. Of these, 19,327 were head-on collisions for the greatest number, followed by 13,085 rear-end collisions and 4,619 side collisions during night time hours.

   **[Serious Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]**

   Automobile accidents involving on-road people or on-road vehicles totaled 9,880 (68.8%), which accounts for vehicle collisions with structures such as houses, walls and telephone poles was greater in number with 9,800 cases. This was followed by cars hitting the road (3,672 cases) and overtaking (982 cases). In other accidents, there were 395 accidents at railway crossings (6.8%).

   When the number of road traffic accidents is viewed by the day on which they occurred, 89,179 cases occurred on Saturdays (30.0% of the total), the greatest in number, whereas 13,113 cases occurred on Sundays (4.0%), the smallest in number. As classified by time of occurrence, 89,189 cases (42.0%) of the total occurred during the period from 6:00 to 10:00, the greatest in number, while 1,723 cases (0.4%) occurred during the period from 0:00 to 4:00, the smallest in number.

3. Industrial Accidents
   
   The number of persons killed or injured those who took more than 4 days off due to industrial accidents in 1986 was 19,279 of which those killed numbered 5,592. There were also another 13,687 persons with illnesses arising from occupational diseases.

   When considered by industry, the number of persons killed and injured was greatest in the manufacturing industry with 8,046 (37.5% of the total). Followed by 7,280 persons in the construction industry (36.3%). The total number of persons killed and injured in these two industries accounted for 54.5% of all persons killed or injured in industrial accidents. As for the number of persons killed there were 990 persons in the construction industry (32.3% of the total), which was greatest in number, followed by 262 persons in the manufacturing industry (16.5%).

   When occupational accidents in which persons were killed or injured were caused by type, being caught between or being rolled under objects was greatest in number (55.1% of the total) followed by falling, tripping and falling down (14.6%), being struck by falling or falling objects (10.5%), being caught between two objects (9.1%), being caught between rollers (7.5%), being struck by falling or falling objects (1.7%).

   With regard to occupational diseases,hausen caused by occupational injuries were greatest in number (54.0%), followed by myositis caused by professional negligence resulting from strenuous work (5.2%), and erosion caused by physical factors (8.7%).

   **[Serious Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]**

   Industries are strictly classified into 8 divisions based on statistical data, on the map showing the number of persons killed or injured by industry, however, industries are classified into 4 divisions. As industrial accidents mean an accident in which injured persons are injured, get sick or are killed due to businesses, equipment, raw materials, gases, dust, and other factors which are connected with their job or due to occupational accidents or other diseases.

   **[Sources]**

   4. Ministry of Labor, Data on Worker's Accident Compensations Insurance Benefits, 1986
ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

KINDS OF OFFENCES
- Drunken driving
- Failure to observe proper traffic signals
- Speed limit violations
- Parking violations
- Improper turning signal
- Improper lane changing
- Overloading
- Exceeding speed limit
- Other traffic violations

NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED PER 100,000 POPULATION
- 800 and over
- 700 and over but less than 800
- 600 and over but less than 700
- 500 and over but less than 600
- 400 and over but less than 500
- 300 and over but less than 400
- 200 and over but less than 300
- Less than 200

Average for the period 1964-1966: Number of accidents: 65,000
Number of persons killed: 9,700
Number of persons injured: 15,000

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

(1965)

NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Transport
- Others

1: 5,000,000

JAPAN SEA