

## Chapter 1 : Japan considers crime prediction system using big data and AI | The Japan Times

*Preventing Crime in America and Japan: A Comparative Study [Robert Y. Thornton, Katsuya Endo] on theinnatdunvilla.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. A comparative study of crime prevention methods and strategies, based on a four-year cross-cultural examination of crime and delinquency prevention methods in America and Japan.*

The following section describes these potential benefits in more detail. Reduced Fear of Crime Numerous studies have tried to determine if the presence of cameras in public places reduces fear of crime in people who use the area. The general argument is that the area will benefit from a positive economic impact when people feel safer. The findings are mixed but generally show there is some reduced level of fear of crime among people in CCTV areas, but only among people who were aware they were in an area under surveillance. Most studies exploring the perception of surveillance areas found that less than half the interviewees were aware they were in a CCTV area. Reduced fear of crime in an area may increase the number of people using the area, hence increasing natural surveillance. It may also encourage people to be more security conscious. Aid to Police Investigations Regardless of the potential for a CCTV system to have a role in crime prevention, it can still make a contribution in a detection role. Camera footage can also help identify potential witnesses who might not otherwise come forward to police. CCTV camera evidence can be compelling, though issues of image quality are a factor if CCTV images are used for identification purposes. If the cameras record an incident, and police respond rapidly and make an arrest within view of the camera and the offender does not leave the sight of the camera, the recording of the incident can help investigators gain a conviction, usually through a guilty plea. The potential to assist in police investigations may also drive offenders away from committing offenses that take time, as they run a greater risk of capture. Provision of Medical Assistance As a community safety feature, CCTV camera operators can contact medical services if they see people in the street suffering from illness or injury as a result of criminal activity such as robberies and assaults or non-crime medical emergencies. The ability to summon assistance is a public safety benefit of CCTV. Squires found that police are called about 10 to 20 times for every hours of observation. The cameras can be used to look for lost children, to monitor traffic flow, public meetings, or demonstrations that may require additional police resources, or to determine if alarms have been activated unnecessarily thus removing the need for a police response. Brown reports that some police commanders claim that assaults on police have reduced because the cameras allow them to determine the appropriate level of response to an incident, either by sending more officers to large fights, or by limiting the number of officers to a minor incident and avoid inflaming the situation. Information Gathering Cameras can also be used to gather intelligence and to monitor the behavior of known offenders in public places such as shoplifters in public retail areas. Camera operators often come to know the faces of local offenders, and the cameras become a way to monitor their movements in a less intrusive manner than deploying plainclothes police officers. For example, officers in one city were able to gather intelligence on the behavior of individuals selling stolen goods. This intelligence was gathered remotely by CCTV cameras and enabled police to interdict in an organized and coordinated manner. Although intelligence gathering is a potential benefit of CCTV, the use of intelligence gathered from CCTV to control public order through surveillance is perceived by some to be a threat to civil liberties. As a result they may curtail their criminal activity in a wider area than that covered by the camera system. In effect, this extends the value of the cameras beyond their area of operation, a process criminologists call a diffusion of benefits. Unintended Consequences Although not discussed in the literature of companies that sell cameras, CCTV systems may also have some unintended consequences. Displacement, Increased suspicion or fear of crime, and Increased crime reporting. These possibilities are discussed in the following section. Displacement There are many different types of displacement. Instead of a reduction in offenses, you may see offenders react by moving their offending to a place out of sight of the CCTV cameras. This is an example of spatial displacement. The evaluations in Appendix A suggest that spatial displacement can occasionally take place, but - as is the case with the general crime prevention literature - the amount of crime displaced rarely

matches the amount of crime reduced. There is usually a net gain for crime prevention. In all of the studies evaluated for this report, there is not a single example of a complete displacement of all crime from a CCTV area to a neighboring area. In the evidence presented here, spatial displacement is not the issue many people think it is, and in most of the studies there is little evidence of spatial displacement. A CCTV system may also force the criminal fraternity to be more imaginative and to diversify operations. For example, researchers reported that in a London drug market the presence of cameras encouraged the drug market to move to a system where orders were taken by mobile phone and then delivered, and as such "increase the speed and ingenuity of the drug transaction" This is an example of tactical displacement, where offenders change their modus operandi to continue the same criminal acts. Even though this particular introduction of CCTV may not be seen as an unqualified success, that the CCTV system forced a change in behavior is positive. CCTV is likely to have forced drug dealers to adopt a less effective way of conducting business, resulting in a net reduction in crime. In one survey, one-third of respondents felt that one purpose of CCTV was "to spy on people" In other surveys, some city managers were reluctant to advertise the cameras or have overt CCTV systems for fear they would make shoppers and consumers more fearful. In other words, it is hoped that most citizens will feel safer under the watchful eye of the cameras, but CCTV may have the reverse effect on some people. Remember that the primary crime prevention mechanism appears to work by increasing a perception of risk in the offender. On the whole, however, the public appears to be strongly in favor of a properly managed surveillance system for public areas. Increased Crime Reporting A third unintended consequence is the possibility that there will be an increase in recorded crime for some crime types. Many offenses have low reporting rates, especially minor acts of violence, graffiti, and drug offenses. CCTV operators are better placed to spot these offenses and this can actually drive up their recorded crime figures, as happened with narcotics offenses in Oslo Central Train Station This is not to say there was an increase in actual crime, just recorded crime. This is a potential outcome, and you may need to prepare other people involved in a future CCTV system of this possibility.

*This in-depth comparative study is the product of a four-year cross-cultural examination of crime and delinquency prevention methods and strategies in America and Japan.*

More articles by Kopel on Japanese gun control are available here. For gun controllers, Japan is a dream come true. The law is simple: Anti-gun lobbies tout Japan as the kind of nation that America could be, if only we would ban guns. Handgun Control quotes a Japanese newspaper reporter who writes: The fewer the guns, the less the violence. Japanese Firearms Laws Besides the police and the military, the only group that is allowed to possess guns is hunters, and that possession is strictly circumscribed. Hunting licenses themselves are not particularly difficult to obtain. A prospective hunter must take an official safety course; and then pass a test which covers maintenance and inspection of the hunting gun, methods of loading and unloading cartridges, shooting from various positions, and target practice for stationary and moving objects. The hunting license is valid for three years. Total permit fees for hunting rifles and licenses are about American dollars. When not hunting, gun owners must store their weapons in a locker. Trap and skeet shooting are also tightly restricted. Civilians cannot obtain handgun target licenses. As in Britain, shotguns are far easier to obtain than rifles. In a nation with half the population of the U. In , for example, only 35 crimes, including 10 murders, were committed with hunting guns. Although handguns are completely forbidden to civilians, they still figure somewhat more often in crime. Handguns were used in crimes in As the gun-banners point out, the Japanese crime rate is dramatically lower than the U. According to government statistics, Japan has 1. Actually, the gap between U. The real Japanese murder rate is about twice the reported rate; unlike the U. As for handgun murders, the U. Robbery in Japan is about as rare as murder. Do the gun banners have the argument won when they point to these statistics? Further, none of the reasons which have made gun control succeed in Japan in terms of disarming citizens exist in the U. The Japanese criminal justice system bears more heavily on a suspect than any other system in an industrial democratic nation. One American found this out when he was arrested in Okinawa for possessing marijuana: He met his lawyer for the first time at his trial, which took 30 minutes. Unlike in the United States, where the Miranda rule limits coercive police interrogation techniques, Japanese police and prosecutors may detain a suspect indefinitely until he confesses. Technically, detentions are only allowed for three days, followed by ten day extensions approved by a judge, but defense attorneys rarely oppose the extension request, for fear of offending the prosecutor. Bail is denied if it would interfere with interrogation. Even after interrogation is completed, pretrial detention may continue on a variety of pretexts, such as preventing the defendant from destroying evidence. Criminal defense lawyers are the only people allowed to visit a detained suspect, and those meetings are strictly limited. For those few defendants who dare to go to trial, there is no jury. In short, once a Japanese suspect is apprehended, the power of the prosecutor makes it very likely the suspect will go to jail. And the power of the policeman makes it quite likely that a criminal will be apprehended. The police routinely ask "suspicious" characters to show what is in their purse or sack. In effect, the police can search almost anyone, almost anytime, because courts only rarely exclude evidence seized by the police -- even if the police acted illegally. The most important element of police power, though, is not authority to search, but authority in the community. Like school teachers, Japanese policemen rate high in public esteem, especially in the countryside. Community leaders and role models, the police are trained in calligraphy and Haiku composition. In police per capita, Japan far outranks all other major democracies. Citizens go to the hour-a-day boxes not only for street directions, but to complain about day-to-day problems, such as noisy neighbors, or to ask advice on how to raise children. Some of the policemen and their families live in the boxes. Police box officers clear Police box officers also spend time teaching neighborhood youth judo or calligraphy. The officers even hand- write their own newspapers, with information about crime and accidents, "stories about good deeds by children, and opinions of residents. Here, most departments adopt a policy of "stranger policing. But as federal judge Charles Silberman writes, "the cure is worse than the disease, for officers develop no sense of identification with their beats, hence no emotional stake in improving the quality of life there. As the Japanese government puts it: The police also

check on all gun licensees, to make sure no gun has been stolen or misused, that the gun is securely stored, and that the licensees are emotionally stable. But the price is that the police keep an eye on everything. Policemen are apt to tell people reading sexually-oriented magazines to read something more worthwhile. Broad powers, professionalism, and community support combine to help Tokyo police solve crime. Compared to the Japanese criminal, the American criminal faces only a minuscule risk of jail. Is it any wonder that American criminals commit so many more crimes? But even if immigration does cause some crime, our policies certainly seem more humane than the ethnic policies of Japan. When Japan, under severe American pressure, admitted Vietnamese boat people, a leading publication called them "the sword of an alien culture pointed at Japan. Although born in Japan, the Koreans have "impure" blood, which makes them forever ineligible for Japanese citizenship. Partly because the Japanese are so unified and homogenous, they accept and internalize social controls. It is this attitude of obedience and impulse control that matters most in the low Japanese crime rate. Japanese-Americans, who of course have access to firearms, have an even lower violent crime rate than do Japanese in Japan. Likewise, prisoners in jails in Japan and in America prisoners have no guns, but American prisoners commit about a hundred murders annually, and Japanese prisoners none. Both Switzerland and Israel have many more guns per capita than even America, and require citizens to own or train with pistols and fully automatic rifles. Yet these countries have less murder and violent crime than Japan, and almost no gun crime. In short, it is not the presence or absence of physical objects that matters, but how they are treated. In America, scaffolding collapses kill about 2, workers over the course of a decade. Japan, though, has not had a single scaffolding fatality in the past decade. Japan has not outlawed scaffolding; rather, the Japanese business culture simply takes workplace safety more seriously than does American culture. American gun controllers argue that in America, more males die from suicide attempts because males are more likely to choose a gun as a suicide weapon. Yet in Japan, males are still twice as likely to die in a suicide attempt as are females. Japan suffers from many double or multiple suicides, called shinju. Suicidal parents often kill their children, at the rate of one per day, in oyako-shinju. Thus suicide rates would not seem to be readily affected by making firearms less available. All ethnic groups have equal access to firearms, but Jews are less likely to use guns as their suicide method, while Blacks and Southerners are more likely to use guns. Although American Blacks are more likely to use guns in suicide, the black suicide rate is below the American average. Japan is truly a gun-free society. Most of the Japanese tourists who shoot at the Hawaii Gun Club on Oahu have never even seen a gun before. Americans possess many more guns than the Japanese ever did; and, unlike the Japanese, Americans seem determined to keep their weapons. Japan never had a significant stock of non-military guns, so gun control was simple to mandate. But in America, there are already over million long guns, and 60 million handguns. In 1991, the Japanese police seized a record high 1, illegal guns. A big-city police force in the U.S. An island nation, Japan can more or less seal its borders against illegal gun imports. Yet even if gun manufacture in America vanished, and all present guns were confiscated, illegal imports would quickly rebuild the American gun supply. If the United States imported illegal handguns in the same physical volume it imports marijuana, 20 million handguns would cross our borders every year. The legal market for handgun purchases is about 2 million per year. For the vast majority of Japanese, never seeing a gun is hardly a deprivation, for Japan developed only the most minimal cultural attachment to firearms. Long before the "Southern Barbarians" Western traders ever arrived, Japan had far outpaced Europe in metallurgy. Within a few decades, the various Japanese armies had more, better-built guns than most European armies. A military dictator named Hideyoshi was particularly expert firearms tactics, and Hideoyoshi finally conquered Japan and ended the civil wars. In Hideyoshi decreed the "Sword Hunt," and banned possession of swords by the lower classes. The pretext was that all the swords would be melted down to supply nails for a hall containing a huge statue of the Buddha. Instead, Hideoyoshi had the swords melted into a statue of himself. After Hideoyoshi, the Tokugawa Shogunate took power, and ruled Japan until the late 19th century. The Shogunate used guns extensively in its invasion of Korea. But after the invasion was repelled, Japan turned inward, rejecting all forms of Westernization.

Chapter 3 : Preventing crime in America and Japan ( edition) | Open Library

*Open Library is an initiative of the Internet Archive, a (c)(3) non-profit, building a digital library of Internet sites and other cultural artifacts in digital form.*

Submit Definitions Age of criminal responsibility: The age at which a person is no longer excluded from criminal liability. The spectrum is specifically wide for the USA and Mexico both years. Several US states do not stipulate any minimal age for criminal responsibility at all. Based on contributions for Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria and 82 more countries and contributions for Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria and 24 more countries and over contributions for Australia, Brazil, Canada and 17 more countries. The surveys were conducted by numbeo. See this sample survey for the United States , respondents were asked "How serious you feel the level of crime is? The higher the value, the more survey respondents believe it is high in their country. Estimate of percentage of year old population who use Cannabis. Homicide rate per year per , inhabitants in various countries. Number of police officers per , population. Number of rape incidents per , citizens in different countries. Figures do not take into account rape incidents that go unreported to the police. Crime statistics are often better indicators of prevalence of law enforcement and willingness to report crime , than actual prevalence. Total crimes per Figures expressed per thousand population for the same year. Number of privately owned small firearms per residents. Homicide is the death of a person purposefully inflicted by another person it excludes suicides outside of a state of war. Homicide is a broader category than murder, as it also includes manslaughter. The exact legal definition varies across countries, some of which include infanticide, assisted suicide, euthanasia and deaths caused by dangerous driving. Intentional homicide, number and rate per , population. Figures expressed per million people for the same year. The number of recorded rapes. Large numbers of rapes go unreported. South Africa is estimated to have , rapes per year, Egypt ,, China 32, and the UK with 85, rapes per year. Murders with firearms per million: Total recorded intentional homicides committed with a firearm. Figures expressed per million population for the same year. Number of burglaries recorded by police in that country per , population. Number of robberies recorded by police in that country per , population. Believes crime increasing in the past 3 years: Crime increasing in the past 3 years. See this sample survey for the United States , respondents were asked "In the past three years would you say the level of crime in your community has increased, stayed about the same, or decreased? Worries being subject to a physical attack because of your skin colour, ethnic origin or religion. See this sample survey for the United States , respondents were asked " How worried are you about Safety walking alone during night. See this sample survey for the United States , respondents were asked "How safe do you feel walking alone in this city during the night? Data refer to female population only. Date term of judges of different nationality in the International Court of Justice will come to an end. Maximum length of sentence under life. No date was available from the Wikipedia article, so we used the date of retrieval. Number of motor vehicle thefts car thefts recorded by police in that country per , population. Problem violent crimes such as assault and armed robbery. See this sample survey for the United States , respondents were asked " How much of a problem are Intentional homicide rate is the estimate of intentional homicides in a country as a result of domestic disputes that end in a killing, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, inter-gang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. The term, intentional homicide, is broad, but it does not include all intentional killing. In particular, deaths arising from armed conflict are usually considered separately. The difference is usually described by the organisation of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas the killing in armed conflict is usually committed by more or less cohesive groups of up to several hundred members. Two main sources of data are presented: These various sources measure slightly different phenomena and are therefore unlikely to provide identical numbers. Safety walking alone during daylight. See this sample survey for the United States , respondents were asked "How safe do you feel walking alone in this city during the daylight? Crime statistics are often better indicators of prevalence of law enforcement and willingness to report crime , than actual prevalence. Adult lifetime cannabis use. Data refer to people victimized by one or more of 11 crimes recorded

in the survey: The piracy rate is the total number of units of pirated software deployed in divided by the total units of software installed. Problem property crimes such as vandalism and theft. Drug offence cases per , population Problem people using or dealing drugs. Problem corruption and bribery. Minimum to serve before eligibility for requesting parole. Worries being mugged or robbed. Number of major assaults recorded by police in that country per , population. Murders committed by youths: Number of professional judges per , population. Includes car theft, theft from car , burglary with entry and attempted burglary. Worries home broken and things stolen. See this sample survey for the United States , respondents were asked "How worried are you about Female prisoners , expressed as a percentage share of the total prison population.

## Chapter 4 : Crime in the United States - Wikipedia

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Share via Email A focus on certain groups such as young males between years old can help to reduce violence. We need to use campaigns and technology to reach every child and family in these countries. We need to develop those tools to make sure that everybody feels important and cared for through parenting interventions, family interventions, wellbeing campaigns, and early childhood education. Anilena Mejia, research fellow, The University of Queensland , Brisbane, Australia Latin America leads world on murder map, but key cities buck deadly trend Read more Localise programmes: During the 90s in Rio we had rates of homicide that would go beyond epidemic levels over per , citizens. But we need also accompany this with other measures “ urban upgrading, better urban planning, situational prevention ” especially early childhood intervention. While people are aware that there are high levels of lethal violence in Brazil, this is often misrepresented by national and international media as a simple cops vs robbers dynamic “ a misrepresentation that more often than not criminalises poverty. Much more work needs to be done on understanding the official and unofficial social, political and economic structures that sustain these high levels. Damian Platt, researcher, activist and author , Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Create well-targeted programmes: If the goal is to reduce homicides, then programme selection should be located in hotspot areas and focused on the population group most likely to commit violence crimes, often young males between years old. The risk factors for why these young men get involved in criminality also needs to be clearly diagnosed and complemented with a treatment plan that involves the family and community. Prison populations are overflowing, crime is high and violence is a culture in South Africa. The focus needs to be on preventing the conditions that draw people into violent or criminal behaviour. In order to do this we need a systematic, integrated, coordinated approach combining the responsibilities of a wide range of state and non-state actors. Venessa Padayachee, national advocacy and lobbying manager, Nicro , Cape town, South Africa Avoid repressive policies: Many countries have approached the problem of violence from a crime and security angle, focusing their action on law-enforcement only. While justice and police have an important role to play, repression only is counter-productive if not combined with development interventions that look at the drivers of violence, and tackle things like skills and education of youth, socio-economic inequalities, and access to communal services. You have to systematically invest in protective factors. Supporting proactive community associations and schools to activate their involvement has also demonstrated positive results in places such as Cape Town, Chicago and New York. In addition, promoting links between neighbouring communities that adjoin each other is also important. But the vast majority of killings I have seen around the world are by men on men. I think this needs to be addressed. The international community focuses a great deal on the impact of violence against women. If you address the male drivers of violence, you reduce the female harm of violence.

**Chapter 5 : US Military Personnel Have Committed Nearly 6k Crimes in Okinawa Since - Sputnik International**

*The Eighth United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems () (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Centre for International Crime Prevention). Population figures from World Bank: (1) United Nations Population Division.*

Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice. The National Academies Press. In England and Wales, about per , to year-olds were convicted or cautioned by the police for violent crimes homicide, assault, robbery, and rape in . In Germany, per , to year-olds and in The Netherlands per , to year-olds were suspects of violent crime in . Pfeiffer, Comparing how different countries deal with juvenile offenders is equally challenging. Countries differ in the ages of young people considered legal juveniles, in how juvenile courts are organized, and in the types of institution used to sanction juvenile offenders. As Table shows, the minimum age for being considered criminally responsible varies from 7 years in Switzerland and the Australian state of Tasmania to 16 in Belgium and Russia. The age of full criminal responsibility is . In the United States, both minimum and maximum ages of juvenile court jurisdiction vary by state, with most states having no minimum age although in practice, children younger than 10 are seldom seen in juvenile courts. The maximum age of juvenile court jurisdiction is younger in many U. At the same time that states and the federal government in the United States have been moving toward treating juvenile offenders more like adult criminals, many other countries retain a strong rehabilitative stance. The Youth Court Law of Austria, for example, describes juvenile offending as a normal step in development for which restorative justice, not punishment, is the appropriate response. The Belgium Youth Court Protection Act specifies that the only measures that can be imposed on a juvenile are for his or her care, protection, and education. In New Zealand, since , Family Group Conferences have been used to replace or supplement youth courts for most of the serious criminal cases. In the early s, England and Wales moved toward community-based sanctions for young offenders and away from institutional placements. This trend was reversed in the s, however, when England and Wales reacted to the upswing in juvenile violence in a manner similar to the United States, focusing on the offense, rather than the offender. Criminal Justice and Public Order Act of made it easier to place offenders younger than 15 years in juvenile correctional facilities and extended the maximum length of allowable sentences. Crime and Disorder Act of moved the English juvenile justice system even further toward a punitive, offense-based model. Page 21 Share Cite Suggested Citation: In Denmark, maximum punishments well below those available for adults are specified in law for juveniles 15 and older; juveniles under the age of 15 may not be punished, but may be referred to a social welfare agency. In Sweden, imprisonment may only be imposed on juveniles under exceptional circumstances, and even then, the sentences imposed are shorter than for adults. The United States has a very high overall rate of incarceration. At per , the U. Although adequate juvenile incarceration figures do not exist in the United States, the incarceration rate for homicides committed by juveniles is illustrative of the difference in incarceration rates. Comparable numbers in other countries are 2. Some of the differences in juvenile homicide incarceration rates are likely to be due to differences in homicide commission rates. In none of the 15 countries surveyed by Weitekamp et al. Prevention, Treatment, and Control was asked to identify and analyze the full range of research studies and datasets that bear on the nature of juvenile crime, highlighting key issues and data sources that can provide evidence of prevalence and seriousness; race, gender, and class bias; and impacts of deterrence, punishment, and prevention strategies. The panel was further asked to analyze the factors that contribute to delinquent behavior, including a review of the knowledge on child and adolescent development and its implications for prevention and control; to assess the current practices of the juvenile justice system, including the implementation of constitutional safeguards; to examine adjudication, detention and waiver practices; to explore the role of community and institutional settings; to assess the quality of data sources on the clients of both public and private juvenile justice facilities; and to assess the impact of the deinstitutionalization mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of on delinquency and community safety. To meet this charge, the study panel and staff gathered information in a number of ways. The panel met six times between June and October to discuss data availability and research findings, identify

critical issues, analyze the data and issues, seek additional information on specific concerns, formulate conclusions and recommendations, and develop this report. Four of these meetings were preceded by workshops at which experts presented information on selected topics and engaged in discussions with panel members. Workshops were held on education and delinquency, juvenile justice system issues, developmental issues relevant to delinquency, and racial disparity in the juvenile justice system. See Appendix E for workshop agendas. In addition to the workshops, Howard Snyder, research director of the National Center for Juvenile Justice, spent part of one meeting discussing relevant datasets with the panel members. The panel commissioned three papers: Several members of the panel made site visits to juvenile detention and correctional facilities in Texas and New York. Study panel members and staff also consulted informally with various experts between meetings. The charge to the panel was extremely broad, covering many topics that merit books unto themselves, and indeed some of the areas have been the subject of more than one recent book. The panel chose to provide a broad overview of juvenile crime and the juvenile justice system, touching on all the topics in its charge, but going into various levels of depth depending on the amount and quality of data available. In organizing its plan for the study, the panel focused on answering several questions: What have been the major trends in juvenile crime over the past 20 to 30 years, and what can be predicted about future trends? What is the role of developmental factors in delinquent behavior and how do families, peers, communities, and social influences contribute to or inhibit that behavior? What responses are in place to deal with juvenile crime today, are they developmentally appropriate, and do they work? This report reviews the data and research available to answer these questions, suggests areas that require additional research, and makes recommendations about policies for dealing with child and adolescent offenders. Page 23 Share Cite Suggested Citation: In this report, however, the panel uses the term juvenile 3 in its general sense, referring to anyone under the age of 18, unless otherwise specified. The terms young person, youngster, youth, and child and adolescent are used synonymously with juvenile. For many of the analyses of crime trends in Chapter 2 , juvenile refers to those between the ages of 10 and 17, because those under the age of 10 are seldom arrested. We use the term adolescent to refer specifically to young people between the ages of 13 and The term delinquency 4 in this report refers to acts by a juvenile that would be considered a crime if committed by an adult, as well as to actions that are illegal only because of the age of the offender. The report uses the term criminal delinquency to refer specifically to the former and status delinquency to refer specifically to the latter. Criminal delinquency offenses include, for example, homicide, robbery, assault, burglary, and theft. The term juvenile crime is used synonymously with criminal delinquency. Status delinquency offenses include truancy, running away from home, incorrigibility i. In some states, status delinquents are referred to the child welfare or social service systems, while in others status delinquents are dealt with in the juvenile justice system. The chapter then discusses the trends in juvenile crime rates over the past several decades and how trends differ depending on the dataset employed. Differences in crime rates and 3 In the context of crime, juveniles are defined as those under a specified age, which differs from state to state, who are not subject to criminal sanctions when they commit behavior that would be considered criminal for someone over that age. Depending on the state, the age at which a young person is considered a juvenile may end at 15, 16, or This makes the legal use of the term juvenile difficult when discussing multiple jurisdictions. In some states it refers only to offenses that would be criminal if committed by an adult; in others it also includes status offenses. Page 24 Share Cite Suggested Citation: The chapter ends with a discussion of forecasting juvenile crime rates. Chapter 3 examines factors related to the development of antisocial behavior and delinquency. Several other recent reports Loeber et al. In this report we have attempted to supplement these other reports rather than duplicate their literature reviews. In addition, this report does not confine its discussion to serious, violent offending. Chapters 4 and 5 cover responses to the problem of youth crime. Chapter 4 focuses on preventive interventions aimed at individuals, peer groups, and families, interventions delivered in schools, and community-based interventions. Chapter 5 describes the juvenile justice system process in the United States and discusses treatment and intervention programs delivered through the juvenile justice system. Chapter 6 examines the issue of racial disparity in the juvenile justice system, discussing explanations that have been put forth to explain that disparity and the research support for those explanations. Page 13 Share

Cite Suggested Citation:

**Chapter 6 : Suicide legislation - Wikipedia**

*In some parts of America, the police have ramped up patrols in areas where AI-based systems predicted crime was more likely to happen, achieving a reduction of 20 percent on average, Kajita said.*

SHARE The government and the police are discussing the idea of developing a computer system that can predict street crime by utilizing big data and artificial intelligence. They hope such a system will be able to show them where and how to take greater measures to prevent crime. In some parts of America, the police have ramped up patrols in areas where AI-based systems predicted crime was more likely to happen, achieving a reduction of 20 percent on average, Kajita said. A more cautionary tale comes from China, where the government is racing ahead to use big data and facial recognition technology to surveil the population. According to Human Rights Watch, an advanced system called the Integrated Joint Operations Platform is pooling data on people from many sources. It has already been deployed in the restive western Xinjiang region, where it is being used to flag and detain people deemed potential threats. Kajita, 35, who studied theoretical physics at the University of Tokyo, once lived in Italy. Her husband, also a researcher, was eventually transferred there as well. They often fell prey to pickpockets. She realized that people are vulnerable to crime when they are not familiar with their surroundings. She then came up with the idea of applying her mathematical research on natural phenomena to the realm of urban phenomena to prevent crime. Combining the data with her own original algorithm, Kajita predicted which areas were likely to see high levels of crime. Despite her limited data, the predictions mostly matched areas where crimes actually occurred. Her accuracy is likely to improve if additional factors such as weather, traffic and Twitter posts are incorporated. Kanagawa in January announced plans to become the first prefecture in the nation to introduce predictive policing, and hopes to put such a system in place on a trial basis before the Tokyo Olympics. It would encompass the fields of criminology, mathematics and statistics while gathering data on times, places, weather and geographical conditions as well as other aspects of crimes and accidents. A panel appointed by the Metropolitan Police Department to study how to make use of information and communications technology has conducted hearings with experts including Kajita. In April, the panel, led by Takushoku University professor Tadashi Moriyama, proposed the promotion of big data, saying predictions are expected to help prevent crime and improve security. The system is expected to be initially used for police patrols and by citizens. Based on that, more comprehensive information and communications technology ICT for security purposes is expected to be put to use during the Olympics. ICT could also help forecast congestion at major events, the panel said. The panel also highlighted relevant problems, such as the handling of personal data. Among the challenges that implementing such a system would bring, the panel cited the task of training police to use ICT on the job, keeping the systems secure and protecting personal information.

Chapter 7 : Crime and Punishment in Japan – Japan Subculture Research Center

*Japan's crime rate is very low, and its gun crime rate virtually nil. Anti-gun lobbies tout Japan as the kind of nation that America could be, if only we would ban guns. Handgun Control quotes a Japanese newspaper reporter who writes: "It strikes me as clear that there is a distinct correlation between gun control laws and the rate of violent.*

The Yakuza, deadly violence and justice in contemporary Japan. The two journalists are friends and shared contacts and information while covering the disappearance of Ms. Richard has reported from twenty-seven countries including Afghanistan, Kosovo and Syria. Lucie Blackman vanished on July 1st Richard also covered the murder of Lindsey Hawker, another young British English teacher in Chiba in These are some highlights of the talk. What happens in Japan from the moment somebody is arrested? The arrest gets more attention than the filing of charges or even the criminal trial. Most people are arrested and charged. The arrest is news, and the story is over. An arrested suspect being charged is not such big news. If a criminal suspect being convicted at the end of the trial, is acquitted like Mr. Ichiro Ozawa recently, it is news. Helping confused old ladies, and giving the reassuring impression that everything is under control. She was a bar hostess in Roppongi, which the Japanese police consider a shady occupation. They failed to protect a citizen against crime, because of their prejudices. Estimated hundreds of victims raped by Jioji Obara did not report it to the police, according to Richard Lloyd Parry. The Japanese police press club system does not allow foreign newspaper reporters to attend the press conferences at a rule and they are kept out of the information loop. This made it extremely difficult for the non-Japanese reporters to understand how the investigation was unfolding. Richard is standing on a keg of beer to appear taller. He said that the latest statistics on the number of yakuza, or anti-social forces, is 80, yakuza overall in Japan. Of them the Yamaguchi-gumi, with 39, members is the largest, then the Sumiyoshi-kai, which has its offices in Ginza, with 12, members. The Inagawa-kai, which has its office right opposite from the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Roppongi, with 10, members. In the Japanese society, you have the front companies, the yakuza themselves, the police, the politicians and the foreign mafia whom they work with, he explained. The Inagawa-kai joined later on. Kamei Shizuka to be the Minister of Financial Services. He has a history of associating with the Yamaguchi-gumi bosses throughout his career and receiving political donations from them. These are the people who are ruling Japan. Another thing where the yakuza are involved in is the credit card fraud. They are not hidden. Jake said that Japan has a fascination for yakuza. The yakuza portray themselves as noble outlaws, basically enforcing street justice. They can be expelled from their group if they sell drugs. In , the yakuza had at least front companies inside of Japan, many in the field of real estate, urban corporation, finance, private companies doing temporary staffing, goodwill groups, investment firms. Adelstein said that saying that is a convenient escape goat for everyone, the yakuza could say: They are convenient when someone needs to be killed. The yakuza can bring them inside Japan, and then be sent back to China. I am very skeptical of the figures, released by the police. My assumption is by large that they are the least conservative estimates of crime level. He said that what is surprising in Japan is that there is no background checks to work in a nuclear power plant. It is very well documented that many yakuza have been in and out of nuclear power plants over the past years. But in Japan, the authorities are still debating whether having a background check on the nuclear power plant workers. It also explains his take on the Japanese police investigation and his own obsession with the Lucie Blackman case. Published by Managing editors of the blog. View all posts by subcultureist Posted on.

**Chapter 8 : Guns in Japan – Firearms, gun law and gun control**

*Cultural Influence On Crime America & Japan. One example in which the strong influence of the group may actually be detrimental to crime prevention: when the.*

One area of research that has been gaining popularity views crime as a product of the culture or subculture to which one belongs, rather than strictly blaming it on individual differences. In other words, enculturation plays an important role in the development of criminal behavior; this argument is supported by recent research that will be further discussed, and the disparity in rates of crime between different cultures and subcultures. The purpose of this post is to examine any relevant statistics regarding the differences in violent and nonviolent criminal activity within and between cultures, and to discuss the various theories that have been proposed to explain the reason for imbalance in rates of crime around the world. Variations between the type of crime committed, as well as how it is committed will also be noted as it relates to the topic. Beginning with an analysis of a particular subculture within the United States, which will then lead to cross-national comparisons, the goal of this article is to illustrate how crime is a complicated phenomenon; one theory is not sufficient, rather it takes a multitude of concepts to aid in the determination of the roots of criminal activity.

**Heat Hypothesis** Within the United States, the southern region has been notorious for its notably higher rates of violent criminal behavior, specifically lethal violence, when compared with the rest of the country. Although there are many studies which have been able to demonstrate an increased propensity for violence in uncomfortably hot conditions in the United States, the same is not true across all cultures, and is unable to explain why violent crime rates within the southern United States are still often higher than other countries exposed to similar temperatures. Although heat may be a factor, claiming human behaviors to be solely due to high temperature may be a bit too simplistic.

**Southern Culture of Violence Theory** Another theory that has gained acceptance over the years attributes the violence to a unique subculture of honor that originated with the Scots-Irish migrants in the eighteenth century, when they first arrived in the United States. These individuals socially fit into patriarchal systems, which clearly outlined the roles men and women were supposed to follow. Some cultural ideals included a dislike for government and authority, and *lex talionis*, which demands what others may call an overly exaggerated sense of pride and willingness to defend honor. In time, the Scots-Irish migrants and their descendants slowly began to favor evangelical Protestantism. Through the process of enculturation, it is believed that these values have evolved and are now enmeshed in our culture today. This is supported by the fact that cities with larger than average Protestant populations tend to have higher rates of violent crime. Additionally, studies have demonstrated an increased aggressive response to insults by individuals who were either raised in the south, or those with parents and grandparents from the south Doucet et. Furthermore, research has shown a positive association between the number of southern-born white males and females, and the number of homicides. Although still not perfect, the southern culture of violence theory seems to offer a better explanation than the heat hypothesis, as it has been shown that the culture of honor is not only confined to the south but has also been spreading across northern states. It may have originated in the south in the eighteenth century, but has now become intertwined with our culture in the United States as a whole.

**IAT** Moving on toward the discussion of cross-national crime comparisons, the institutional-anomie theory IAT continues to receive a lot of attention; this theory attempts to explain differences in crime rates through emphasis on the way a particular culture conducts itself economically and institutionally, how the culture expects its citizens to behave, and the degree to which the culture provides opportunities for its citizens to reach those expectations. Originally used to explain nonviolent offenses such as white-collar crimes, it is now suggested to also apply to a variety of violent offenses. According to the IAT, our free market economy is responsible for the high rates of criminal behavior in the U. It is suggested that when the economy dominates over other social institutions, and the government does not adequately provide a legal means to achieve the desired wealth, it results in weak normative-controls over how people should conduct their lives. In other words, there is a contradiction between the messages we are given by our government. On one hand there is a strong push to be successful, and on the other we are lacking in legitimate

ways to reach success, and only a small fraction of our population will ever be able to reach such a state of economic wealth. Unfortunately, encouraging entrepreneurship and individualistic ideals also leads to social inequality and higher crime. Not surprisingly, a relationship between economic inequality and higher rates of homicide has been found. According to the IAT, there are four fundamental cultural values responsible for elevated rates of crime: Achievement is determined by how the culture views success and how it judges the value or the status of an individual; in America this is based on our individual accomplishments. A high focus on personal achievement, paired with limited available options to achieve, leads to an anomic lifestyle, in which the ethical boundaries may end up falling into a gray area in favor of personal goals. Individualism refers to the way we are taught to compete with others in order to succeed. In the United States, people must take care of themselves because it is their own individual responsibility; this is in contrast to collectivistic cultures, which tend to take care of the group as a whole. Universalism refers to the universal understanding of these values across all members of the society, regardless of wealth or status. Monetary fetishism refers to the way the society primarily uses money as the measurement of success, rather than by the means in which they actually acquired the money. The four fundamental cultural values noted above are said to interact with the four basic social institutions: When the economy dominates over other social institutions, the influences of the family, educational systems, and social policies are weakened, resulting in a decreased ability to fulfill their cultural roles: The four factors act as checks and balances for each other, and when one begins to over power, heightened levels of crime result. Conversely, a market economy, which is permitted to run largely unchecked by social institutions, reinforces and reproduces a cultural firmament such as the American Dream. It is this constellation of cultural value priorities and institutional power structures that dictates the rate of crime in a society. Up until , crime rates in China were considered to be quite low, going as small as 31 per , citizens in China began its economic reforms in , and crime rates began to rise significantly; by it had reached per , citizens, seven times that of The government now promotes the idea of allowing people to aim for the goal of becoming wealthier than most others. An economic change within a society, China being an example, is associated with violence and elevated rates of murder. What is interesting about this example is that these observed changes can be seen within the same culture, rather than comparing the crime rates of two different cultures. The shift from a classless socialist society to a competitive free market economy comparable to what is seen in America today, has indirectly driven crime rates substantially higher: Similar to America, China does not provide adequate legal opportunities to reach this newly promoted goal of monetary success, and so people use what they have available to them, legal or not. What was once a strictly collectivistic culture with socialist ideals, is now adopting an individualistic mindset; taking care of the group is less important than taking care of themselves. Just as suggested earlier, once one of the four basic social institutions begins to dominate, which in this case is the economy, the others begin to have less influence on day-to-day activities, and what was once black and white is now a gray area. Japan is often used as an example of a collectivist culture with low rates of crime. Although not completely considered a free market economy, Japan does employ some of the same principles, and is still able to keep crime rates relatively low. Many researchers have suggested that collectivism is the main reason for the low rates of criminal behavior. In America, individuality is emphasized more so than the group that one may belong to. The same cannot be said for the Japanese culture. Japanese cultural values contrast sharply with those in America. These differences can be seen in all aspects of life and across all ages, beginning at birth with parental practices, as well as within school curriculum, social relations, and in the workplace. In Japan, uchi is a term used to describe the group one belongs to, along with any rules that must be followed to remain in the group. Soto, refers to the out group, and less attention is spent on these individuals. While becoming more popular in America in recent years, in Japan it is not uncommon to see the passengers of an entire train or bus, with their headphones or earbuds in "no eye contact. This just goes to show how unimportant and insignificant outgroup social relations are viewed in Japanese society. Effort is placed on instilling discipline into their children, as self-control is one of the most highly valued characteristics one can possess in Japan. This is just one of many differences in how children are raised in a collectivistic culture. Children are taught and expected to depend on their families, much more so than in America. The way punishment is carried out is even very different. For example,

individualistic cultures often threaten bad behavior with groundings, being forced to stay in the house. In Japan, the opposite is true; parents threaten to force their children out of the home. In school, critical thinkers are often frowned upon and only rote memorization is seen as being useful. Shared responsibility is taught; when one student does poorly, the others may also be scolded, helping build group cohesion. The workplace brings people a sense of pride, and may even be considered an extended family. Companies offer lifetime employment opportunities, with retirement, benefits, automatic raises, medical care, housing, and recreational activities. Workers know what to expect, and are given a sense of security. Most of their friends are from work, and most if not all of their social activities revolve around the workplace; much of their self-esteem is based on their work environment. The social institutions believed to be lacking in free-market economies, the family, the educational system, and social policies, actually dominate in Japan. Remember, these social institutions are responsible for keeping crime in check. This is not to say that Japan and other collectivistic cultures are completely crime-free, just that the group mentality is stronger. One example in which the strong influence of the group may actually be detrimental to crime prevention: In this case, the group members are actually thought to be more likely to stick together and offend themselves. The goal of this post was to educate the reader on how culture plays a much larger role in the development of criminal behavior than someone may care to acknowledge. The southern culture of violence theory demonstrates the role a cultural belief system can play in society, even across many generations and hundreds of years later. The institutional-anomie theory is often criticized in the fact that it is not valid across cultures, which is why China was used as an example in support of the theory. It is interesting to see how the switch to a free-market economy has brought with it many cultural changes all the way down to the individual level, as well as some significant increases in rates of crime. The reasoning behind variations in crime rates across cultures is still not well understood, other than the fact that there seem to be some well-defined differences in individualistic and collectivistic cultures. Future research should focus on why these cultural differences lead to higher rates of crime.

## Chapter 9 : The secret of Japan's mysteriously low crime rate

*Japan is often considered slightly odd compared to other countries. Its economic success, distinct culture and disciplined population has made Japan rather unique, and produced one of the lowest crime rates in the world.*