



For Victims of Crimes

Hokkaido Prefectural Police
<https://www.police.pref.Hokkaido.lg.jp>



Introduction

This brochure is to inform crime victims and their families of...

- Procedures of investigations and court trials, and administrative steps taken toward criminals
- Police requests to victims for cooperation in investigations
- Services available to victims

Please feel free to contact the persons in charge if you would like more information.



Person in charge

Police Station

Division

Section

Name

Phone

Extension

Police Station

Division

Section

Name

Phone

Extension

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1 Outline of Criminal Procedures

Criminal procedure refers to the process of identifying the suspect and crime, and determining the punishment, and is divided into three major categories: investigation, indictment, and court trial.

These procedures differ depending on whether the perpetrator is 20 years old or older or under 20 years old.



Suspect (20 years old or older)

Investigation

The investigation involves apprehending the suspect, gathering evidence, and discovering the facts of the crimes.

The suspect, or “higisha”, is the person who the police, through evidence, have determined is the offender.

When necessary, the police will hand over the suspect to the public prosecutor within 48 hours after the arrest. This is called

“souchi” in Japanese, but the media may refer to it as “souken”.

If the public prosecutor decides that the suspect should be detained longer, a detainment request to the court will be made within the first 24 hours.

This detainment is called a “kouryu”.

If the judge grants permission for the request, the suspect may be detained further for a maximum of 20 days.

The police will conduct various other investigations during this extended period.

If there is no flight risk, the police will interrogate the suspect without arrest, and after collecting evidence, will send the results of the investigation to the public prosecutor.



Indictment

During detention, the public prosecutor will examine the documents and evidence the police have gathered, interrogate the suspect when necessary, and determine whether to proceed to trial.

The suspect who is indicted will go to trial. This is called “kiso”. If the suspect is not indicted and will not go to trial, it is called “hukiso”.

The indicted suspect, or defendant, is called “hikokunin”.

There are two types of indictment requests. One is for a public trial, which is a regular open court hearing, and the other is for a summary order, which asks for only a trial by documentary examination for certain minor offences.

When the criminal incident is forwarded without the suspect being arrested, the prosecutor will conduct the necessary investigations and will determine whether a trial is necessary.



Trial

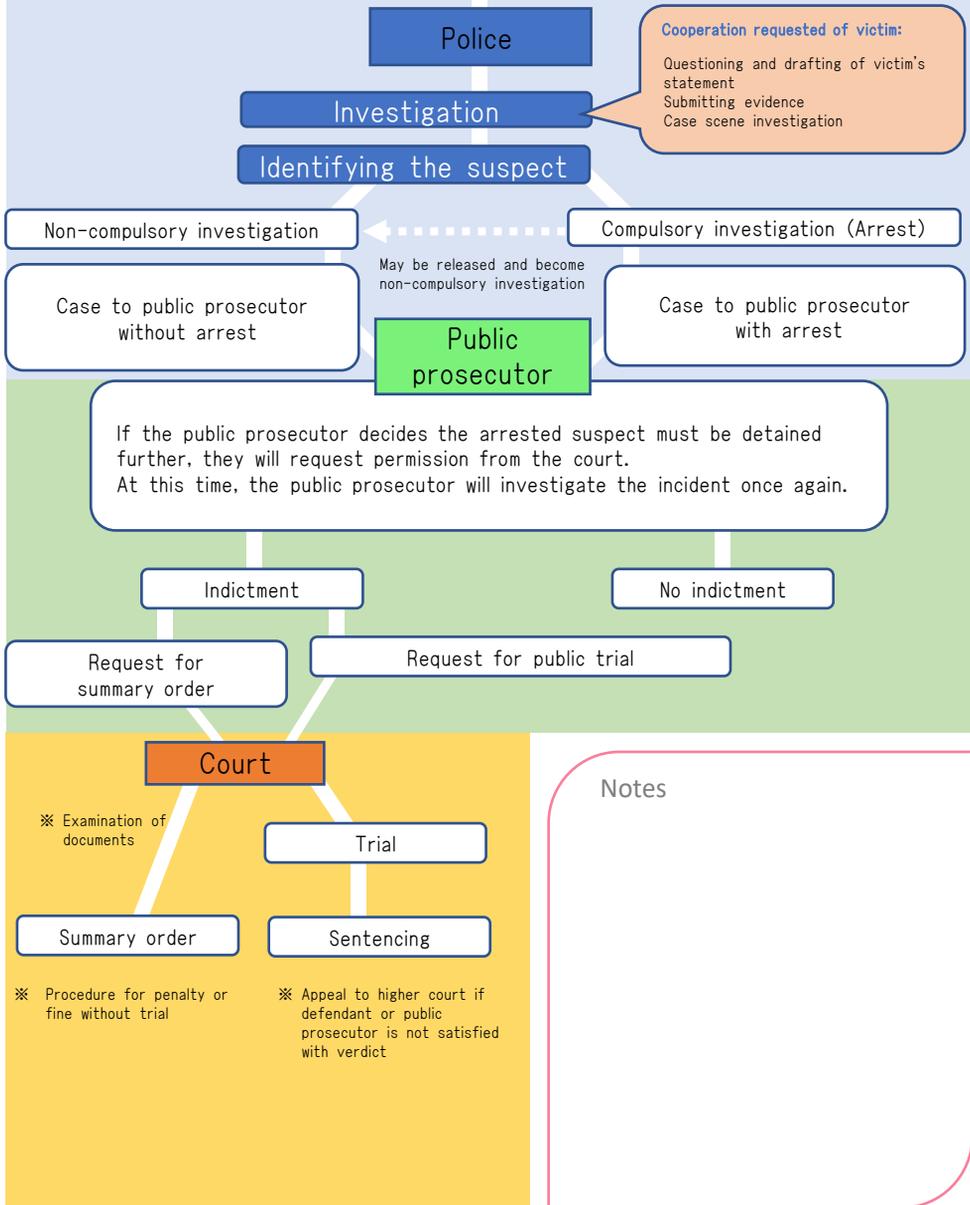
After the suspect is indicted and the court date decided, the trial will be held and the verdict handed down.

If the defendant or public prosecutor is not satisfied with the verdict, they may appeal to a higher court, such as the High Court.

Notes

Steps in criminal procedure - 20 years old or older -

Incident & Reporting to Police



Juvenile suspect (aged between 14 and 19, inclusive)

Investigation

The police will investigate according to criminal procedures if the juvenile suspect is aged between 14 and 19, inclusive. If the crime is serious and requires hard labor or imprisonment, the case will be sent to the public prosecutor.

After interrogation, the public prosecutor will send the case to family court with suggestions for punishment. Furthermore, if a specified juvenile (aged 18 or 19) conducts a crime, the police will send the case to the public prosecutor.

As for juveniles aged between 14 and 17, inclusive, if the offense is minor and the punishment is a fine or less than a fine, the police will send the case directly to family court.



Hearing

The family court will decide whether to hold a case hearing (“shinpan”), which is the equivalent of a trial in an official criminal procedure.

If, during the process, the juvenile shows ample reform and the courts decide that he/she does not need to appear at the hearing, the case will be closed.

This is called a “shinpan hukaishi” .

If the court decides that a judge must hear the case directly in order to decide the punishment, procedures will be arranged for a hearing.

At the hearing, the judge will decide whether to put the juvenile on probation (house the child at a reformatory for correctional education, or place the child within society under the combined supervision of a probation officer and probation worker in order to prevent the recurrence of delinquency and to rehabilitate) or, if protective measures are not required, not adjudicate a disposition.

If the juvenile has committed a serious crime and the court decides that he/she should be processed as an adult, the case will be returned to the public prosecutor.

In such cases, as a rule, the juvenile will be put through a regular trial and the punishment decided.

Juvenile suspect (aged under 14)

Investigation

Since by Japanese law, no child under 14 may be legally penalized, all necessary investigations will be done by police.

Although the police may not arrest the child, they may take other forcible measures such as search and seizure.

After the investigation, the police can either report the case to the child guidance center or send the case to the child guidance center if they decide that the family court should hold a hearing.

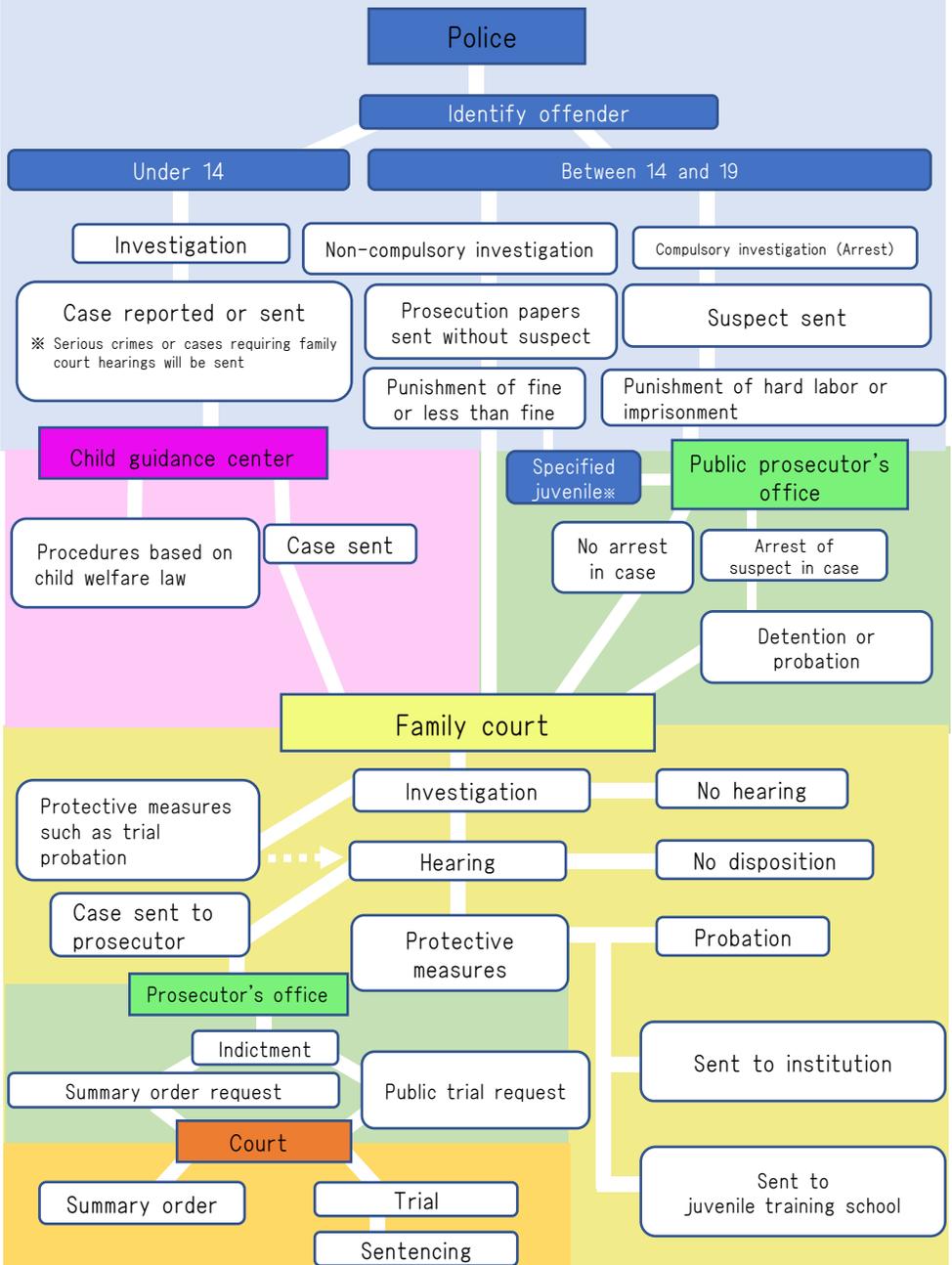
Child guidance center

When the child guidance center receives a case or report, they will proceed in accordance with the child welfare law, such as committing the child to a children’s self-reliance support facility or placing them in foster care. If the center decides that a hearing is necessary, they will send the case to the family court.

As a rule, the child guidance center must send all cases sent by police to family court.

The family court will then decide whether the case should proceed to a hearing equivalent to that for juveniles 14 or older.

Steps in criminal procedure - suspect aged under 20 -



※ Specified juvenile means juvenile aged 18 or 19.

2 Requests for Cooperation during Investigation

During our criminal procedures, we will be requesting cooperation from crime victims, which may become a burden.

However, we ask for your understanding and help in order to apprehend and penalize the offender, in addition to preventing further crime upon other victims.

The specifics of the investigations are listed below.

Interview

The officer in charge will ask about the circumstances of the incident and about the offender. There may be details which you may not want to remember or reveal, but this is an important procedure that could help identify the offender and find evidence.

The more precise the details, the more efficient the investigation will be, which in turn will lead to the speedy arrest of the offender, so we would appreciate your full cooperation.

You may worry that, by disclosing information to the police, the offender may retaliate. However, we will take extra measures to protect you so that you are safe from any further harm by the offender.

Please refer to page 15 for more information.

Doctor's examination at hospital

If you are injured during the assault, you may need to produce a medical statement from a doctor for proof.

Sex crimes may necessitate a gynecological exam to provide emergency contraception and examination for sexually transmitted diseases, in addition to helping collect the offender's bodily fluids. This information will be important evidence, so we would appreciate your cooperation.

The collected evidence may lead to identifying the suspect through DNA testing. In Japan, there is a system that covers the fees for the first visit, medical examination, emergency contraception, and STD exam at the doctor's office, so please ask the police officer in charge for the information.



On-the-spot-investigation

The police may ask you to be present at the scene of investigation. This investigation is called “on-the-spot-investigation (jikkyo kenbun)” .

This may take some time, but the investigation is necessary to collect the facts and find evidence of the crime.

During the investigation, the police may use props to recreate the crime scene and take photos to keep a record of the investigation. We would appreciate your understanding in this.

Submitting evidence

The police will need to collect the clothing and other possessions of the victim at the time of the assault in order to identify the perpetrator and determine the crime.

This is important evidence, so we would appreciate your cooperation.

Items that do not need to be stored for evidence will be returned before the trial. This is called “kampu” .

If the owner needs any of the items, the evidence may be returned temporarily even if they still need to be stored. This is called “kari-kampu” .

For items the owner does not wish to have returned, he/she may fill out documents to waive ownership, and they will be discarded when no longer needed. This is called “shoyu-ken houki” .



Public prosecutor's interview

The public prosecutor may interview you after the police questioning. Some of the questions will be repetitions of the police questions so that the public prosecutor can determine whether to indict or not indict the accused. This is a very important step, so we ask for your patience and understanding.

Testimony in court

The police may ask you to testify in court to provide evidence for the crime. This is called “shonin jinmon” .

There are various court systems. Please refer to page 19 for “Programs available at trial.”

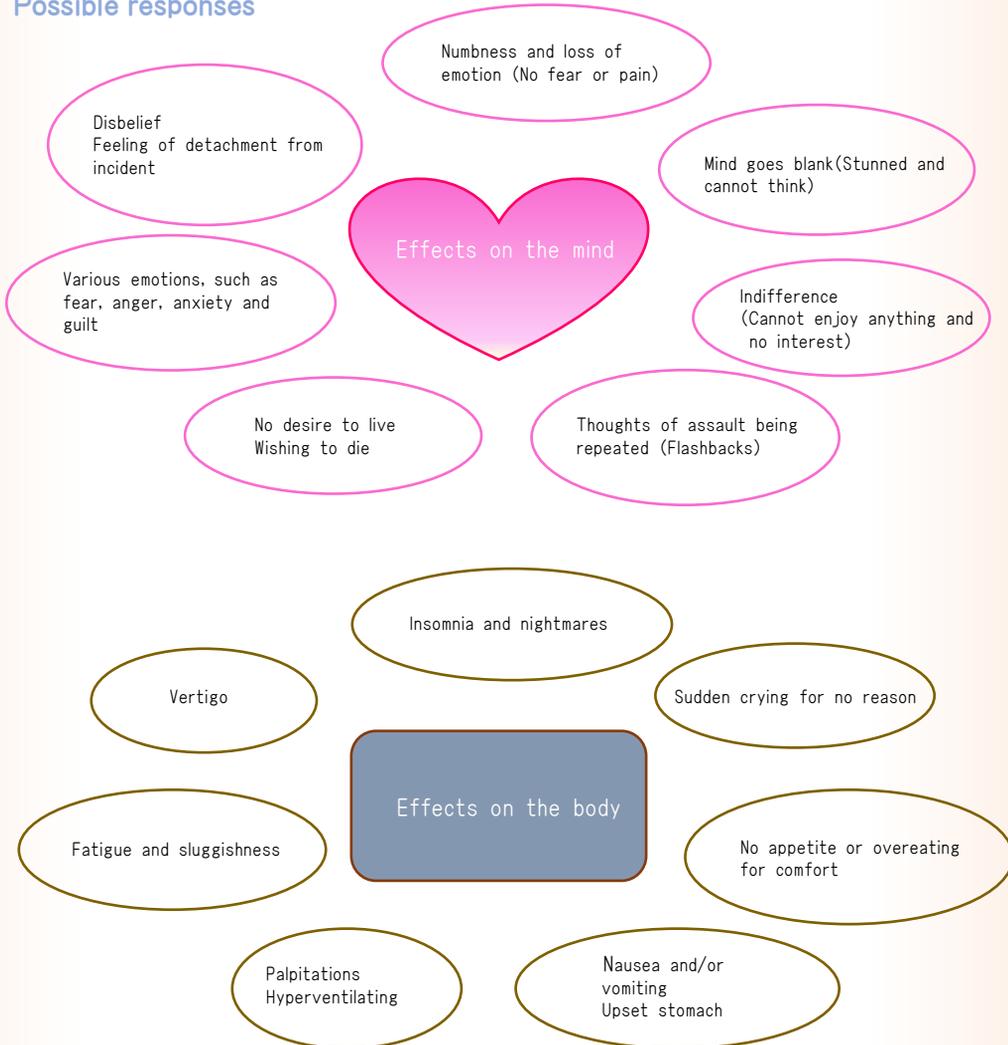
3 Minds and Bodies of Crime Victims

Impact on the mind and body

The mind and body of the victim will go through many responses after the crime.

Anyone can become a victim, and each person's responses will differ. Time can also play a factor in the way responses occur.

Possible responses



Changes in thinking

Crimes also cause various changes in thoughts and actions. Crime victims tend to feel as follows.



Caring for yourself

Being a crime victim may cause you to feel anxious or depressed, and you may find that you can not care for yourself because of lots of thing you need to deal with. Please try to find time to attend to your own needs.

- You are hurt and in great pain because the incident was serious, and not because you are weak. Do not blame yourself.
- You may feel that the incident was your fault, but absolutely nothing gives the criminal the right to assault anyone. The criminal is to blame for everything, so make sure you tell yourself that.
- It may be difficult to control your emotions and live your life again as it was, but that is normal. Try not to rush yourself. Take it one step at a time.
- It is excruciating to hold fear, sadness, and worries within yourself without any help. Find someone you can trust and talk to them. They may help alleviate your anxieties.
- Try going back to your regular routines of eating, taking baths, and sleeping. There is no rush. Start slowly and get your rest when your body needs it.
- It may be difficult to go to work or school, and even if you do, you may not be able to accomplish what you want. Take it slow and don't push yourself.

To families and friends of crime victims

What you can do

- Always be there for the victim who needs someone they can trust completely.
- Listen to the victim and try to understand him/her.
- Tell the victim that he/she is not to blame, that you believe in them, and that you want to help them as much as possible. Gently give them assurance.
- Make sure he/she is living a healthy life. Check whether they are eating and sleeping right.
- Family and friends also need support. Contact support organizations for yourself if you need to.



To avoid hurting the victim any further

If friends and family vent their frustrations toward the victim, the victim may feel rejected and believe that no one understands. This could lead to them not being able to trust anyone and closing themselves off.

To avoid this, keep the following in mind when talking to the victim.

- Do not ignore or show dislike for what the victim is saying. You may not feel comfortable with what they are saying, but the pain of the victim is greater.
- You may want to say that the victim's story could not be true or that it is not believable, but do not contradict or reject what he/she is saying.
- Do not guilt the victim by saying that he/she was careless or that he/she could have avoided the incident.
- It is important to be mindful of the feelings of the victim and give them space. Do not strongly encourage them, tell them to do something specific, or lecture them.
- A person does not recover from unstable conditions easily. It takes time. Do not rush the victim but prepare to support and help them long term.

To help crime victims and their families, the police provide counseling through psychology specialists who can help those who need assistance recovering from trauma.

4 Services Available for Crime Victims

Police support programs for crime victims

Victim support personnel systems

In addition to investigation officers, the police provide designated police officers in the following systems for victims of serious incidents such as murder, sex crimes, physical injuries, hit-and-runs, and fatal traffic accidents.

Officers will...

- Help arrange hospital visits, accompany to and from hospital, talk to the doctor
- Be by victim's side during questioning and case scene investigations
- Answer questions
- Accompany to and from home



Officers will also...

- Explain criminal proceedings and trial
- Refer to, contact, and make arrangements with various organizations
- Explain the necessity of counseling
- Explain the benefit programs available to crime victims

Victim notification program

The officers in charge provide prompt and accurate information of the investigations for victims of serious incidents such as murder, sex crimes, physical injuries, hit-and-runs, and fatal traffic accidents through this program.

Criminal procedures and programs for crime victims

Status of investigation

Status on arrest of suspect

Status of disposition

Confidentiality of personally identifiable information

Please note that from the perspective of protecting personally identifiable information (such as name and address) of crime victims, etc., the police are allowed to request an arrest warrant from a court without the personally identifiable information. If you have any question or concern about handling personal information, please contact the police.

Measures to prevent recurrences and to provide protection

If the victim's life or well-being could be in danger because of the perpetrator's repeated assaults, the police will provide appropriate guidance for crime prevention and/or precautionary measures.

If required, the police will provide information about the release or acquittal of the perpetrator to aid in the safety of the victim. If the perpetrator is a Japanese mafia "boryokudan" member or a person related, and there could be retaliation, the police will provide appropriate protective measures to prevent further harm. Please make sure to contact the police immediately if the perpetrator or mafia members threaten you with harm to your life or well-being.

Protection at shelter

If the victim and their family need to be isolated from the offender in cases such as domestic violence, stalking, and child abuse, the police will work with organizations such as shelters for temporary accommodation to protect the abused.



Public burden programs

The police provide the following financial aids to reduce the mental and economic burdens on victims.

- Medical fees for sex crime victims
- Medical certificate fees for physical crime victims
- Rental fees for temporary protection facilities
- Expenses for temporary shelters of domestic violence and stalking victims
- Restoration and transfer fees for families of victims who undergo forensic autopsies
- Medical fees incurred at mental facilities for victims who develop serious psychological conditions because of crimes
- House cleaning fees for damages within the residences of crimes that occur in homes

※ Please contact the police officer in charge for the individual requirements for payment.

Financial aid systems for crime victims

For families of victims who have died from deliberate crimes, or for victims who have acquired serious injuries or disorders or have lasting physical impediments because of crimes, the Japanese government provides financial aid if the victims cannot receive sufficient payment from national insurance such as workers' compensation or obtain damages from the perpetrator. The following are the benefits and are all one-time payments. Please apply at the public safety commission in the prefecture where you reside.

Surviving family benefits

Paid to the family of the victim, in the following order of priority:
(1) spouse, (2) child, (3) parent, (4) grandchild, (5) grandparent, (6) sibling.

Severe injury or illness benefits

Paid to victim who has acquired a serious injury or illness (injury or illness that requires medical treatment of one month or more and at least three days of hospitalization, or mental illness that requires medical treatment of one month or more and impedes work for at least three days). The sum (maximum 1.2 million yen) takes into account the medical fees not covered by insurance and the financial losses incurred from leave of absence.

Disability benefits

Paid to victims who become disabled (disability levels 1-14).

※ There is a deadline to apply for the benefits, and some or all of the fees may not be paid depending on the requirements. Please contact the officer in charge or police headquarters for more information.

Other support programs that are available

System of officers that support victims at prosecutor's office

Victim support officers who work at the prosecutor's office offer the following to assist in easing the burdens and concerns of victims.

- Give advice regarding questions
 - Direct or accompany to court
 - Advise and inform about inspection of case records
 - Assist in procedures related to return of evidence
 - Refer to related agencies and organizations
- ※ Please refer to "Victim Hotline" on page 22 for more information.

Victim Notification Program (Ministry of Justice organizations)

If the victim wishes, the prosecutor's office, juvenile training school, regional parole board, or probation office will provide information about the punishment, verdict of the criminal trial (juvenile hearing), and/or the present status of the offender after the guilty verdict.

Information available

- Outcome of case
 - Place and date of trial
 - Trial or hearing verdict
 - Offender's custody details, indicted facts, overview of reasons for non-indictment, and related issues
 - Date of completion of incarceration
 - Information related to present condition of offender at prison or juvenile training school where he/she is serving
 - Information related to parole or release from prison or institution
 - Information related to present condition of offender during probation
- ※ Please contact the prosecutor in charge or the relevant organizations for further information.

Attending the trial and receiving notifications in cases where the offender is mentally ill

If it is determined that the person who has harmed others in a serious crime (murder, arson, etc.) is mentally ill and the offender is not indicted or is found not guilty, the prosecution will request a trial to the court to determine the necessity of medical treatment for the offender. The court will then conduct a trial and decide whether the offender should be hospitalized or made to get treatment as an outpatient. The victim, victim's family, or friends may request to observe the trial, and may receive notification from the court on the verdict.

※ Please contact the public prosecutor in charge or the court for more information.

Appealing to the Committee for the Inquest of Prosecution for review

Although the prosecution will indict when they determine through investigation that the offender must be punished, there are instances in which the public prosecutor decides not to indict (non-indictment). The Committee for the Inquest of Prosecution, which is located at all district courts and most district court branches, is a judicial body that examines non-indictments to determine whether they are appropriate sentences.

If the committee receives a request of appeal from victims, accusers, or complainants, they will examine the details of the incident. There is no charge for appealing to the Committee for the Inquest of Prosecution.

※ Please contact your nearest Committee for the Inquest of Prosecution for more information.

Notes



Programs available at trials

The victims of crime and their families may be asked to testify as witnesses during criminal or civil court proceedings. The following programs are available to help victims at that time.

Program	Content	Contact
Inspection and copying of case records	Court records may be inspected or copied following the first trial session.	Prosecutor's office or court
Nondisclosure of victim information	Names and addresses can be concealed at public trials for certain incidents such as sexual crimes.	Prosecutor's office
Statement of opinions at trials	In criminal court, victims may state their opinions and feelings that relate to the crime.	Prosecutor's office
Priority attendance at trials	If the victim wishes, the court will give priority to attendance at the trials.	Court
Criminal settlement	If the victim and offender agree to a settlement outside of court, the agreement may be recorded in the court statement so that a civil suit may be eliminated.	Court or prosecutor's office
Attendance of victims	Victims and family members of deliberate crimes such as murders and serious offences where the person is killed or injured may, upon gaining permission from court, attend criminal trials. Attendees may be compensated for their travel (transportation) fees, daily wages, and lodging expenses.	Prosecutor's office, etc.
Court-appointed defense counsel	If attendees lack funds, the government can provide legal fees and compensation so a lawyer can be appointed.	Japan Legal Support Center (Houterasu)
Measures to relieve concerns and anxieties of witnesses	The following measures may be taken in cases where victims need to testify in court. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accompanying by family members or counsellors ○ Putting up screen to block the views of the defendant and spectators ○ Testifying via monitor from different room 	Prosecutor's office
Compensation of damages	Victims of deliberate crimes such as murders and other serious offences where the person is killed or injured may utilize the outcome of criminal procedures to easily and quickly resolve issues related to compensation of damages.	Court

Programs available for juvenile crimes

The following programs are available for victims and the families of juvenile crimes.

Program	Content	Contact
Inspection and copying of case records	Following the decision at the hearing, court records of the juvenile crime (excluding inspection records of the juvenile's protection requirements) may be inspected or copied.	Family court
Opinion hearing	Victims may state their opinions and feelings that relate to the crime to the judge or family court officer.	Family court
Attendance at juvenile hearing	Victims of deliberate crimes such as murders and other serious offences where the person is killed or injured may be able to attend the hearings. ※ Injury cases include only those that are life-threatening. ※ Juvenile cases under 12 are excluded.	Family court
Explanation of hearing status	The family court will inform victims about the status of the hearings.	Family court
Notification of hearing verdict	The family court will notify victims of the verdict of the juvenile hearing.	Family court
Notification after hearing	After the juvenile offender has been sentenced to undergo protective measures, victims may be notified of the education he/she is receiving at the juvenile training school or of the conditions of the juvenile under probation.	Juvenile detention facility or probation office

Programs related to rehabilitation of offenders

Program	Content	Contact
Opinion hearing	If the offender is sent to a criminal facility or juvenile training school, when the district parole board convenes to decide on the offender's parole or provisional release, the victim may attend to express opinions and feelings.	Probation office
Conveying status and feelings	If the offender is under probation, the probation officer will document the victim's thoughts and feelings and their status, in addition to the lifestyle and conduct of the offender, and report it to the offender. This is a supervising guidance method to confront the offender with reality and encourage him/her to reflect upon the crime and feel greater remorse.	Probation office

5 Organizations for Consultations Services

Police locations

The following locations have special consultation services for victims and families.

- General consultation service for various questions
 - Hokkaido Police Headquarters TEL 011-251-0110
 - Police Headquarters Consultation Center TEL 011-241-9110
 - Hakodate Headquarters Consultation Center TEL 0138-51-9110
 - Asahikawa Headquarters Consultation Center TEL 0166-34-9110
 - Kushiro Headquarters Consultation Center TEL 0154-23-9110
 - Kitami Headquarters Consultation Center TEL 0157-24-9110
 - ※ Speed dial for consultation #9110

- Crime victim support center (for issues related to benefits for victims)
 - Hokkaido Police HQ, Administrative Division, Victim Support Office TEL 011-251-0110

 - Hakodate HQ, Administrative Division, Unit One TEL 0138-31-0110
 - Asahikawa HQ, Administrative Division, Unit One TEL 0166-35-0110
 - Kushiro HQ, Administrative Division, Unit One TEL 0154-25-0110
 - Kitami HQ, Administrative Division, Unit One TEL 0157-24-0110

- Consultation service for juvenile victims
 - Juvenile Consultation 110 TEL 0120-677-110

- Consultation service for crimes related to Japanese boryokudan mafia
 - Boryokudan Consultation TEL 011-222-0200

- Consultation service for sexual crimes
 - Sex Crime Consultation 110 TEL #8103(Heart-san)
 - Toll-free number TEL 0120-756-310

※If the above numbers are busy, call...

Land line TEL 011-242-0310
TEL 0138-54-9310 (Hakodate)
TEL 0166-34-5000 (Asahikawa)
TEL 0154-24-0310 (Kushiro)
TEL 0157-22-0310 (Kitami)

For more information on consultation services of prefectures
Victim Support Office of National Police Agency

<https://www.npa.go.jp/higaisya/>



Public prosecutor locations

For easy access to counseling for victims and/or questions about the crimes, the prosecutor's office in each district provides a special victim hotline. The hotline is accessible 24 hours a day, with answering machine and fax services during the night and on holidays.

□ Victim hotlines

- Sapporo District Public Prosecutors Office TEL (FAX) 011-261-9370
- Hakodate District Public Prosecutors Office TEL (FAX) 0138-41-1655
- Asahikawa District Public Prosecutors Office TEL (FAX) 0166-51-6259
- Kushiro District Public Prosecutors Office TEL (FAX) 0154-41-6133



Public Prosecutors Office Website: <http://www.kensatsu.go.jp/higaisha/index.htm>

Probation locations

The probation offices in each district have officials and probation officers in charge of victims, who consult and answer questions of victims who call or visit, and explain and introduce services available.

□ Probation offices in Hokkaido

- Sapporo probation office TEL 011-261-9228
- Hakodate probation office TEL 0138-24-2112
- Asahikawa probation office TEL 0166-59-2068
- Kushiro probation office TEL 0154-23-3207



Ministry of Justice, Probation-related Victim Support Center Website
<http://www.moj.go.jp/HOGO/victim.html>

Ministry of Justice Human Rights Organizations

All national and district legal affairs bureaus and their branch offices provide consultation services to which victims of crimes may go to talk to civil rights commissioners about human rights problems.

The commissioners will investigate the incidents in which the victims' human rights have been violated and take appropriate measures.

□ Legal Affairs Bureau Human Rights Counseling Service

- Human Rights 110 for everyone TEL 0570-003-110
- Women's Rights hotline TEL 0570-070-819
- Children's Rights 110 TEL 0120-007-110
- ※ Your call will be directed to the nearest Bureau.

National and District Legal Affairs Bureau Human Rights Service Website
<http://www.moj.go.jp/JINKEN/jinken113.html>



Private victim support groups for immediate care

The prefectural public safety commissions have designated non-profit organizations that can give prompt care to victims of crimes as “Organizations for Immediate Care of Crime Victims.”

The designated organization in Hokkaido is the “Public Interest Incorporated Association, Hokkaido Family Life General Counseling Center (Hokkaido Victim Consultation Office),” which provides the following services.

- Phone, in-person, and email support and counseling
- Accompanying to court, hospital, and police stations
- Introducing medical facilities and attorneys familiar with victim support
- Assisting in applying for various benefits for crime victims
- Providing and lending crime-preventive devices such as buzzers
- ※ Support may differ depending on area



For victims to not have to reiterate the incident, the police can provide the organization with your information ahead of time.

※ Please inform the officer in charge if you would like your information given to the organization beforehand.

□ Organizations for Immediate Care of Crime Victims

- Public Interest Incorporated Association, Hokkaido Family Life General Counseling Center (Hokkaido Victim Consultation Office)
5F of Hokkaido Citizens Actives Center (Kaderu 2-7),
Nishi 7-chome, Kita 2-jo, Chuo-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido
TEL 011-232-8740 Weekdays (except New Years and national holidays) 10:00am - 4:00pm

□ Other private organizations for victim support

- Hakodate Victim Consultation Office TEL 0138-43-8740
Wednesdays (except New Years and national holidays) 10:00am - 3:00pm
- North Hokkaido Victim Consultation Office (Asahikawa) TEL 0166-24-1900
Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays (except New Years and national holidays)
10:00am - 3:00pm
- Kushiro Victim Consultation Office TEL 0154-24-6002
Tuesdays, Fridays (except New Years and national holidays) 10:30am - 2:30pm
- Okhotsk Victim Consultation Office (Kitami) TEL 0157-25-1137
Weekdays (except New Years and national holidays) 8:45am - 5:30pm

Anti-violence centers

The anti-violence center is actively involved in promoting the following activities to encourage non-violent environments that are peaceful and safe.

- Consultations related to violence
- Aid for victims, such as providing consolatory finances and interest-free loans for civil litigation

□ Hokkaido Anti-Violence Center, Non-Profit Incorporated

- Hokkaido Anti-Violence Center, Non-Profit Incorporated
TEL 011-271-5982
Website <http://h-botsui.or.jp>



Spousal violence support and counseling centers

Spousal violence support and counseling centers offer the following services.

- Counseling for domestic abuse, introducing appropriate facilities, and providing information regarding protective orders
- Temporary protective care for victims and family and acquiring use of facilities
- Independence support for victims (everyday living and job, finding housing, schooling and daycares for children, legal counseling)

Please contact the following centers for details.

Domestic Violence Counseling number (nationwide) # 8 0 0 8 (HA-RE-RE-BA)

※ Will connect to your nearest spousal violence counseling and support center.

□ Counseling and support centers

- Hokkaido Women's Counseling and Support Center TEL 011-666-9955
- Hokkaido Health & Welfare Department, Children's Bureau, Children and Families Support Division TEL 011-221-6780
- Sapporo Spousal Violence Counseling Center TEL 011-728-1234
- Sapporo Citizen Cultural Bureau, Gender Equality Office TEL 011-211-3333
- Tomakomai Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Center TEL 0144-84-8985
- Asahikawa Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Center TEL 0166-25-6418
- Hakodate Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Center TEL 0138-21-3010
- Subprefectures, Environment and Living Department

※ Please contact the subprefecture concerned.

※ Male victims of domestic violence may also call the following number.

Hokkaido Male Only Domestic Violence Counseling number TEL 011-661-3210

Sexual assault crisis support centers

The following are support centers for victims of sexual crimes and violence. SACRACH (Sa-ku-ra-ko) is a center that the Hokkaido and Sapporo government offices cosign to NPO Yuinet Hokkaido for operation, and SART (Saato) is a center that the Hakodate government office consigns to NPO Women's Net for operation.

Specially trained counselors for women operate the centers to support victims, in cooperation with and together with medical institutions, lawyers, and police.

For further information, please contact the following.

Sexual Assault Crisis Relief Assist Center Hokkaido (SACRACH)

- Hotline TEL 0120-8891-77 24-hour support



Hakodate and Southern Hokkaido SART (Sexual Assault Response Team)

- Hotline TEL 0138-85-8825
Weekdays (except New Years and holidays) 10:00am - 5:00pm



Sexual Crimes and Violence Counseling Center

- Nationwide Speed-dial TEL #8891 (Ha-Ya-Ku One Stop)
Your call will be directed to the nearest support center.

Japan Legal Support Center (Houterasu)

The Japan Legal Support Center provides information concerning appropriate involvement in criminal proceedings and programs to help lessen grief and aid in recovery, and assists in selecting court-appointed lawyers for victims.

Victim Support Numbers

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ○ Victim Support Numbers | TEL 0570-079714 (Na-ku-ko-to-na-I-yo) |
| ○ Houterasu Sapporo | TEL 050-3383-5555 |
| ○ Houterasu Hakodate | TEL 050-3383-5560 |
| ○ Houterasu Asahikawa | TEL 050-3383-5566 |
| ○ Houterasu Kushiro | TEL 050-3383-5567 |

Website

<http://www.houterasu.or.jp>



Bar Associations

Bar associations give legal counsel and advice on damage claims, and assist in court proceedings.

Please contact your nearest bar association to find out if consultation fees are required.

Bar associations

- Sapporo Bar Association, Legal Consultation Center TEL 011-251-7730
- Hakodate Bar Association TEL 0138-41-0232
- Asahikawa Bar Association TEL 0166-51-9527
- Kushiro Bar Association TEL 0154-41-0214

Crime victims may call the Sapporo Bar Association Victim Support Committee free of charge.

- Crime Victim Defense Line TEL 011-251-7822
(Mondays 10:30am - 12:30pm and Wednesdays 5:00pm - 7:00pm)

Crime victim aid fund

This foundation, which was established to assist the children of victims who died or were seriously injured because of serious crimes, provides the following services.

- Scholarships and school supply funds for students
- Guidance and counseling for students
- Other activities relevant to the purpose of the foundation.

Crime victim aid fund

- Secretariat

TEL 03-5226-1020

Website

<http://kyuenkikin.or.jp>



General assistance at local public organizations

The Hokkaido government office and every city, ward, and town office has a counter where victims can go for counseling for problems that occur because of crime. The staff will provide information concerning the appropriate institutions and organizations and will serve as liaison between the victims and the proper organizations.

- Example)
- Economic support and welfare programs
 - Priority tenantry for public housing

Support will differ depending on municipality, so please contact your nearest government office for further details.

Notes





For our past supports, visit the website “For the victims of the crimes and their families” of Hokkaido Prefectural Police

https://www.police.pref.Hokkaido.lg.jp/info/keimu/higai_sien-tpo.html

～ For Victims of Crimes ～

Issued in March 2024

