

1. TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES AND TOTAL ARRESTED.
TOTAL NUMBER ARRESTED UNDER SPECIAL LAWS
2. ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.
CASES OF VIOLATIONS OF ROAD TRAFFIC LAW
3. FIRE LOSSES.
FLOOR AREA DESTROYED BY FIRE

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 1,730,000 in 1973. Itemized, larceny was greatest in number with 970,000 cases (56.3% of all types of crimes), followed by deaths and injuries caused in traffic accidents through professional negligence and others with 540,000 cases (31.1%). The criminal cases, other than the deaths and injuries caused by professional negligence, are known as ordinary criminal offenses.

The outbreak of ordinary criminal offenses in 1973 marked a new low of 1,190,000 cases since the end of World War II. Of these, there were 970,000 cases of larceny, 88,000 violent offenses, 75,000 intellectual offenses, 12,000 moral offenses, and 10,000 felonious offenses.

The mean rate of arrests (number of arrest cases × 100 / number of cases) stood at 58%. The rate of arrests was 95% for moral offenses, 94% for intellectual offenses, 91% for violent offenses, 89% for felonious offenses, and 51% for larceny. Of the felonious offenses, homicides scored an arrest rate of 97%.

In the offenses committed by juveniles (14-19 years of age), 108,000 juveniles were arrested and larceny accounted for 72%. Then there were 39,000 juveniles (under 14 years of age) who had been corrected due to infringements of the Penal Code, and larceny accounted for 86%.

The number of arrest cases due to violations of special laws (all criminal offenses other than violations of the Penal Code) was 1,800,000. Itemized by law, violations of the road traffic laws accounted for about 93%, and 120,000 were arrested for violations of laws other than the road traffic laws. Itemized, there were 16,000 violations of the Law Controlling the Possession of Firearms and Swords, 15,000 violations of the Alien Registration Law, 14,000 violations of the Stimulant Drugs Control Law, 10,000 violations of the Public Entertainment Facilities Control Law and 9,000 violations of the Public Election Law.

The number of arrest cases under the Public Election Law in 1973 differed to a great extent, depending on the prefecture. The number is reflected by whether a local election was conducted in a given prefecture.

Salient 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 subdivided, depending on the law violated.

Source

1. National Police Agency, Criminal Statistics in 1973.

2. Road Traffic Accidents. Cases of Violations of Road Traffic Law

The total number of road traffic accidents that occurred in 1973 (excluding accidents inflicting damage on property) was 590,000. In these traffic accidents, 14,600 people were killed and 789,900 injured. The number of persons

arrested for deaths and injuries in traffic accidents due to professional negligence was 573,600 in 538,200 cases. Itemized, they included 523,500 cases of injuries resulting from professional negligence, 13,500 cases of deaths resulting from professional negligence, 1,124 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 23.6% 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 number, totaling 33,000 cases. This type of road traffic accident was followed by 18,000 cases in which people were involved in road traffic accidents while crossing an intersection, and 15,000 cases in which people were involved in road traffic accidents while crossing the street near a corner (where a pedestrian crossing was not marked).

Then there were 410,000 accidents in which vehicles collided. Of these, there were 130,000 read-end collisions, the greatest in number. This type of traffic accident was followed by 93,000 collisions occurring unexpectedly, 59,000 side collisions at right turns, and 36,000 head-on collisions.

Automobile accidents involving neither people nor other vehicles totaled 42,000, 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 structures on the road other than safety islands (6,700 cases), overturns (6,200 cases) and collisions with protective guardrails (4,200 cases).

When the road traffic accidents are checked, depending on the availability or unavailability of traffic signals, 100,000 accidents occurred when traffic signals were in operation, whereas 2,500 accidents occurred when traffic signals were not in operation. In addition, 480,000 accidents occurred at places where there were no traffic signals.

By prefecture, 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 Siga Prefecture with 33.9%. The rate was 30.1% in Saitama Prefecture, 26.0% in Nara Prefecture, 25.0% in Tiba Prefecture and 23.8% in Saga Prefecture. When accidents resulting in deaths are classified by automobile registration, the rate is high for automobiles registered with other prefectures. The rate was 10-30% in all prefectures other than Hokkaidō, Aomori, Nagasaki and Okinawa prefectures.

In 1973, 8,070,000 violations of the Road Traffic Law were registered. Itemized, violations of the speed limit accounted for 49.7%, violations of traffic suspension or restrictions 8.2%, violations of temporary stops 7.3%, violations of the right-of-way 5.7%, unlicensed driving 4.8%, and driving

under the influence of liquor 4.3%.

As of the end of December 1973, 31,000,000 persons had driver's permits. By age, they included 5,250,000 in the 20-24 age group, 5,430,000 in the 25-29 age group, 4,740,000 in the 30-34 age group and 4,070,000 in the 35-39 age group.

Source

1. All Japan Traffic Safety Association, 1973 Traffic Statistics.

3. Fire Losses. Floor Area Destroyed by Fire

The annual average number of fires which broke out in the three year period from 1970 to 1972 was 62,060. The aggregate damage caused by these fires was estimated at ¥88,500 million, and the ratio of fire outbreaks (number of fires per 10,000 population) stood at 5.9 cases. Of these, there were 39,420 cases of building fires (63.5% of the total) with the aggregate damage estimated at ¥83,500 million (94.4%), 6,230 cases of forest fires (10%) with ¥2,100 million (2.4%), 4,000 cases of vehicle fires (6.5%) with ¥700 million (0.8%), 312 cases of ship fires (0.5%) with ¥600 million (0.7%), and 12,100 cases of other fires (19.5%) with ¥1,600 million (1.8%).

A check of the statistics available in 1972 reveals that fires broke out at a rate of 159 cases a day and the damage caused by these fires was estimated at ¥230 million a day. The number of buildings lost by these fires a day was 142 covering a total floor space of 6,670 m². The forests lost a day measured 4,661 ares. Fire-stricken households totaled 110 and fire-stricken persons totaled 378 a day. In addition, five persons were killed and 27 injured a day. With respect to the reasons for the outbreak of fires, inadequate care in disposing of cigarettes, as usual, constituted the greatest reason, responsible for the outbreak of 8,333 fires (14.3% of all types of fires).

In 1972, there were 38,868 building fires, accounting for 66.7% of all types of fires. The outbreak rate was 106 fires a day.

The national total floor space of buildings lost in fires was 2,434,000 m², and the floor space lost per fire measured 62.6 m².

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

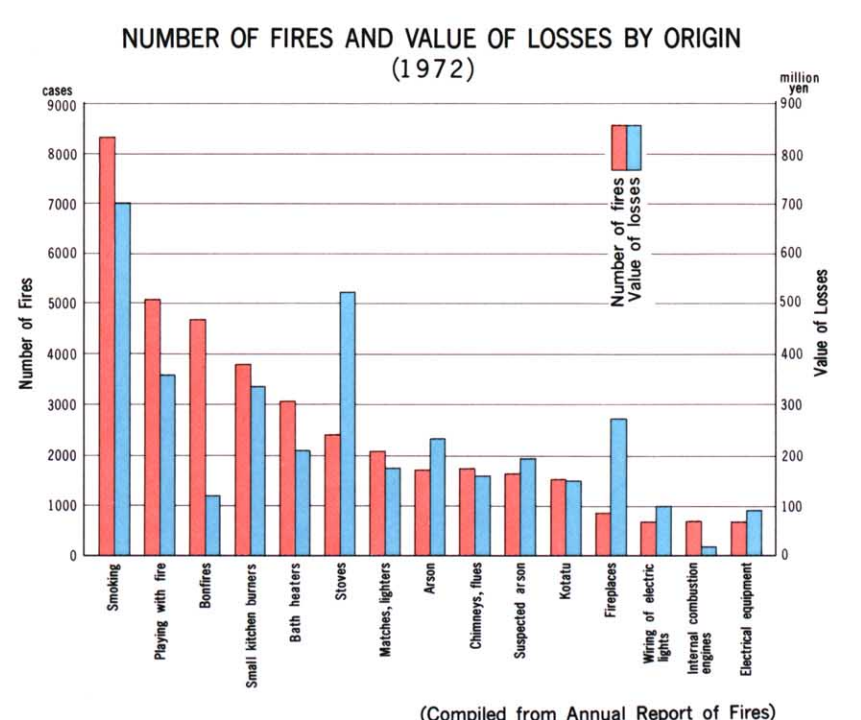
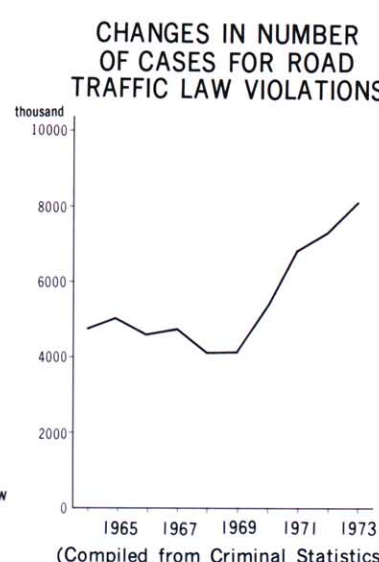
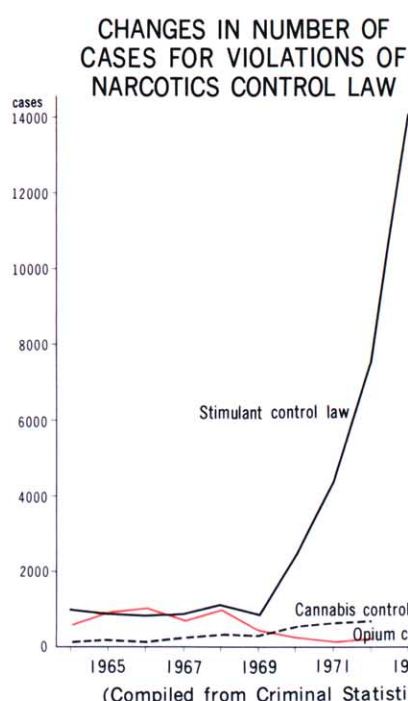
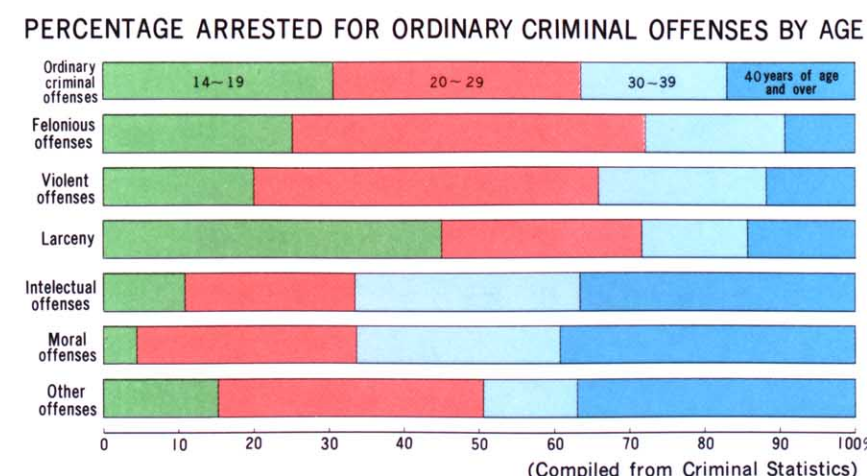
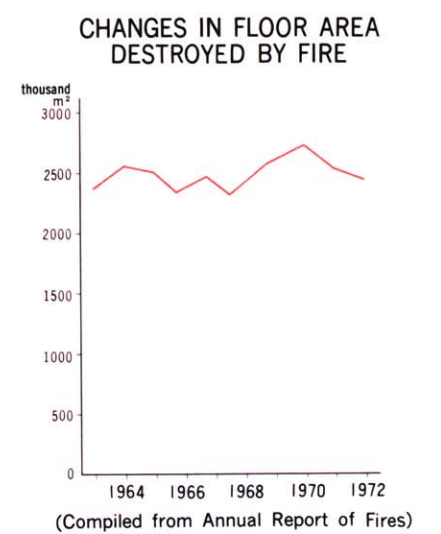
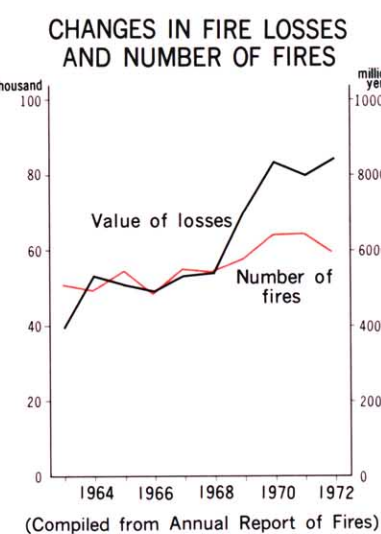
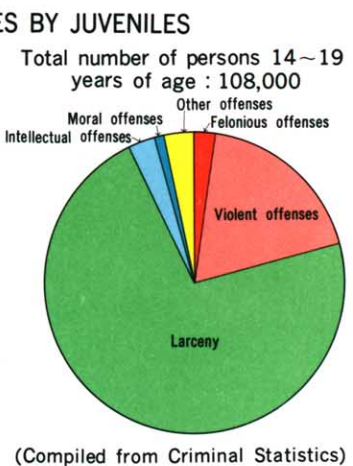
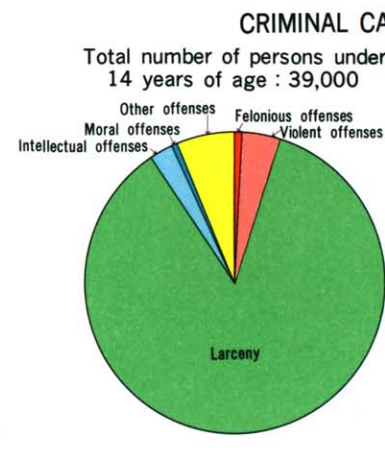
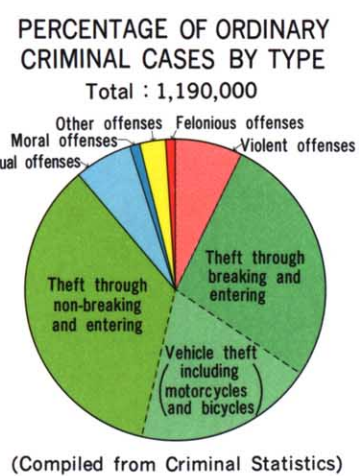
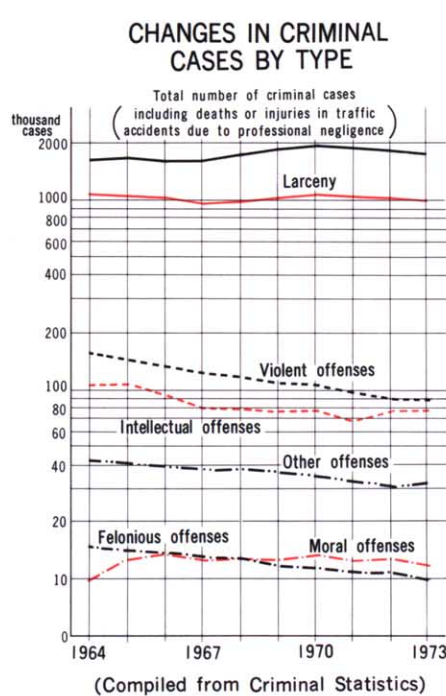
The value of the damage caused by a fire, as referred to here, is the aggregate of the damage inflicted on objects by the fire and the damage caused during the course of the fire fighting.

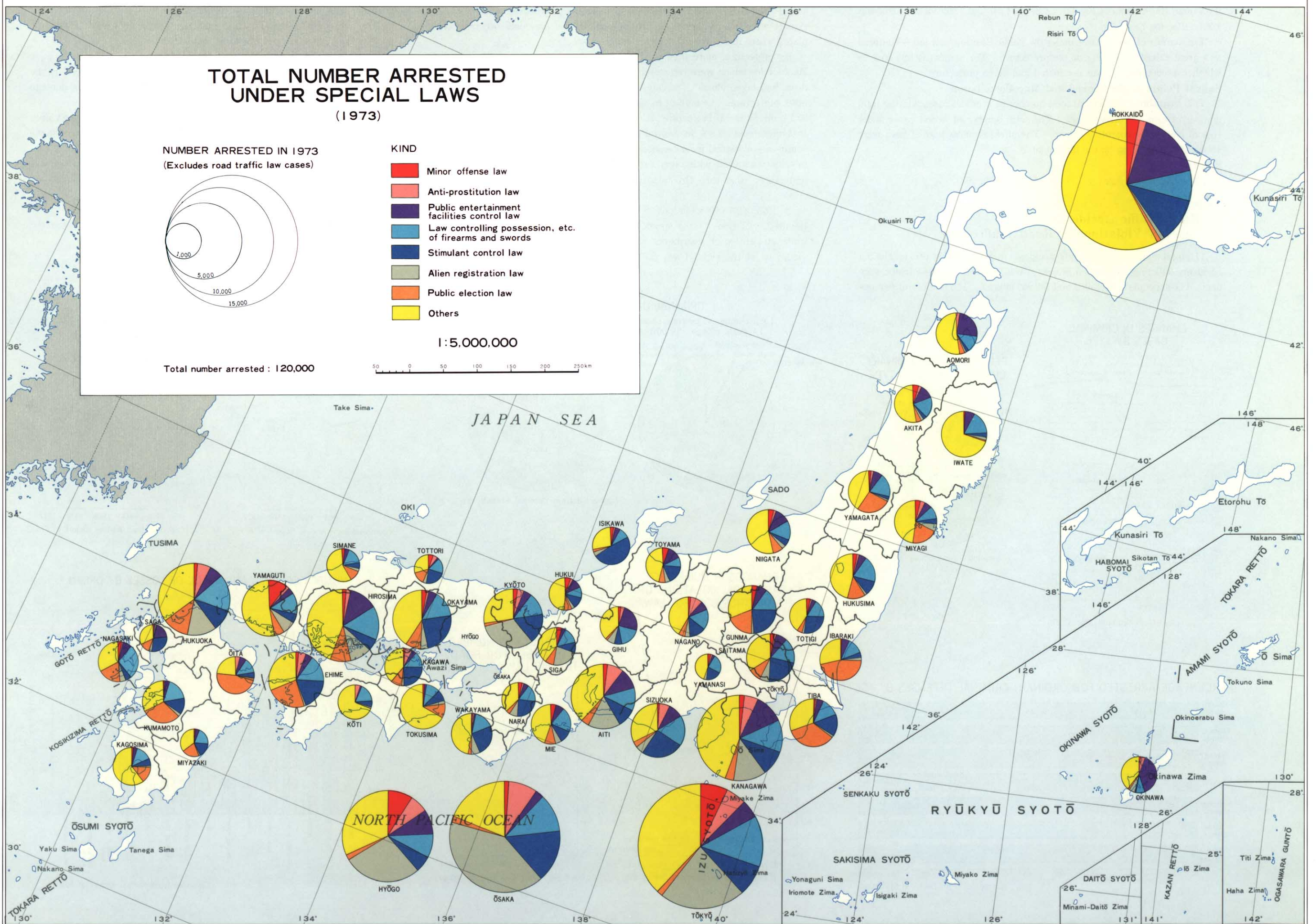
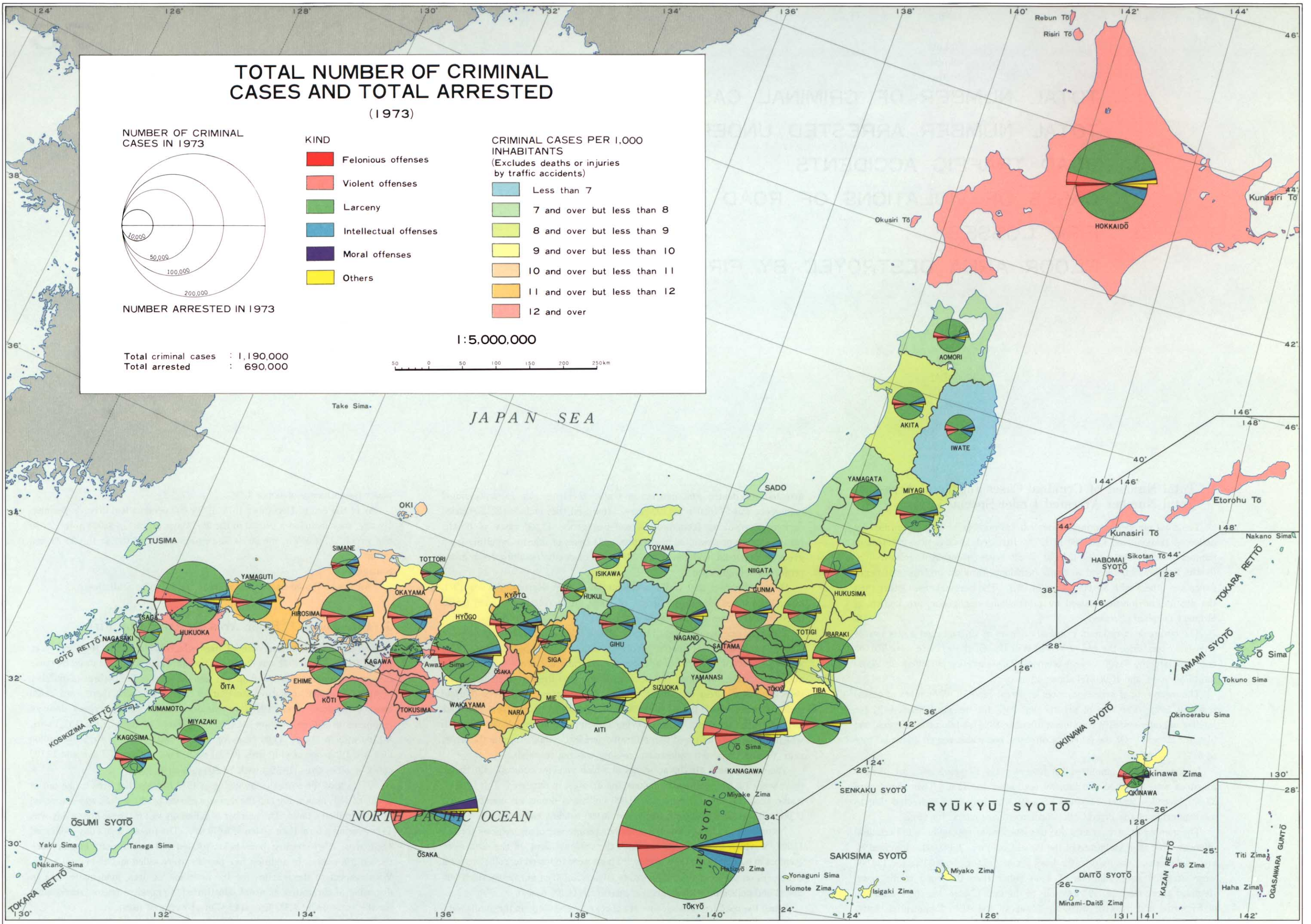
In computing the values of damage in 1970 and 1971 in terms of the values of 1972, the price index was used with the value of damage in 1972 as 100, the value of damage in 1971 as 106.1 and the value of damage in 1970 as 110.9.

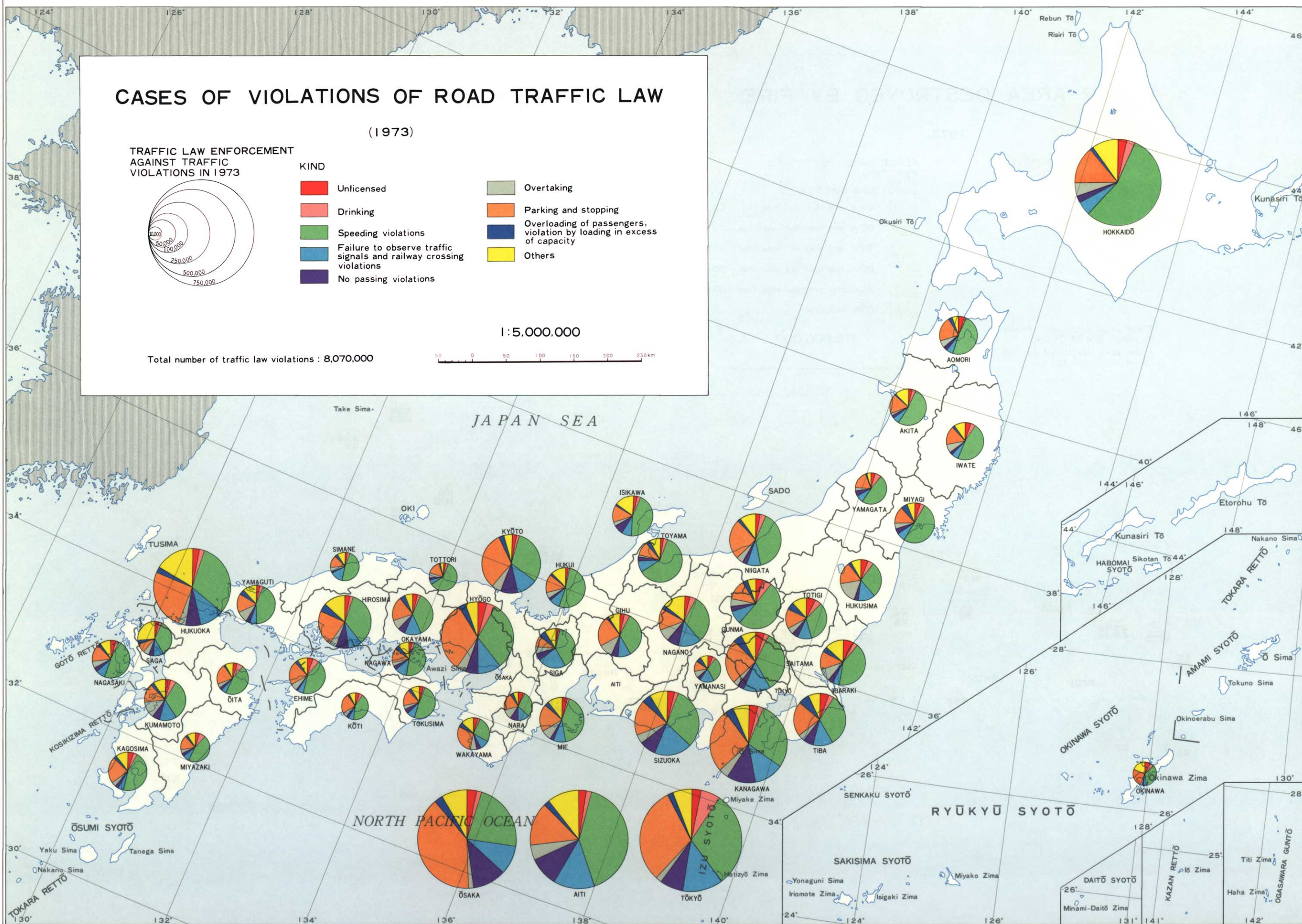
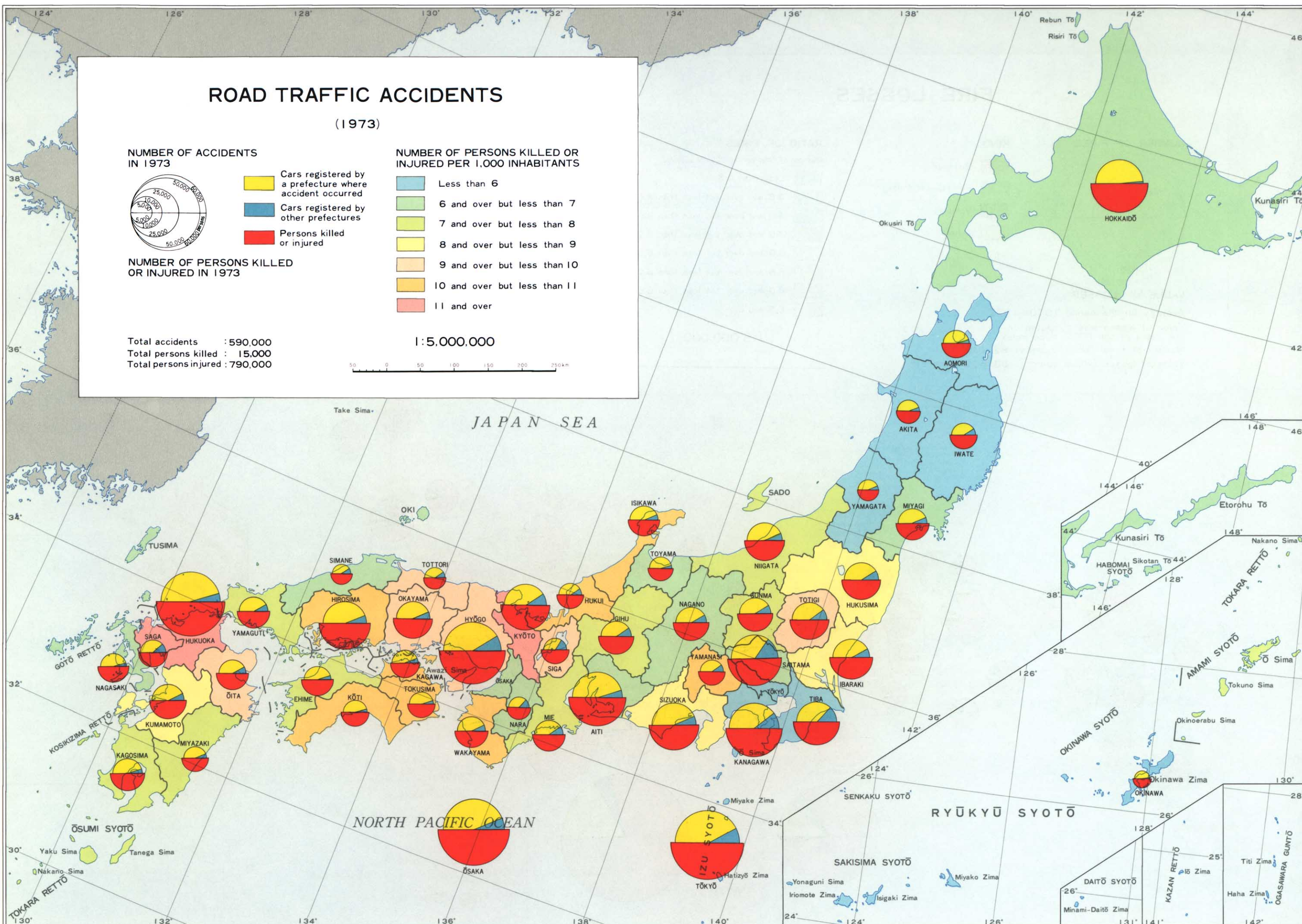
To indicate the floor space of buildings lost in fires, any figure which was more than 500 m² but less than 1,000 m² was counted as 1,000 m², whereas any figure smaller than 500 m² was dropped.

Source

1. Fire Defense Agency, 1970-1972 Annual Report of Fires.







FIRE LOSSES. FLOOR AREA DESTROYED BY FIRE

73.3

