1. Total Number of Criminal Cases and Total Arrested.

Total Number Arrested Under Special Laws

The total number of criminal cases total number of cases identified by police as crimes was 1,270,800 in 1971. Arrests, however, were greater in number than 1,270,800 arrests (24%), of all types of crimes, followed by deaths and injuries caused in traffic accidents through professional negligence and others with 108,880 cases (12%). The total cases, other than the deaths and injuries caused by professional negligence, are known as ordinary criminal offenses.

The outbreak of ordinary criminal offenses in 1971 marked a new low of 1,186,800 cases since the end of World War II. Of these, there were 970,100 cases of larceny, 88,300 violent offenses, 71,000 intellectual offenses, 11,400 moral offenses, and 10,800 traffic offenses.

The rate of offenses per 1,000 people was 1,389 cases per 1,000,000 cases of cases at 9%. The rate of arrests was 90%, for moral offenses, 8% for intellectual offenses, 9% for larceny convictions, 8% for violent offenses, and 7% for larceny. Of 108,880 convictions, 92 cases were convicted of an arrest rate of 79%.

In the offenses committed by juveniles (14-17 years of age), 160,800 were arrested and larceny accounted for 72%. Then there were 269,800 juveniles under 14 years of age who had been convicted due to infringements of the Penal Code, and larceny accounted for 84%.

The number of arrests due to violations of special laws (traffic offenses other than violations of the Penal Code) was 108,800. Arrests by law, violations of the road traffic laws accounted for about 63%, and 130,000 were arrested for violations of laws other than the road traffic laws. Arrests, there were 80,800 violations of the Law Concerning the Prevention of Fumes and Smokes, 11,000 violations of the Alien Registration Law, 41,000 violations of the Psychotropic Drug Control Law, and 10,000 violations of the Public Entertainment Facilities Control Law and 3,500 violations of the Public Election Law.

The number of arrest cases under the Public Election Law in 1971 differed to a great extent, depending on the prefecture. The number is reflected by whether a local election was conducted in a given precinct.

Victims Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the annual total number of criminal cases and the total number of criminal arrest cases. The total number of arrest cases under special laws was separately shown. The offenses under special laws were added, depending on the law violated.


2. Road Traffic Accidents.

Cases of Violations of Road Traffic Law

The total number of road traffic accidents that occurred in 1971 (including accidents infliction damage or property) was 398,000. In these traffic accidents, 16,600 people were killed and 288,000 injured. The number of persons arrested for deaths and injuries in traffic accidents due to professional negligence was 21,800 cases. Arrested, they included 32,500 cases of injuries resulting from professional negligence, 11,300 cases of deaths resulting from professional negligence, 1,130 cases of injuries resulting from gross professional negligence, and 115 cases of deaths resulting from gross professional negligence.

Despite the fact that traffic accidents have been decreasing since 1971, hit-and-run cases, the most vicious of them all in relation to road traffic offenses, have been increasing as in the past.

When the number of cases of road traffic accidents is classified, there were 138,000 road traffic accidents involving vehicles and people, and these accidents account for 63% of all types of road traffic accidents. Of these, the number of cases in which people rushed out into the street to be hit by vehicles was greatest in the year 1971. This type of road traffic accident was followed by 10,800 cases in which people were involved in road traffic accidents while crossing the street near a corner (when a pedestrian crossing was not marked).

Then there were 62,500 accidents in which vehicles collided. Of these, there were 13,000 road accident collisions, the greatest in number. This type of traffic accident was followed by 8,000 collisions occurring unconventionally, 20,000 side collisions at right turns, and 30,000 head-on collisions.

Automobile accidents involving neither people nor other vehicles totaled 62,000, of which the accidents in which the vehicles went off the road were greatest in number with 15,000 cases. These were followed by collisions with objects on the road other than safety islands (6,700 cases), overtaking (6,200 cases) and collisions with pedestrian crossings (2,900 cases).

When the road traffic accidents are checked, depending on the availability or unavailability of traffic signals, 30,000 accidents occurred when traffic signals were in operation, whereas 28,000 accidents occurred when traffic signals were not in operation. In addition, 49,000 accidents occurred at places where there were no traffic signals.

By prefectures, more than half of the traffic accidents were caused by automobiles which were registered with the prefectures in which the accidents had taken place. The rate of accidents caused by automobiles (from other prefectures was highest in Saitama Prefecture with 17.3%. The rate was 17.5% in Saitama Prefecture, 33.0% in Ibaraki Prefecture, 20.8% in Tottori Prefecture and 23.1% in Saitama Prefecture. When accidents resulting in deaths are classified as automobile accidents, the rate is high for automobiles registered with other prefectures. The rate was 20.5% in all prefectures other than Hokkaido, Aomori, Nagano and Osaka Prefecture.

In 1972, 360,000 violations of the Road Traffic Law were registered, but violations of the speed limit accounted for 61.7%, violations of traffic signalization or restrictions 24.2%, violations of temporary stop 7.3%, violations of the right-of-way 5.7%, unlicensed driving 4.8%, and driving under the influence of liquor 4.2%.

As of the end of December 1972, 11,388,000 persons had driver's licenses. By age, they included 3,000,000 persons in the 20-29 age group, 4,500,000 in the 20-29 age group, 4,500,000 in the 20-29 age group.


3. Fire Losses.

Floor Area Destroyed by Fire

The average annual number of fires which broke out in the three-year period (from 1970 to 1972) was 60,500. The average number of damage caused by these fires was estimated at 18,900,000,000 yen, and the ratio of fire outbreaks (number of fires per 10,000 population) stood at 1.5 cases. Of these, there were 39,902 cases of building fires (66%), of the total with the aggregate damage estimated at 19,500,000,000 yen, 4,400 cases of fires in stores (7%), 9,500 cases of vehicle fires (15%), with 7,000,000,000 yen (11.5%), 31 cases of ship fires (0.2%) with 4,400,000 yen (1.5%), and 12,500 cases of other fires (20.5%) with 1,500,000 yen (0.5%).

A check of the statistics available in 1972 reveals that fires broke out at a rate of 216 cases a day and the damage caused by these fires was estimated at 19,500,000 a day. The number of buildings lost by these fires was 1,100 covering a total floor space of 69,000 square meters. The formula lost a day measured 464,000 yen. Fire-striking households totaled 130 and fire-striking persons totaled 116 a day. In addition, five persons were killed and 27 injured a day. With respect to the reasons for the outbreak of fires, makeshift care in disposing of cigarettes, as usual, constituted the greatest reason, responsible for the outbreak of fires in 64.9% of all types of fires.

In 1972, there were 30,000 building fires, accounting for 64.7% of all types of fires. The outage rate was 168 a day for a fire.

The national total floor space of buildings lost in fires was 2,340,000 square meters, and the floor space lost per fire measured 62.5 square meters.

Fire Losses Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The value of the damage caused by a fire, as referred to herein, is the aggregate of the damage inflicted on objects by fire and the damage caused during the course of the fire fighting.

In computing the value of damage in 1970 and 1971 in terms of the values of 1972, the price index was used with the value of damage in 1972 as 100, the value of damage in 1971 as 98.5, and the value of damage in 1970 as 98.

To indicate the floor space of buildings lost in fire, any figure which was more than 99 ft in but less than 1,000 ft was counted as 1,000 ft, whereas any figure smaller than 100 ft was dropped.
