August 7, 2011 Kobe International Conference Center 平成23年8月7日(日) 神戸国際会議場

General Development of Crime Prevention Policies

Lessons from Japanese Experience

「犯罪抑止政策の総合的展開」 ~日本の教訓~

Presented by: Police Policy Research Center

Association for the Study of Security Siense

Sponsored by: Research Foundation for Safe Society

主催: 警察政策研究センター 警察政策学会

後援: (財)社会安全研究財団

<Program ・プログラム>

13:15 Opening address • 開会挨拶
Mr. Takahiko YASUDA, Director, PPRC, NPA
安田 貴彦 (警察政策研究センター所長)

13:30 Presentation · 報告

"Changing of Crime Situation and Challenging for the Future in Japan" 「我が国の犯罪状況の変遷と今後の課題」

Prof. Osamu SAKUMA, Osaka University Law School 佐久間 修(大阪大学大学院高等司法研究科教授)

14:00 "Community-Based Crime Prevention: Crime Opportunity Theory and Community Safety Maps"

「地域を基盤とする犯罪抑止~犯罪機会理論と地域安全マップ」 Prof. Nobuo KOMIYA, Rissho University 小宮 信夫(立正大学文学部教授)

14:30 "The Action Plan for a Society Resistant to Crime 2008" 「犯罪に強い社会の実現のための行動計画について」 Mr. Kunitaka TOMITA, Counsellor, Cabinet Secretariat 富田 邦敬 (内閣参事官)

15:00 Break · 休憩

15:15 "Changes in the Number of Criminal Offenses over the Past 20 Years and Police Response"

「過去 20 年に見る犯罪の増減と警察の対応について」 Mr. Nobuhiro KATO, Director, Crime Prevention Office, NPA 加藤 伸宏 (警察庁犯罪抑止対策室長)

15:45 Questions and Answers • 質疑応答

Panelists: Prof. Osamu SAKUMA, Osaka University Law School

佐久間 修 (大阪大学大学院高等司法研究科教授)

Prof. Nobuo KOMIYA, Rissho University

小宮 信夫(立正大学文学部教授)

Mr. Kunitaka TOMITA, Counsellor, Cabinet Secretariat

富田 邦敬(内閣参事官)

Mr. Nobuhiro KATO, Director, Crime Prevention Office, NPA

加藤 伸宏(警察庁犯罪抑止対策室長)

Coordinator: Mr. Takahiko YASUDA, Director, PPRC, NPA

安田 貴彦 (警察政策研究センター所長)

16:30 Closing address • 閉会

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"Changing of Crime Situation and Challenging for the Future in Japan"

「我が国の犯罪状況の変遷と今後の課題」

Prof. Osamu SAKUMA

Osaka University Law School

佐久間 修

大阪大学大学院高等司法研究科教授

Changing of Crime Situation and Challenging for the Future in Japan

Prof. Osamu SAKUMA Osaka University Law School

1. The Crime Situation in Recent Years

- (i) Background to the rise and fall in the number of Penal Code offenses known to the police
- The number of Penal Code offenses known to the police in Japan was on a slow rise from 1980 and peaked at almost three million in 2002 before it fell gradually. This decline was made possible in large part by the Action Plan for the Realization of a Society Resistant to Crime issued in 2003.
- Tackling the current crime networking calls for networking of crime prevention activities.
- (ii) Controversy over "deteriorating public safety"
- A simple comparison in figures that disregards the declining birthrate and the aging population of present-day Japan does not suffice to give Japanese citizens a peace of mind.
- (iii) Demographic changes and modern aspects of crime
- It is necessary to examine the changes in the crime rate in relation to the rise or fall in the proportion of each age bracket.
- The number of juvenile arrests in relation to the youth population almost doubled in 2000.
- (iv) The rise of crime in the everyday life and pubic anxiety
- Some people want to believe that crime is not rising and that public safety is therefore not deteriorating.
- Citizens are now vulnerable to crime on a daily basis; in the past, they were less likely to get involved in a crime as long as they led a normal life.

2. Characteristic features and problems of anti-crime policies in Japan

- (i) The Action Plan for the Realization of a Society Resistant to Crime
- With the "koban" (police box) system as well as the community-based police system that made safe community development possible, Japan traditionally had a seamless and attentive link between daily activities for crime prevention and community policing.
- The simple approach of cracking down on crime with the deployment of massive human resources may not be considered "efficient" in anti-crime policies.
- (ii) The security industry and the "fortification" of residential areas
- Prospects for a "surveillance society" are looming with the rapid spread of security cameras and "fortification" of upscale condominiums.
- The looming of a security-oriented "surveillance society" with the rapid spread of security cameras and "fortification" of upscale condominiums do not really contribute to the safety and reassurance for the residents.
- (iii) Public-private collaborating in crime prevention efforts
- Excessive dependence on surveillance systems and disaster prevention equipments do not provide a fundamental solution. Once you step out of the overly protected building, you may be in an environment where crime is more common than in other districts.
- The security industry has come to play an important role in relieving public anxiety. It is problematic, however, to overestimate its role or social function given the scope to be covered by private-sector efforts.
- (iv) Security gaps among citizens and public safety
- Overly guarding some districts of a city will widen security gaps among citizens, which might in turn make other districts transform into slums.

3. Attempts at addressing recent criminal phenomena and future challenges

- (i) Crimes that have become familiar and new criminal phenomena
- Serious crimes are increasingly committed by strangers, including family members and unknown neighbors. At the same time, a wired society is encroaching on family life.
- (ii) An aging population and a crime-resistant society
- Aging of the population and the rise in transnational crime are two of the common problems to developed nations. Looking ahead, however, widening gaps between the rich and the poor in developing countries will create a need to alleviate intolerance and exclusionism that are rooted in the division between social classes.
- (iii) The phenomenon of crime displacement and the framework for public-private collaborations
- Removing conditions that encourage crime in one area may only result in the offenders moving to another area, a phenomenon known as "crime displacement."
- There is a growing trend toward taking security more seriously, as exemplified by moves to organize voluntary crime prevention groups of residents, as well as by the growing number of condominiums and apartments that feature security cameras and an automatic security lock system. Some people deride this trend "excessive".
- (iv) Examining the validity of crime deterring measures and preventing crime
- A anti-crime policy should not be verified as a separate entity. Its validity greatly depends on the combination of social conditions and other policies of each country.
- Present-day Japan is characterized both by the fact that the police themselves are sensitive to changes in the crime situation in the context of crime prevention and by the fact that citizens have heightened awareness about public safety.

4. Conclusion

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「わが国の犯罪状況の変遷と今後の課題」

1 近年の犯罪状況について

①犯罪認知件数の増加と減少の背景

- ・日本の犯罪認知件数は、1980年から徐々に上昇した結果、2002年には300万件に迫る勢いであったが、その後は次第に減少した。2003年に策定された「犯罪に強い社会の実現のための行動計画」が、その抑止に大きく貢献したと考えられる。
- ・現在では、犯罪のネットワーク化に対抗するべく、防犯活動もネットワーク化する必要がある。

②「治安の悪化」をめぐる議論

・日本では、急激な少子高齢化が進行しており、こうした現代社会の変容を無視した単純な数値の比較は、一般の国民に安心感を与えるものでない。

③人口動態の変化と犯罪の現代的諸相

- ・各年齢層の増減に応じた犯罪率の推移をみるべきである。
- ・犯罪少年の検挙件数は、人口動態の変化を考慮した人口比でみるとき、2000年には二倍弱まで上昇した。

④身近な犯罪の増加と国民の不安感

- 「犯罪は増えていない」→「治安は悪化していない」と信じたい人々が存在する。
- ・かつては普通に生活している限り、犯罪に巻き込まれる恐れは少なかったが、現在では、一般市民が日常的に犯罪の危険にさらされている。

メモ

2 日本における犯罪抑止政策の特徴と問題点

- ①「犯罪に強い社会の実現のための行動計画」
- ・日本では、「安心なまちづくり」を可能にした交番(KOBAN)制度と地域社会に 密着した警察システムにより、日常的な防犯活動からコミュニティ・ポリーシングに連結 するきめ細やかな対応があった。
 - ・大量の人員を投入して押さえ込んだだけでは、「効率的な」犯罪抑止策とはいえない。

②警備産業と居住地域の要塞化

- ・防犯カメラの急速な普及・拡大や高級マンションの要塞化などにより、いわゆる監視 社会が広がることになった。
- ・近年、防犯カメラが急速に普及・拡大する一方、高級マンションの要塞化など、セキュリティ重視の「監視社会」が広がったが、これらは、真の意味で、住民の安全・安心に寄与するものでない。

③防犯努力における官民協力

- ・監視システムや防災設備に対して過度に依存することは、根本的な解決にならない。 過防備の建物の外に一歩でも出れば、他の地域よりも犯罪が多発する環境が存在する。
- ・民間の警備産業は、国民の不安感の受け皿となったが、こうした民間努力に委ねるべき部分について、その役割や社会的機能を過大視するのは疑問である。

④国民の間の「安全格差」と公共の安全

・過警備都市は、国民間の「安全格差」を広げることで、一部地域のスラム化につながるおそれがある。

メ モ	

3 最近の犯罪現象に向けた試みと今後の課題

①身近になった犯罪と新しい犯罪現象

・身近にいる「よそ者(家族や見知らぬ隣人)」による凶行や、家庭内に侵入してくる ネット社会が存在する。

②髙齢化社会の進行と「犯罪に強い社会」

・高齢化社会や越境犯罪の増加は、先進諸国に共通する問題であるが、今後は、開発途 上国における貧富の格差拡大にともない、社会階層の分断に根ざした不寛容や排外主義を 緩和する必要が生じる。

③犯罪の「転移」現象と官民の協力体制

- ・ある地域で犯罪の発生しやすい条件を除去しても、別の地域に犯罪集団が移動することがある(「犯罪の転移(displacement)」)。
- ・防犯カメラやオートロックのマンションのみならず、住民ボランティアの結成など、 セキュリティを重視する傾向が強まっており、これらを「過剰警備」と揶揄する向きもあ る。

④犯罪抑止策の検証と事前の抑止

- ・犯罪抑止策は「単体として」検証されるべきでなく、各国の社会情勢と諸施策との組み合わせに依存する部分が大きい。
- ・日本社会では、警察それ自体が、予防的な見地から、犯罪状況の変化に対して敏感に なっており、国民一般も、治安に対する意識が高くなっている点が特徴的である。

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4 結びに代えて

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" Community-Based Crime Prevention: Crime Opportunity Theory and Community Safety Maps"

「地域を基盤とする犯罪抑止

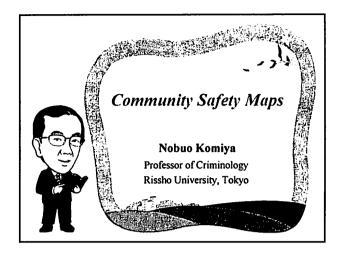
~犯罪機会理論と地域安全マップ」

Prof. Nobuo KOMIYA

Rissho University

小宮 信夫

立正大学文学部教授



In 2002, I devised community safety maps as learning tools allowing anyone, including children, to easily learn *crime* opportunity theory and have continued to develop this technique up to the present.

Crime opportunity theory is referred to by a number of names, including situational crime prevention, environmental criminology, rational choice theory, routine activity theory, geography of crime, crime pattern theory, defensible space, crime prevention through environmental design, and broken windows theory.

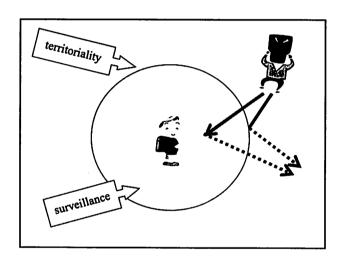
Although the main emphasis of each of these theories differs depending on whether they adopt a macroscopic approach or a microscopic one, a physical perspective or a socio-psychological one, all of them focus on identifying Situational or spatial conditions with a high probability of crime occurrence.

Based on the concept of crime opportunity theory, community safety maps represent maps that point out dangerous spots bearing low territoriality and low surveillance.

OUT

As these terms exceed the comprehension capabilities of children, places preferred by criminals should be explained as places easy for anyone to enter and places hard for everyone to be Seen. These two expressions represent the key phrases to be employed by children in detecting dangerous spots.

Community safety mapping is similar to crime opportunity profiling conducted in the UK. The most significant difference between the two is that whereas crime opportunity profiling assumes that the role of profiler is carried out by police officers, the same role in lessons incorporating community safety maps is assumed to be carried out by children.

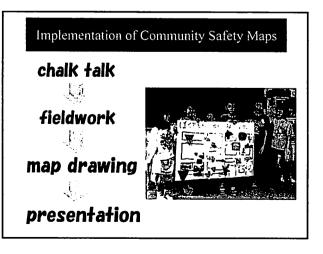


Effects of Community Safety Maps

The first effect is that children will acquire techniques for *crime* opportunity profiling. The risk prediction ability of children will increase, thereby reducing the probability that they encounter criminal and dangerous situations.

The second effect is a decline in the likelihood of children being involved in juvenile delinquency. Lessons incorporating community safety maps can be anticipated to yield effects that bring children together, as well as unite children and neighborhood residents. Social bonds strengthened in this process function as protective factors that help prevent juvenile delinquency

The third effect is a reduction in the occurrence rate of street crime in local communities. Lessons incorporating community safety maps can be referred to as a method of community empowerment.



Effects of Community Safety Maps Evidence ———

Risk Prediction Ability

(deciphering scenery through "the eyes of a criminal")
Haramlishi, Y. and Iwal, N. (2008). 'Shogakko ni okeru Kiken Kaihi Ryoku
wo Minitsukeru tameno Anzen Kyoiku no Arikata [An Ideal Style of Safety
Education to Enhance the Risk Avoidance Ability of Children in
Elementary Schools]', Syakai Anzen, 69: 17-28.

Social Bonds

Hira, S. (2007). 'A Preliminary Analysis of Effects of Local Safety Mapping Activity', Journal of Fukuyama University Psychological Services 1: 35-42.

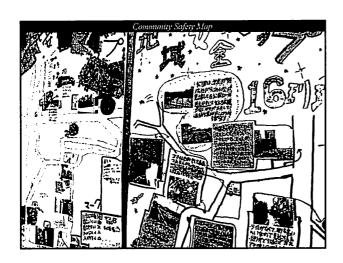
Reduction in the Occurrence Rate of Street Crime Japanese Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (2008). Chilid Komyuniti Saisei [Regional Community Renaissance]. Tokyo: MIC. Because of the data limitations, this study represents a preliminary analysis of the community safety maps in Japan.

Community safety maps have the potential to impact crimes against children.

This study calls for additional research in the areas of program implementation and evaluation of community safety maps.











私は、「犯罪機会論」をだれでも簡単に学習できる
ツールとして、2002年に「地域安全マップ」を考案し、
現在まで開発を統計できた。
「犯罪機会論」は、実際には、状況的犯罪予防、環境犯罪学、
合理的選択理論、日常活動理論、犯罪地理学、犯罪パターン
理論、防御可能空間、防犯環境設計、割れ窓理論など、
様々な名前で呼ばれている。

それらは、ミクロかマクロか、ハードかソフトかという点で、

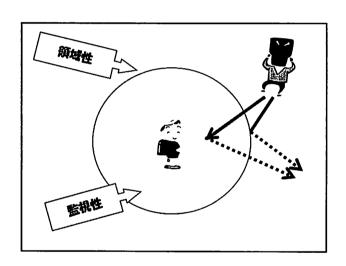
カ点の置き方が異なるものの、いずれも、 犯罪が起こる確率の高い状況あるいは 場所の条件を解明しようとするものである。

地域安全マッスは、犯罪機会線に基づき、 犯罪が起こいやすい場所、すなわち、 領域性と監視性が低い場所を洗い出したものである。

255-7.555596131.5

領域性と監視性は、子どもにとっては理解するのに難しすざる ので、犯罪者が好きな場所は、「(だれもが)入いやすい場所」と 「(だれからも)見えにくい場所」であると説明する。 これらの 二つの表現が、 危険な場所を発見するためのキーワードになる。

地域安全マ・マは、英国の犯罪機会プロファイリングに似て いる。両者の最大の違いは、犯罪機会プロファイリングでは 警察官をプロファイラーとして想定しているのに対して、 地域安全マ・マでは子どもたちをプロファイラー として想定しているという点である。



地域安全マップの効果

一番目の効果は、子どもたちが犯罪機会プロファイリンクの 技術を習得することである。子どもたちの危険予測能力 が高まり、その結果、子どもたちが犯罪者に遭遇する 確率が低下する。

二番目の効果は、子どもたちが少年非行に走りにくくなることである。 地域安全マップには、子ども同士、そして、子どもと地域住民を結び付ける効果が期待できる。 このようにして構築された社会的辞は、いわゆる保護因子として機能し、子どもたちを少年非行から逸ざける。

三番目の効果は、地域社会における街頭犯罪の発生率を 低下させることである。地域安全マップは、コミュニティ・ エンパワーメントの手法と言える。

地域安全マップづくり 事前学習(座学) フィールドワーク 地図の作製

地域安全マップの効果 ---- 実証文献 ----

危険予測能力 (景色解読力) 孕石泰孝/岩井仲夫(2008)「小学校における危険回避力を身につける ための安全教育のあり方」『社会安全』69号:17-28頁。

社会的粹

平伸二(2007)「地域安全マップの作製とその効果測定」 『福山大学こころの健康相談室紀要』1号:35-42頁。

街頭犯罪件数の減少 総務省(2008)『地域づくりキーワードBOOK 地域コミュニティ再生』: 216-217頁。

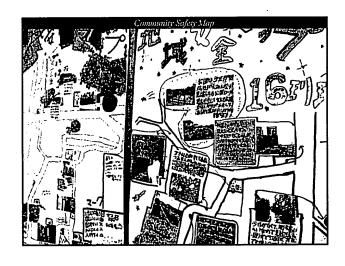
テータが限定されているため、本研究は、 日本における地域安全マップの 予備的な分析にとどまる。

地域安全マップづくりには、 子ともを狙った犯罪を予防する潜在力がある。

地域安全マップの実践と評価に関する 更なる研究が求められている。









The Asahi Shimbun

POINT OF VIEW/Nobuo Komiya

Shift focus from identifying 'suspicious' people

The Asahi Shimbun

Criminals choose the places where to commit crimes. Therefore, if we can find out in advance where they intend to carry out their plans, we may be able to prevent them. But until now, crime-fighting measures have centered on people and not places.

Once criminals are caught, we tend to put the emphasis on how to punish them and what can be done to rehabilitate them. Such arguments, which focus mainly on perpetrators of crimes, are called "crime causation theories."

Recently, experts around the world have begun focusing instead on preventing crimes. However, since we in Japan have little accumulated knowledge or experience in this area, we tend to continue to apply crime causation theories to prevent crimes. But when no actual crimes have been committed, there are no perpetrators. That is how we come to look out for "suspicious persons," a term that seems to be used arbitrarily and without any proper definition.

It is almost impossible to say with any certainty who qualifies as a suspicious person. In one case, for example, a woman who was driving a car looking for her stray dog stopped to ask a child whether he had seen it. She was reported to the police as a suspicious person.

It is unreasonable to expect children to identify suspicious people. It only makes them mistrust adults and runs against efforts to encourage children to greet neighbors cordially and be kind to others. It could also give rise to a trend to regard people with mental disabilities, homeless people and foreigners as suspicious and discriminate against them.

In the United States and Europe, "crime opportunity theories" dominate discussion of crime prevention measures. The theories focus more on the environment in which crimes are apt to happen than on identifying suspicious people. The theory is based on the belief that crimes are more likely to occur in places that offer more opportunities and are less likely to happen in places where there is little opportunity for crime.

Based on this idea, communities are developing ways to create environments that make it difficult for offenders to commit crimes.

I have applied this idea to devel-

op community safety maps that identify potentially dangerous areas that are prone to crime. They show places in a neighborhood that can be easily accessed by anyone and are difficult to see. For example, sidewalks with no



Nobuo Komiya

guardrails are easily accessible and parks where playground equipment is hidden by trees are hard to see from the outside and are therefore potentially dangerous.

Places where graffiti, litter and trash are left to accumulate are prone to vandalism and crime because they show neglect on the part of the community and encourage criminals to act, thinking their crimes would not be reported. Such places make easy targets and are difficult to see.

Community safety maps are aimed at alerting children to such potentially dangerous places in their neighborhoods. The maps can be used to discourage them from going near such places. Even when they must go there, we can expect them to stay on guard and watch out for their safety because they know they are passing through a dangerous area. Children are also encouraged to report their findings to adults so they can make improvements to make dangerous areas more visible and harder to enter.

Community safety maps shift the focus to "places" instead of "suspicious people." They do not show places where suspicious people or criminals have been spotted. When adults try to make young crime victims tell them where they were attacked so they can determine the location of crime scenes, they run the risk of making the children relive their traumas and thereby deepen their psychological scars.

A good community safety map is one that does not cause members of the community to be distrustful of others, give rise to discrimination or aggravate trauma. Such maps not only enhance the ability of neighborhoods to prevent crime but also teach both children and adults the importance of helping each other and the joy of making a positive contribution to the local community.

The author is a Rissho University associate professor of criminology.

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て大規模な停電が発生し、停

北西部からカナダ東部にかけ

2003年8月、アメリカ

地下鉄は36時間動かず、信号 たため、その様子を観察した。

民が最も心配していたこと が、犯罪の増加であった。と そんな中、ニューヨーク市

3年 (2011年) 4月11日 (月曜日) る。私も羽田空港で地震に迎 うアクシデントに見舞われ ドアが破損し、欠航するとい い、乗るはずだった飛行機の 安全を脅かす日々が続いてい

津波、原発、停電と







立正大学教授 信夫

態における防犯について考え

た。今回は、こうした異常事

、交差点で市民が交通整理をしていた |ューヨークの大停電。 信号がともらな

り、市民の不安は杞憂 たからである。 動や略奪が発生してい 電の時には大規模な暴 さを感じさせる光景が に終わった。むしろ、 大きな犯罪被害であ スニーカー窃盗が最も コミュニティーの力強 しかし、実際には、

の大停電の時と比べる 減少傾向にあり、前回 ニューヨークの犯罪は 場所に行っても、危険な場所 地域安全マップ作りでも、

なかったのか。当時、

なぜ、犯罪は増加し

能力は向上しない。知らない 場所を暗記しても、危険予測 同様である。学区内の危険な いるが、防犯についても同様

だけでは不十分である。有事 つまり、有事の治安は平時 が多い。学校に侵入した犯罪 を見抜けるようにならなけれ わらず、不審者対応訓練では、 者は、マスクやサングラスを 態の現実を無視した取り組み 必要である。しかし、異常事 とは言えないのである。 ば、危険予測能力は向上した そうした犯罪者を想定してい 看用していなかったにもかか 態の現実を前提にすることも 平時の取り組みは、異常事

拐を防げると思っている。 でいるからである」。アメリ ない。知っていると思い込ん れるのは、知らないからでは 犯ブザーを持たせることで誘 が、だまされて自分から付い て行ったにもかかわらず、 「人がトラブルに巻き込ま

科学的な理論の蠠付けを取る みから解放されるためには、 ことが不可欠である。 間違った思い込みや取り組

知っている」がトラブルに

おいても治安水準を悪化させ なかった背景であると、考え た。このことが、異常事態に と、治安状態は極めて良かっ

るかが分かる。 といっても、マニュアル作り 備や日常的な活動が大切であ である。いかに日頃からの準 の治安に依存するということ もっとも、平時の取り組み

きとして、そうした思考を阻 要である。マニュアルは、と 状況に応じた柔軟な思考が必 予測能力である。 の際に重要になるのは、 危険を予測するためには、 危険

誘拐された子どもの過半数

カの作家マーク・トウェイン は、そう語ったと伝えられて

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◎日本教育新聞社

27 03 (5510) Eメール kodoki ku-press.co.jp http://www.i

このマ・表示の 配事については、 者に限り、ホーム 上でさらに理解を深む ための資料を閲覧する とができます。

紙面から

教員の健康維持 被災児の心のケ

東日本大震 災の発生から 1カ月を迎える。 災地で子どもたち どう接するか。 2 の専門家から意見 寄せてもらった。

震災関連記事 文科省が支援サイ

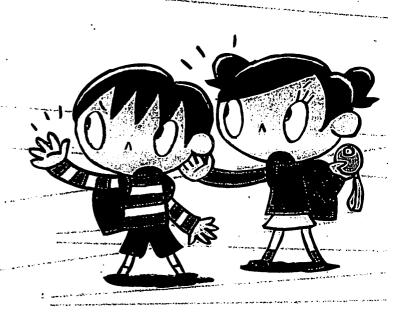


日子三年

297-3 6

각종 위험과 시코 및 범죄로부터 내 아이를 보호하라

고미야 노부오 감수 | 김현희 옮김



네고베텍스만

엄·마·아·빠·랑·같·이·만·드·는

지역안전지도

지역 안전 지도 만들기를 통해서, 안전 의식도 높아지고 부모와 아이가 유대감을 높일 수 있다!

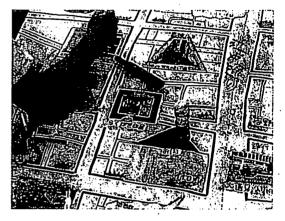
방범(防犯) 효과가 매우 크다!

그 지역의 특징은 실제로 그 장소에 살고 있는 사람들이 제일 잘 안다. 지역 안전 지도 는 지역 주민으로서 만드는 일이 가능하고, 범죄를 방지하는 효과가 매우 크다.

지도를 만들려면 그 지역의 어떤 곳에서 범죄가 자주 일어나는지 알고 있어야 한다. 실제로 살고 있는 지역을 걸으면서 점검을 하고, 위험한 장소를 알아보는 힘도 생기는 것이다. 또한, 위험한 장소에 관한 정보를 얻 기 위해서 같은 지역에 있는 주민에게 이야 기를 듣다 보면, "저 장소는 위험하니까 가지 말자", "이곳은 위험하니까 주의하면서 건 자" 하는 식으로 방범 의식이 높아진다.

범죄가 일어날 것 같은 장소를 파악하라

지역 안전 지도 만들기에서는, '출입하기 쉬운 장소'와 '밖에서는 잘 안 보이는 장소' 를 찾는다. 왜냐하면, 범죄는 그런 장소에서



주로 일어나기 때문이다. 구체적으로 아래에 있는 항목을 확인해보자.

1. 범죄가 일어나기 쉬운 장소

- · 높은 울타리와 산울타리가 이어져 있는 길
- · 사람의 통행이 적은 길.
- · 출입하기가 쉽고, 밖에서는 잘 안 보이는 공 원, 주차장, 자전거 주차장
- · 숨기에 좋은 빌딩들 사이의 틈.
- · 가로등이 적은 장소
- · 낙서와 그냥 내버려진 쓰레기가 있는 장소
- · 방치된 자전거와 노상 주차가 많은 길

2. 도움을 요청할 수 있는 장소

경찰서, 파출소, 학교, 편의점, 슈퍼미켓, 병원, 은행, 우체국, 주유소 등.

지·역·안·전·지·도·를·만·드·는·방·법

지도를 만드는 순서

1 종이를 준비해서 도로와 건물을 그린다. 2 그다음 현상하거나 프린트를 한 사진을 붙인다(차량 번호는 지운다). 3 마지막으로 말 풍선 등을 이용해서, 그곳이 왜 위험한지를 쓴다.



어느 지역의 지도를 만들지 정한다!



통학로를 중심으로 한 학교 근처 등, 어떤 범위의 지도를 만들지 정하자.



실제로 거리에 나가서 조사해보자.



조사 항목과 역할 분담이 정해지면 시내로 나가보자. '여기는 위험하다'고 느낀 장소가 있으면 계속 메모를 한다.



부모님과 아이가 함께 역할을 분담하자!



- ·조사한 결과 내용을 지도(시판되는 것)에 글로 쓰는 역합
- · 지역에 사는 주민들에게 인터뷰를 하는 역할
- · 조사 지점을 사진으로 찍는 역할



수집한 정보로 지도를 만들지



조사가 끝나면, 드디어 '지역 안전 지도'를 만든다. 수집한 정보를 알기 쉽게 써가자.

친구들과 만들 수도 있네!

부모님만이 아니라 친구들하고도 지도를 만들어보면, 아이들이 접근해서는 안 되는 장소를 아이들 스스로 확인해 볼 수도 있다. 친구들과 같이 힘을 모아 만드는 작업인 만큼, 더욱 즐겁고 친구들끼리 친해질 수도 있다. 작업이 너무 분산되지 않도록, 역할 분담을 정한 후에 시작한다.

- · 반장 (모두의 행동이나 의견을 모아서 정리하는 리더)
- · 부반장 (반장의 일을 돕는 서브 리더)
- · 지도 담당 (조사할 지점의 중요 내용을, 준비한 지도에 글로 쓰기)
- · 인터뷰 담당 (지역에 사는 주민들에게 질문하고 메모하기)
- · 사진 담당 (조사하는 지점을 촬영하기)



첫도 만들 때의 주의 짓팅

지역 안전 지도는, '범죄 사건이 일어나기 쉬운 장소'를 표시한 지도입니다. '범죄가 일어난 장소'를 표시한 지도가 아닙니다. 이 점을 잊지 말고, 아이와 함께 지도를 만들 때는 아래의 사항을 주의합시다!

1 지역 주민에게 인터뷰를 한 후에는 반드시 고맙다는 인사를 하는 것도 아이에게 가르치자. 인터뷰는 안전 지도 를 만들기 위한 정보 수집임과 동시에, 지역 주민에게 아 이의 얼굴을 알리는 효과도 있다.

2 아이에게 범죄가 일어난 장소를 있는 그대로 전부 암기를 시켜도 전학을 하거나 먼 곳으로 갈 때는 전혀 도움이 되지 않는다. 지도를 만들 때는, 완성된 지도 이상으로 그것을 만드는 과정이 중요하다. 지도를 만드는 과정에서 어떤 장소가 위험한지 이해할 수 있게 되고, 나중에 모르는 지역에 가더라도 어떤 곳이 위험한지를 알 수 있게 된다.

3 야외에서 현장 학습 등을 진행할 때는 항상 명찰을 달자, 사고 방지도 되고, 그와 동시에 같은 지역의 주민들의 방범 의식을 높이는 효과도 있다. 지역 안전에 대한 관심이 높은 사람이 늘면 범죄자는 접근하기가 힘들어질 것이다.



주의: '수상한사랑 지도'와 '범죄 발생 지도'는 피해를 방지하는 데효과적인 지도는 아니다.

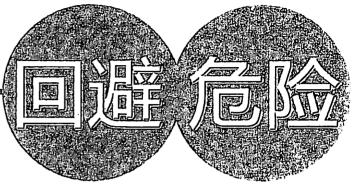
4 범죄가 발생한 장소를 찾고자, 피해를 당한 아이를 만나서 직접 이야기를 듣는 행동은 별로 좋지 않다. 그런 행동은 아이의 마음의 상처를 더욱 크게 만들어버린다. 지 도 만들기는 과거에 어디에서 무슨 일이 있었는가를 알고 자 함이 아니라, 다음에 일어날 피해를 막기 위해서 위험 한 장소를 찾는 기회로 삼자!

5 부모가 아이에게 위험한 장소를 가르치는 것이 아니라, 아이 스스로 '출입하기 쉬운 장소'와 '사람들 눈에 잘 띄지 않는 장소'를 찾도록 하자. 고민을 하면 "이곳은 들어가기 쉬울까? 눈에 잘 안 띄는 곳 같지?"라고 말하면서 아이에게 생각할 계기를 만들어주자.



父母和孩子一起阅读的安全图书

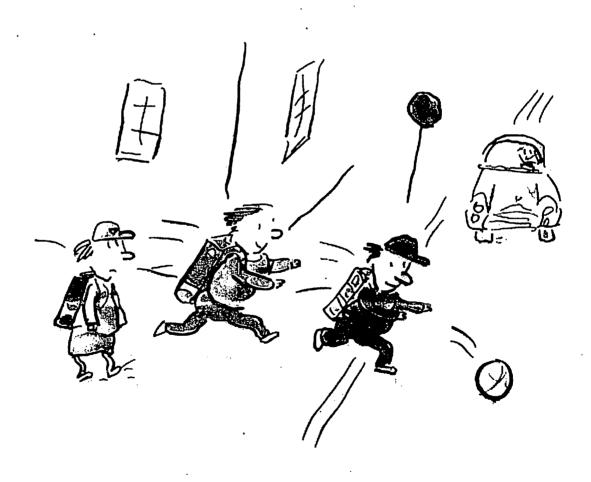
帮助投子



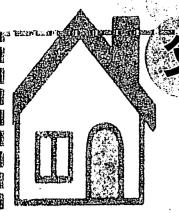
亲子教育家庭必备书籍

依靠家庭教育来提高孩子自身自我保护意识和能力。

主编◎小宫信夫



5000 中国委款 出版社



罗和孩子一起做

地区安全地图

制作地区安全地固能的提高安全高兴。这战经典和该品之间的沟通

防范效果非常妈

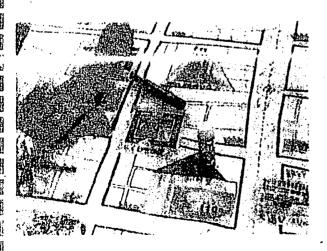
本地区的特征,住在当地的人最清楚,所以由他们制作出来的防范图效果 才更好。为了制作地图,有必要明白城镇中什么地方容易发生犯罪事件。

还有,为了得到危险情报,可以通过当地人们所说的事情来提高防范意识,比如:"那个地方很危险,不要去!"、"这里很危险,所以走路时要注意!"

引进综合学习、让孩子动手制作安全地 图的小学越来越多了,在这里父母和孩子共 同试着制作安全地图吧1

> 泡框容易发生犯罪 的地方

制作地区安全地图,寻找"容易进入的地方"和"难以看见的地方"。犯罪行为为什么在那种地方发生?具体核查下面的项目。



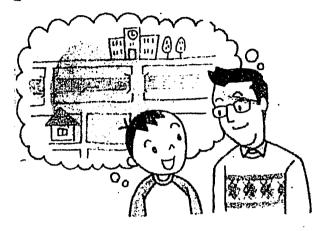
要认直核查"派出所"、"危险的地方"等标识

@ 容易监监犯罪的地方

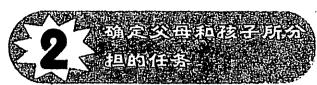
- ●高高的平地和有矮树篱笆的道路
- ●以及来往的人较少的地方
- ●容易进、不容易看见的公园、停车 厂、停放自行车的地方
- ●便于躲藏的大楼和大楼间的空隙
- ●路灯少的地方
- ●胡乱涂抹、乱扔垃圾的地方
- ●停放自行车或停车较多的道路等
- 學可以求助的地方 警察局、派出所、便利店、超市、医院、银行、邮电局、汽车站等

制作地图的方法





以上学的路为中心, 为沿途各个 地方标出危险地带。





准备好地图,将调查结果填写到地图上; 采访地区内的人们; 拍摄调查地点的照片。





如果决定了调查项目,或所分担的任务以后,就试着到城镇去调查吧!如果感觉"这里是危险"的地方,要全部做笔记。





调查出结果之后制作地图。要将搜集的信息写得容易理解。

@ 地区安全地图的制作方法

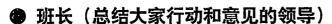
- 1. 首先,利用白色仿造纸画出道路或建筑物。
- a. 其次,在仿造纸上粘贴冲洗或打印的照片(去掉门牌或车牌号)。
- 3 最后、利用线条等画出为什么那里危险。

大家一起动手

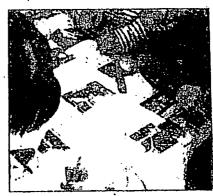
朋友们笑周刹作

不仅仅和爸爸、妈妈,而且可以和朋友一起制作地图, 由孩子们自己确定哪里是不可以接近的地方。

因为是大家一起动手,所以也变得很开心,而且更加难忘。制作前要有明确 分工,然后再开始制作。



- 副班长(协助班长工作的第二领导)
- 地图负责人(将调查地点的要点写到准备好的地图上)
- 采访人员(向当地人进行提问并做记录)
- 拍照人员(拍摄调查地点)



将大家收集到的信息制作到一张地 图上 很开心的哦!

〇 给蒙人的

区域安全地图是绘制了"容易发生犯罪的地点"的地图,而不是绘制"发生过犯罪的场所"的地图。不要忘记这一点,和孩子一起绘制地图时,要注意以下几点。

采访前,要事先告诉孩子对人要有礼貌。在多方面收集安全信息时,采访中还要记住每个人的面孔、以便更好地交流。

- 2 在制作地图方面,不光是要完成制作过程,还要明白什么地方最危险。从而去陌生地方的时候就知道哪里最危险了。
- 3 实地采访时,如果地区或学校有"正在巡视"或"地方安全"的臂章的话,就戴上吧!这样,在预防事故的同时,也有提高当地人们防范意识的效果。如果大家都来关心安全,犯罪者就很难得逞。



注意:"可疑之人地图"、"犯罪地点 地图",不是防止被害的效果地图。

- 4 即便是寻找犯罪的场所,也不要听其他孩子的受害体验。这样会扩展孩子内心的伤情痛。制作地图不是为了知道过去在哪里发生过什么事,而是为了防范再次给犯罪分子提供机会。
- 5父母不但要告诉孩子危险的地方,还要让孩子亲自去查找"危险的地方"、"难以看见的地方"。这样,孩子的印象才更深刻。

"The Action Plan for a Society Resistant to Crime 2008"

「犯罪に強い社会の実現のための行動計画について」

Mr. Kunitaka TOMITA

Counsellor, Cabinet Secretariat

富田 邦敬

内閣参事官

The Action Plan for a Society Resistant to Crime 2008

Kunitaka TOMITA Counsellor, Cabinet Secretariat

Comprehensive Anti-Crime Measures

· Public security institutions

Article 2, Section 1 of the Police Law (Responsibilities of Police): To protect the lives, persons and property of individuals and maintenance of public safety and order

Article 3 of the Law for Establishment of the Ministry of Justice (Duties of the Ministry of Justice): To maintain legal order

Article 3 of the Law for Establishment of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Duties of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism [Japan Coast Guard]): To secure maritime safety and order

• Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (Labor Standards Inspection Offices), Public Health Centers (local authorities), and others

To maintain public safety and order in specific sectors, including hygiene (food, drugs, etc.), industry (business licenses), labor (the working environment, etc.), and construction (construction standards)

• Crime prevention volunteer groups
Total number of crime prevention volunteer groups: nearly 43,000 in 2009
(as against nearly 3,000 in 2003)

I. Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures against Crime

1. The stable crime situation in the post-war era (1951-1979)

The number of Penal Code offenses known to the police stood at approximately 1,400,000 (The crime rate being less than one-fourth of that in the U.S, the U.K., Germany, and France.)

In an opinion poll in 1979, the favorable public safety ranked fourth to the question "what makes you proud of Japan?"

2. Deteriorating public safety in and after 1998

The number of Penal Code offenses known to the police continued to rise by more than 100,000 each year from 1998 up until 2002, when it peaked at nearly 2,850,000 cases.

Juvenile offenses rose. The number of young offenders against Penal Code stood at 144,000 in 2003. Youths accounted for one-third of all arrested criminal suspects.

The number of foreign nationals illegally staying was estimated at about 220,000 in 2003.

In an opinion poll in 2002, 41% said they were concerned at public safety.

3. Establishment of the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures against Crime

In July 2003:

The Special Committee on Public Safety of the Liberal Democratic Party brought together "Urgent Proposals for public safety strengthening."

In September 2003:

The Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures against Crime was established. As of June 2011, the Ministerial Meeting has nine thematic working groups (illegal firearms, drug abuse, child pornography, human trafficking, protection of children from crime, comprehensive measures to crack down on Boryokudan, offenses that infringe on consumer rights, assistance to releasees from prisons, and ensuring safety and reassurance in Higashinihon Daishinsai Earthquake affected areas).

II. Final Settlement on the Action Plan for a Society Resistant to Crime 2008

1. The original version (the Action Plan for a Society Resistant to Crime issued in December 2003 by the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures against Crime)

Five priorities: (i) to prevent familiar crimes; (ii) the preventing of juvenile crimes by the community as a whole; (iii) the controlling of transnational menaces; (iv) protecting the economy and society from organized crime (v) developing infrastructure for public safety.

Results:

The number of Penal Code offenses known to the police fell from 2,850,000 in 2002 to 1,910,000 in 2007.

The number of juvenile arrests for Penal Code offenses decreased from 144,000 in 2003 to 103,000 in 2007.

The number of foreign nationals illegally staying decreased from 220,000 in 2003 to 170,000 in 2007.

2. Action Plan for a Society Resistant to Crime 2008

With *furikome* fraud, indiscriminate murder, and crime that victimizes children, more than half in public polls said they were concerned at public safety.

Against this background, the Ministerial Meeting brought together the Action Plan for a Society Resistant to Crime 2008 in December 2008.

III. Action Plan for a Society Resistant to Crime 2008

- 1. Outline (see the attached sheet)
- (1) Three approaches
- a. Supporting citizens' active involvement to ensure their own safety Focusing on voluntary efforts by every citizen
- b. Creating a social environment in which crime is discouraged Addressing both the intangible aspects (family, community, institution) and the tangible aspects (social infrastructure)
- c. Coordination among concerned organizations Coordination and sharing of information among law enforcement and other organizations concerned at home and abroad
- (2) Seven priorities
- a. Seven priorities:
- Building a society resistant to familiar crimes
- Building a society not creating criminals
- Response to globalization
- Countermeasures against criminal organizations and other antisocial forces
- Building a safe cyberspace
- Addressing threats of terrorism
- Building infrastructure for public security
- b. Goal: to create a crime-resistant society
- (3) Three approaches and seven priorities

Seven priorities: prior issues to be addressed

Three approaches: way of approaches to achieve the goal of creating a society
resistant to crime

2. Features

(1) Diversity and inclusiveness

Approach: creating a social environment where crime is discouraged with focus on both tangible and intangible aspects

Building a society resistant to familiar crime: providing children with an environment where they can base their activities

Building a society not creating criminals: focus on employment promotion

Addressing terrorist threats: tightening security at critical facilities and strengthening protection for important persons

(2) Unauthoritative approach

The police officers exercising their legal authorities on the scene has direct, pin-pointed effects.

The three approaches are most effective of all in realizing a society that is fundamentally resistant to crime.

References:

[All reference materials below are in Japanese unless otherwise noted]

For the number of crime prevention volunteer groups:

National Policy Agency (NPA). White Paper on Police 2008, p. 88, "Diagram 1-31: An increase in the number of crime prevention volunteer groups; and NPA. White Paper on Police 2010, p. 96 "Diagram 1-55: Trends in the number of crime prevention volunteer group."

For the Action Plan for the Realization of a Society Resistant to Crime 2008: Web pages of the Prime Minister's Office:

http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/hanzai/kettei/031218keikaku.pdf [original version] http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/hanzai/081222keikaku2008.pdf [revised in 2008]

For the number of confirmed criminal cases:

NPA. Crimes in Japan 2009, p. 129, "Chart 5-1: changes in the numbers of penal code offenses known to police, clearances and arrests"

For the crime rate:

Ministry of Justice. White Paper on Crime 1983, p. 19, "Table I-14: changes in the crime rate"

For opinion polls:

Webpage of the Cabinet Office: http://www8.cao.go.jp/survey/index-sha.html
Research Foundation for Safe Society's opinion poll on the public anxiety about crime

For juvenile offenses:

NPA. Crimes in Japan 2009, p. 106, "Chart 4-7-(1): changes in the number of juvenile arrests for penal code offenses" and p. 129, "Chart 5-1: changes in the numbers of penal code offenses known to police, clearances and arrests"

For the number of foreign nationals illegally staying:

Ministry of Justice. 2010 Immigration Control, p. 38, Chart 17: Changes in the estimated number of illegal overstay aliens by major nationalities (place of origin) [in English]

Public security policy of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)
LDP's webpage: http://www.jimin.jp/jimin/seisaku/2003/pdf/seisaku-009.pdf

For the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures against Crime: Webpage of the Prime Minister's Office: http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/hanzai/

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Three approaches to public safety Seven priority issues	Supporting citizens' active involvement towards ensuring their own safety	Creating a social environment where crime is discouraged	Coordination among concerned organizations
	Improving support for crime-prevention volunteer groups	Promoting public-private collaboration in creating communities resistant to crime	Countermeasures against furikomo fraud
I. Building a society resistant to crime	Improving support by local autonomous bodies for voluntary crime-prevention activities	Creating places of safety for children	Countermeasures against offenses from consumers' perspective
a boliday resistant we crime	Adequate provision of crime and community safety information	Eliminating harmful for juveniles	Measuring for the safety of children and women
	Promoting voluntary crime-deterrent measures by private businesses	Promoting various crime-prevention systems	Measuring against automobile and other thefts
II. Building a society not creating criminals		Civilizing juveniles wholesomely and socializing isolated youths and others	investigative measures against juvenile crime and criminal circumstances
a bolioty not oreasing criminals		Assistance to releasee from prison or juvenile training school	Effective information-sharing on releasee from prisons
III. Response to globalization		Building a society with no Blegal immigrant by implementation of new immigration control systems	Countermossures at points of entry
respense to globalization		Building infrastructure enabling a multicultural society	Countermossures against transnational organized crime
	Excluding Boryokudan and their affiliates from economic activities	Blocking affiliations with Boryokudan and encouraging dissociations from Boryokudan	Countermeasures against Boryokudan and related forces
IV. Countermeasures against criminal	Support, publicity, and awareness-raising activities provided to concerned bodies		Countermossures against money laundering
organizations and other antisocial forces		Measures to prevent drug abuse	Degai firozones countermessures
			Drugs countermeasures
			Countermeasures against various crimes perpetrated in an organized way
	Sophistication and dissemination of detection methods and filtering software for illegal or harmful information	Coordinating parties in regard to illegal or harmful information on the internet	Prevention and apprehension of cybercrime through public-private cooperation
V. Building a safe cyberspace		Promoting environment for adequate use of mobile phones	
		Dissemination and awareness-raising activities for public about knowledge and means of information security	
		Comprehensive counterterrorism measures based on people's understanding and cooperation	Counterterrorism cooperation and assistance in the international community
		Establishing better relationships with community in concentrated population of foreigners	Reinforcing countermeasures at points of entry
		Further coordination with business operators of important infrastructure	Countermeasures for containing means of terrorism
VI. Addressing threats of terrorism			information gathering and thorough control of illegal acts
			Security level and crisis management
			Countermeasures against cyber terrorism and cyber intelligence
			Countermossures against transnational threats such as proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
			Addressing suspected cases of abduction by North Korea
VII. Building infrastructure of public security	Promoting information provided by citizens	Various research projects and studies	Augmenting human and material resources
		Securing crimo evidence and securing cooperation to facilitate swift and adequate investigation	Securing traceability of crimes and to collect evidence
		the second secon	Adequate response to criminal trials

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犯罪に強い社会の実現のための行動計画について

総合的な犯罪対策

〇 一般的な治安機関

警察法2条1項「警察の責務」:

個人の生命、身体及び財産の保護、公共の安全と秩序の維持

法務省設置法3条「法務省の任務」: 法秩序の維持

国土交通省設置法3条「国土交通省の任務(海上保安庁)」: 海上の安全及び治安の確保

- **厚生労働省(労働基準監督署)、保健所(地方公共団体)等** 衛生(食品、医薬品等)、産業(各種営業等)、労働(労働環境等)、建築(建築基準) 等、特定の分野の公共の安全と秩序の維持
- 民間の防犯ボランティア団体等

防犯ボランティア団体の数:平成 15 年約 3000、平成 21 年約 43000

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I 犯罪対策閣僚会議

1 戦後の安定した治安情勢(昭和26年-昭和54年)

刑法犯認知件数:約140万件(犯罪発生率:米・英・独・仏の4分の1以下)。 世論調査「我が国について誇りに思うこと」昭和54年:第4位「治安の良さ」。

2 平成 10 年以降の治安情勢の悪化

刑法犯認知件数:

平成 10 年以降連続して前年比 10 万件以上増加。平成 14 年は約 285 万件。 少年による犯罪の増加:

平成 15 年の少年による刑法犯の検挙人員は約 14 万 4000 人。検挙された刑法犯被 疑者の 3 人に 1 人以上が少年。

不法残留外国人数:

平成 15 年に約 22 万人(推計)。

世論調査「治安に不安を感じる」平成14年:41%。

3 犯罪対策閣僚会議の設置

平成 15 年 7 月 自民党治安対策特別委員会「治安強化に関する緊急提言」

平成 15 年 9 月 犯罪対策閣僚会議設置。課題ごとにワーキングチーム設置(平成 23 年 6 月現在、銃器対策、薬物乱用対策、児童ポルノ排除対策、人身取引対策、犯罪から子供を守るための対策、暴力団取締り等総合対策、消費生活侵害事犯対策、再犯防止対策及び被災地等における安全・安心の確保対策。)。

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Ⅱ 犯罪に強い社会の実現のための行動計画 2008 の決定

1 旧計画 (犯罪に強い社会の実現のための行動計画: 平成 15 年 12 月犯罪対策閣僚会議) 5 つの重点課題:「平穏な暮らしを脅かす身近な犯罪の抑止」、「社会全体で取り組む少年犯罪の抑止」、「国境を越える脅威への対応」、「組織犯罪等からの経済、社会の防護」及び「治安回復のための基盤整備」。

成果

刑法犯認知件数減少:平成 14 年約 285 万件、平成 19 年約 191 万件。 少年による刑法犯の検挙人員の減少:

平成 15 年約 14 万 4000 人、平成 19 年約 10 万 3000 人。 不法残留外国人数の減少: 平成 15 年約 22 万人、平成 19 年約 17 万人。

2 犯罪に強い社会の実現のための行動計画 2008

振り込め詐欺や無差別殺傷事件、子供が被害者となる犯罪、サイバー犯罪等の発生。 世論調査「治安に不安」: 国民の半数以上。

犯罪に強い社会の実現のための行動計画 2008 (平成 20年 12月犯罪対策閣僚会議)

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Ⅲ 犯罪に強い社会の実現のための行動計画 2008

1 概要 (別紙)

(1)3つの視点

ア 国民が自らの安全を確保するための活動の支援:

国民一人一人の自発的取組の支援。

イ 犯罪の生じにくい社会環境の整備:

社会のソフト (家族、地域社会、制度)・ハード (社会的インフラ) 両面で犯罪 の生じにくい社会環境を整備。

ウ 水際対策を始めとした各種犯罪対策:

海外を含めた国内外の関係機関が連携、情報共有。

(2)7つの重点課題

ア 概要

身近な犯罪に強い社会の構築。

犯罪者を生まない社会の構築。

国際化への対応。

犯罪組織等反社会的勢力への対策。

安全なサイバー空間の構築。

テロの脅威等への対処。

治安再生のための基盤整備。

イ 基本的目標:犯罪に強い社会の構築

(3)3つの視点と7つの重点課題

7つの重点課題:重点的に取り組むべき課題。

3つの視点:犯罪に強い社会の実現という目標実現のための行政手法。

2 特徴

(1) 多様性·包括性

視点:ハード・ソフト両面で犯罪の生じにくい社会環境の整備

身近な犯罪に強い社会の構築:子どもの活動拠点設置

犯罪者を生まない社会の構築: 就労、雇用促進

テロの脅威等への対処: 重要施設・要人の警戒警備の強化

(2) 非権力的手法

警察官の現場における権限行使: ピンポイント的・直接的な効果

3つの視点:根本的に犯罪に強い社会の実現を目指す最も効果的な手法。

※ 参考

防犯ボランティア団体の数

平成 20 年警察白書 88 頁図 1-31「防犯ボランティア団体の増加状況」及び平成 22 年警 察白書 96 頁図 1-55「防犯ボランティア団体数の推移」。

犯罪に強い社会の実現のための行動計画

首相官邸ウェブサイト

http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/hanzai/kettei/031218keikaku.pdf (旧計画)

http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/hanzai/081222keikaku2008.pdf (行動計画 2008) 刑法犯認知件数

警察庁「平成 21 年の犯罪情勢」129 頁図表 5-1「刑法犯の認知・検挙状況の推移」。 犯罪発生率

法務省「昭和 58 年版犯罪白書」19 頁 I ·14 表「犯罪発生率の推移」 世論調査

内閣府ウェブサイト http://www8.cao.go.jp/survey/index·sha.html 財団法人社会安全研究財団「犯罪に対する不安感等に関する世論調査」 少年犯罪

警察庁「平成 21 年の犯罪情勢」106 頁図表 4·7·(1)「少年による刑法犯検挙人員の推移」 及び 129 頁図表 5-1「刑法犯の認知・検挙状況の推移」。

不法残留者数

法務省「平成 22 年版出入国管理」33 頁表 16「国籍(出身地)別不法残留者数の推移」 自民党の治安対策

自民党ウェブサイト http://www.jimin.jp/jimin/seisaku/2003/pdf/seisaku-009.pdf。 犯罪対策閣僚会議

首相官邸ウェブサイト http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/hanzai/

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治安回復のための			T
3つの視点		犯罪の生じにくい社会環境の整備	水際対策を始めとした各種犯罪対策
7つの重点課題			
	防犯ポランティア団体に対する支援等の充実	官民協働による犯罪の発生しにくいまちづくりの推進	扱り込め詐欺対策の強化
位。 自运力加限1-341、社会不体体	地方公共団体による自主防犯活動に対する支援の充実	安全・安心な子どもの居場所づくり	消費者の目線に立った生活経済事犯への対策の強化
第1 身近な犯罪に強い社会の構築	的確な犯罪情報・地域安全情報の提供	少年を取り巻く有容環境の浄化	子どもと女性の安全を守るための施策の推進
	企業等による自主的な犯罪抑止対策の促進	各種防犯システム等の普及促進	自動車盗等身近な窃盗事犯への対策の推進
		少年の健全育成と孤立した若者等の社会参加の促進	少年事件捜査と少年を取り巻く犯罪対策の推進
第2 犯罪者を生まない社会の構築		刑務所出所者等の再犯防止	効果的な出所者情報の共有
Mr. Engly II		新たな在留管理制度による不法滞在者等を生まない社会の構築	水際対策
第3 国際化への対応		多文化共生を可能とする社会基盤の整備	国際組織犯罪対策
	暴力団及び周辺者の経済活動からの排除	暴力団への加入防止と暴力団からの離脱促進のための取組の強化	暴力団対策等
	関係団体に対する支援及び広報啓発活動の推進		マネー・ローンダリング対策
第4 犯罪組織等反社会的勢力への対策	t会的勢力への対策	薬物乱用防止に向けた取組の推進	銃器対策の推進
			薬物対策の推進
			組織的に敢行される各種事犯への対策
	逸法・有害情報検出方法及びフィルタリングソフトの高度化及び普及促進	インターネット上の逸法・有容情報対策に係る関係者間の連携強化	官民連携によるサイバー犯罪の防止と徹底検挙
第5 安全なサイバー空間の構築	the conference of the contraction of the contractio	携帯電話の適切な利用のための環境整備の推進	1
		情報セキュリティに関する知識及び対策の普及啓発活動の推進	
		国民の理解と協力を基盤とした総合的なテロ対策の推進	国際社会におけるテロ対策協力・支援の強化
		外国人集住コミュニティの住民団体符との連携の強化	水際対策の強化
		重要インフラ事業者等との更なる選携の強化	テロの手段を封じ込める対策の強化
			情報機能等の強化及び遠法行為の取締りの徹底
第6 テロの脅威等への対処			重要施設等の警戒警備及び対処能力の強化
			サイパーテロ対策・サイバーインテリジェンス対策
			大量破壊兵器の拡散等国境を越える脅威に対する対策の強化
		â .	北朝鮮による日本人拉致容疑事案等への対応
	国民からの情報提供の促進	各種調査研究等の実施	人的・物的基盤の強化
第7 治安再生のための基盤整備		犯罪の痕跡の確実な配録と迅速かつ的確な犯罪捜査への協力確保	犯罪の追跡可能性の確保、証拠収集方法の拡充
			裁判への的確な対応

"Changes in the Number of Criminal Offenses over the Past 20 Years and Police Response"

「過去 20 年に見る犯罪の増減と警察の対応について」

Mr. Nobuhiro KATO

Director, Crime Prevention Office, NPA

加藤 伸宏

警察庁犯罪抑止対策室長

Changes in the Number of Criminal Offenses over the Past 20 Years and **Police Response**

[Preconditions]

Disregarding the "quality" and focusing on the "quantity" of offenses

Disregarding the dark figure of crime and focusing on the number of cases known to the police

1. Distinctive Crimes over the Past 20 Years

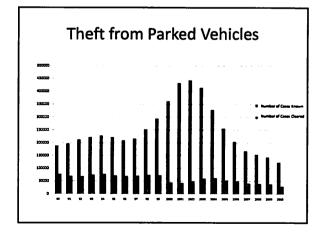
Distinctive Crimes over the Past 20 Years: Larceny

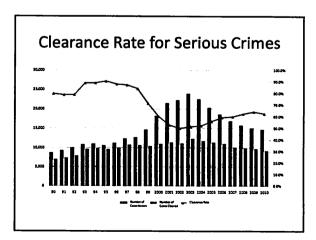


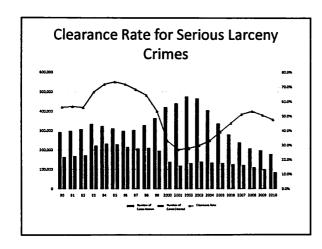
Classified by modus operandi

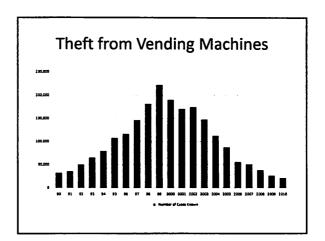
- (1) Offenses that fluctuated in number
- (i) Theft from parked vehicles (ii) Theft from vending machines

- (iii) Bicycle theft (iv) Theft when not at home (v) Vehicle parts theft
- (2) Offenses that increased in number
- (i) Destruction of objects (ii) Shoplifting
- (3) Offenses that decreased in number Autobike theft







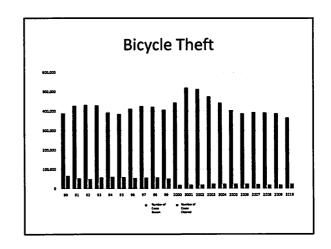


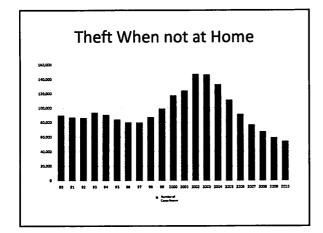
A Period of Sudden Increase: 1996-1999

There was a surge in cases where offenders steal a 500-yen coin by inserting an altered 500-won coin of Korea Into a vending machine and pushing the return coin lever. (500 won was about one-tenth of the value of 500 yen

- The change in the system was made so that the very inserted coin would be
- Reminted 500-coin in 2000, with the material changed from nickel to nickel
- Strengthened capability of vending machines to validate coins and bills.
 Spreading of alarm-equipped and more solid and durable vending machines
- More frequent collection of change.

Sudden drop in the number of cases known



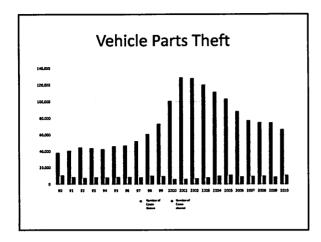


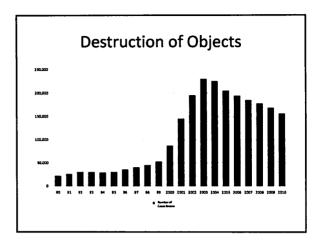
Peak years: 2000-2002

Rampant burglary with picking tools (20-30 thousand cases annually; Chinese nationals accounted for about 70% of the total number of arrests.)

- Regulated under the Act on Prohibiting Possession of Special Unlocking Devices of 2003, which calls for prohibiting the possession of unlocking devices and the labeling of security performance (anti-robbery performance).
- Building components with high performance in crime prevention recommended (registry of the CP (crime prevention) mark)

Sudden drop in the number of known cases



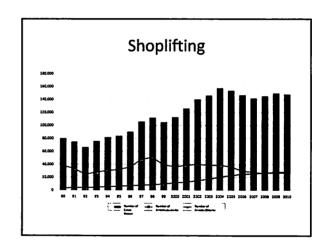


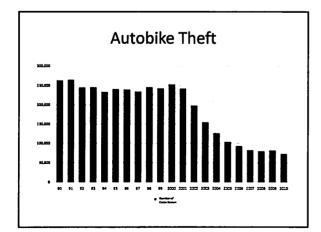
(Examples of Destruction of Objects)

- Cases in which the offender destroyed a car windshield to steal money or goods inside but stopped short of doing so because there were no money or goods
- Cases in which the offender destroyed a house window for burgiary purposes but stopped short of stealing money or goods because the occupant(s) noticed the burgiar

There are many cases of destruction of objects associated with attempted lareny, suggesting that increasing larceny leads to an increasing number of cases of destruction of objects.

The increasing number of cases of destruction of objects may not reflect deteriorating public safety; it may have resulted from crime-prevention (anti-larceny) effects that successfully prevented larceny cases before they are accomplished.





Youths account for more than 90% of the total number of arrests, signifying that autobike theft is a typical youth crime.

- The youth population has been on a near-constant decline since 1989 when it peaked because of the second baby boomers, a fall of almost 40% over the past 20 years.
- Enhanced performances in crime prevention with an auxiliary lock and a key hole shutter

Motorcycles may be less appealing to the youth now. (People in their 40's or older account for about 70% of the total buyers of new motorcycles.)

2. Input Gained from the Crime Situation and Police Response

[input Gained from the Crime Situation Over the Past 20 Years]

(i) The discovery of an epochal criminal technique may result in a surge in

Stemming that surge requires devising new measures to deal with the technique

(ii) There is a limit to the deterrent capacity of the police. If that capacity is overpowered by the "gross number of crime," a figure that considers the quality as well as quantity aspects, offenses against which the deterrent capacity is decreased (offenses the police consider relatively minor) might

This highlights the need for measures to curb the "gross number of crime" that focus on minor offenses.

(iii) A change in demographic structure (and in wealth distribution) will affect the mid- to long-term trend in crime.

[Measures to Curb the "Gross Number of Crime"]

- Crimes the police consider relatively minor:
 Crimes unskilled offenders are readily capable of
- Crimes that are likely to go rampant
- Crimes familiar to the people

These types of crimes, if go unchecked, may undermine public trust in police and public morals, resulting in the widespread recognition among the public that offenses are likely to go unpunished.

(i) At the national government level Action Plan for the Realization of a Society Resistant to Crime (2003)

(ii) At the police level "Comprehensive Measures for the Control of Street Crime and Break-in crimes," (2002)

"Comprehensive Measures for the Control of Street Crime and Break-in crimes "

Two paradigm shifts

- (i) From serious crimes to familiar crimes
- (ii) From resolving cases to deterring crimes

[Specific measures to deter familiar crimes]

(i) Strengthening police activity

Prioritized patrolling with focus on crime-prone areas and time-zones, field interrogation, disbanding of delinquent groups and guidance to their members, and on-the-scene identification activity

(ii) Raising crime-prevention awareness

So that people will refrain from parking cars on the street, lock their cars and bicycles, and not leave their belongings in their cars

(iii) Increasing performance in crime prevention

Fitting a car with an immobilizer as standard equipment. Mounting the anti-theft alarm, the license plate and the car navigation system with anti-theft screws, and the bicycle cylinder lock conforms to JIS.

(iv) Strengthening surveillance

Guards in parking areas for cars and bicycles, security cameras, and increased lighting

1 Strengthening police activity



= Realization of a society resistant to crime

Situational crime prevention

3. Future Prospects and Challenges: **Creating a Society That Discourages Crime**

[Current Society That Breeds Crime]

(i) Wider use of the internet

Disseminating crime-sbetting information (including a secret recruiting website that led to the murder of a woman in 2007 and information on planting cannabis)

(ii) A convenient society
The easy availability of tools for committing crime (e.g., IP phones for *furikome* fraud, camera-equipped ceil-phones for secret photographing; the keyword here is

(iii) Diversification and degradation of values
Degradation of traditional values that detest crime. More and more people seem to
believe that those who are deceived or defrauded are stupid enough to be
outsmarted, that it is OK unless it comes to light, or that certain distorted strains in
society breed criminals (suggesting that criminals themselves are not to be blamed).

(iv) Tenuous human relationships

Gaps in the fabric of society that discourages crime (e.g., a sense of allenation in a builetin board system allegedly led to the indiscriminate murder case in Akihabara, Tokyo in 2008, shoplifting to soothe the feeling of loneliness, and child-rearing neurosis resulting in child abuse)

[A Desirable Society That Discourages Crime]

(i) Blocking crime-abetting information and disseminating crime-preventing

(Deleting child pornographic images, Internet filtering) (Building a crime prevention network, sending crime prevention e-mails)

(ii) Developing tools for preventing crime

(e.g., security cameras to ensure that crime will surely come to light, and camera-equipped cell-phones to photograph suspicious individuals and the license plates of suspicious vehicles. The keyword here is "identification."

(iii) Foresting normative consciousness
(Tabooing crimes, including drunk driving and stalking. Creating a social culture that rigorously holds offenders responsible for their crime rather than only blaming their

(iv) Strengthening social bonds (Crime-prevention volunteer activity)

[Current Society ("Free" Society)]

- (i) Disseminating crime-abetting information
- (ii) The easy availability of tools for committing crime ("anonymity") \Leftrightarrow (ii) Developing tools for preventing
- (iii) Degradation of traditional values that detest crime
- (iv) Tenuous human relationship

[A Desirable Society That Discourages Crime]

- ⇔ (i) Blocking crime-abetting information and disseminating crime-preventing information
- crime ("identification")
- ⇔ (iii) Foresting normative consciousness
- ⇔ (iv) Strengthening social bonds
- A "free" society allows freedom for criminals as well.
- Discipline that prevents crime entails restraint.

Efforts to deter crime represent an uninterrupted pursuit of a common ground between "freedom" and "restraint."

過去20年に見る犯罪の増減と 警察の対応について

【前提】

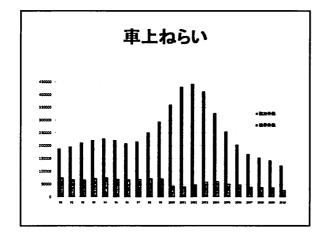
犯罪の「質」は度外視→「数量」に着目

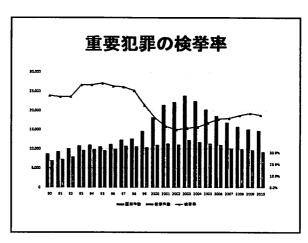
暗数は度外視→認知件数に着目

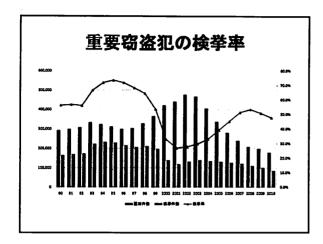
1 過去20年に見る特徴的な犯罪

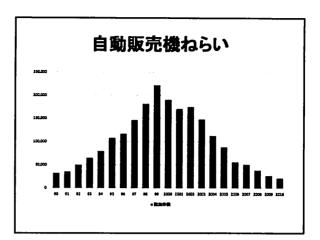
過去20年に見る特徴的な犯罪=密盗 手口別に分類

- (1)増減した犯罪
- ①車上ねらい
- ②自動販売機ねらい
- ③自転車盗
- ④空き巣
- ⑤部品ねらい (2)増加した犯罪
 - ①器物損敏等
 - ②万引き
- (3)減少した犯罪
 - オートバイ盗





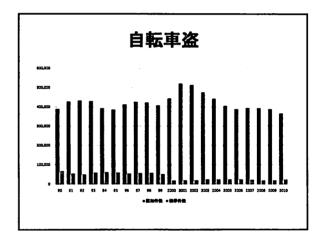


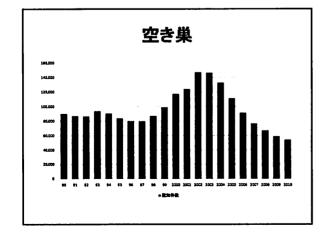


【1996~1999年の急増期】 変造した韓国の500ウォン硬貨(当時の価値は 500円硬貨の約10分の1)を投入して返却レバーで 真正500円硬貨を窃取する事案が流行。

- ・投入した硬貨を返却する仕組みに変更。
- ・2000年に500円硬貨を改鋳(白銅貨→ニッケル黄 銅貨)。
- ・自動販売機の貨幣・紙幣識別能力の強化。
- ·警報機付き自販機や堅牢化された自販機の普及。
- ・釣り銭回収の高頻度化。

認知件数急減

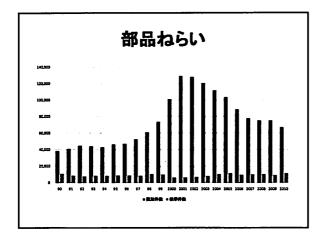


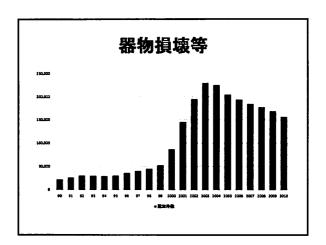


【2000~2002年の最盛期】

- ビッキング用具を使用した侵入窃盗が流行(年間2~3万件。検挙人員の約7割は中国人。)。
- ・法規制(特殊開錠用具の所持の禁止等に関する法律(2003年)→ピッキング用具の所持禁止。建物錠の防犯性能の表示。
- ・防犯建物部品の推奨(CPマークの指定)。

↓ 認知件数急減



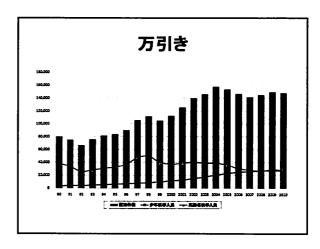


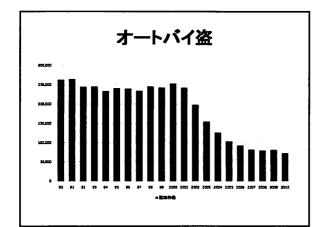
【器物損壊の例】

- ・自動車内の金品を窃取しようと自動車の窓を破壊したものの、金品が置かれておらず窃取に至らなかった場合。
- ・侵入窃盗をしようと家の窓を破壊したものの、家人が 気付いたため金品の窃取に至らなかった場合。

窃盗未遂的な器物損壊が少なくない(=窃盗の増加が器物損壊等の増加を誘発)。

器物損壊等の増加は、単純な治安の悪化というば かりでなく、防犯(防盗)効果の現れ(←窃盗自体は防止した。)という面もある。





検挙人員に占める少年の割合は恒常的に9割超 (一典型的な少年犯罪)。

- ・少年の人口は、第二次ペピープームを中核とした平成元年以降ほぼ一貫して減少中(過去20年でほぼ4割減)。
- ・補助錠、キー穴シャッター等による防盗性の向上。 ・オートパイの高額化(←排ガス規制への適応。)。

オートパイの若者に対する魅力低下?(オートパイの新車購入者の約7割は40代以上。)

2 犯罪状況から得られる示唆と警察の対応

【過去20年の犯罪状況から得られる示唆】

- ①画期的な犯罪手法が現れると犯罪が急増するおそれあり。
- →その抑制には当該手法に応じた新たな対策の考案 が必要。
- ②警察の抑制力には限りがあり、犯罪総量(一・質)を 考慮した数)がそれを上回ったとき、抑制を緩めた犯罪(=警察が相対的に軽微と見た犯罪)への歯止め が外れるおそれあり。
- →軽微犯罪対策を主とした犯罪総量抑制策が必要。
- ③社会の年齢構成(十富の分配状況)の変化が中長期的に犯罪のトレンドに影響を与える。

【犯罪総量抑制策について】

- 警察が相対的に軽微と見た犯罪
- 二未熟な犯罪者にも手軽にできる犯罪
- =蔓延しやすい犯罪
- =国民にとって身近な犯罪
- →これを放置すると、警察への信頼が低下し、社会の モラルが低下(=犯罪をしても抽まらないという認識が 拡大)するおそれあり。
- ①国レベル
- 「犯罪に強い社会の実現のための行動計画」(2003年)
- ②警察マター
- 「街頭犯罪及び侵入犯罪の発生を抑止するための総合対策の推進について(依命通速)」(2002年)

「街頭犯罪及び侵入犯罪の発生を抑止するための総合対策の推進について(依命通達)」

2つのパラダイムシフト

- ①'重大犯罪'から'身近な犯罪'へ
- ②'事件の解決'から'犯罪の抑制'へ

【身近な犯罪の抑制に向けた具体的取組み】

- ①警察活動の強化
- 重点的パトロール(多発地区・多発時間帯に重点化)、職務質 同、非行集団の解体補導、現場鑑識活動
- ②防犯意識の強化
- 路上駐車しない、自動車・自転車に籠を掛ける、自動車内に物 を残さない
- ③防盗性能の強化
- イモビライザーの標準装備化、自動車盗難防止用警報機、ナンパーブレートやカーナビゲーションの盗難防止用ねじ、自転車シリンダー錠のJIS規制化
- ④監視性の強化
- 駐車場・駐輪場への監視員の配置、防犯カメラの設置、ライト アップ

①警察活動の強化

②防犯整備の強化 ③防磁性能の強化 必能提供の強化

=<u>犯罪に強い社会環境の整備</u> 个 状況的犯罪予防

3 今後の展望・課題 ~犯罪の起きにくい社会づくり~

【近年の社会(犯罪を生み出す社会)】

- ①インターネットの普及
- →犯罪情報の流布(園サイト教人(2007年)。大麻の栽培 法。)
- ②社会の利便化
- →犯行ツールの提供(ポイントは'匿名化'。IP電話による 振り込め詐欺。カメラ付き携帯電話による盗撮。) ③価値観の多様化・空洞化
- → '罪を惜む社会常識' の弱体化(「騙される方、盗まれる 方が劣っている。」、「ばれなければ構わない。」、「社会の歪み が犯罪者を作り出す(=犯罪者自身は悪くない)。」。) ④人々の結びつきの希薄化
- →犯行を思い止まらせる防犯網の綻び(「掲示板」での 疎外が動機という秋葉原事件(2008年)。孤独ゆえの万引き。 育児ノイローゼを原因とする児童虐待。)

【今後あるべき社会(犯罪の起きにくい社会)】

①犯罪情報の遮断と防犯情報の普及

(児童ポルノ画像の削除。インターネットのフィルタリング。) (防犯ネットワークの構築。防犯メールの発信。)

②防犯ツールの開発

(ポイントは '特定化'。防犯カメラを設置し、「犯罪をすればば れる」状態へ。カメラ付き携帯電話で不審者や不審車両のナンパーを撮影。)

③社会の規範意識の確成

(犯罪のタブー(禁忌)化。例: 飲酒運転、ストーカー。社会背景をスケーブゴートにせず、犯罪者の自己責任を厳格に追及する社会風港への

④社会の絆の緊密化

(防犯ポランティア活動)

【近年の社会(自由な社会)】

【今後あるべき社会(犯罪の起き にくい社会)】

①犯罪情報の資布

⇔ ①犯罪情報の遮断と防犯情報の普

②犯行ツールの提供(匠名化) 🗘 ②防犯ツールの関発(特定化)

③ '罪を惜む社会常識' の弱体化 ⇔ ③社会の規範意識の確成

④人々の結びつきの希薄化

⇔ ②社会の幹の緊密化

- ・自由な社会は犯罪(者)にとっても自由。
- ・犯罪を防ぐための規律は束縛をもたらす。

犯罪抑制への取組みは、社会において'自由'と'束 縛'の妥協点を不断に追求する営み。