

Though violent offenses have changed slightly in our country, they show a consistently decreasing trend after the war. This trend is occurring not only in Japan, but also in major European countries, the United States and many other crime, prominent in developed countries. However, in recent years, especially in developed countries, although public security is improving, "populism criminal policy" may happen, and as a result of adopting a criminal policy easy to understand for citizens such as severe punishment, the number of imprisoned prisoners increased, the cost of operating prisons has increased, and unexpected events such as tightening of the fiscal situation are occurring. In this research, we clarify the possibility of rational and empirical criminal policy by statistically clarifying universal crime factor common to each country. In this study, we will conduct an empirical analysis focusing on declining birthrate and aging population due to a declining total special fertility rate, which occurs mainly in developed countries, and a prolonged lifespan, as a cause of crime reduction occurring in countries around the world. In doing research, we built and tested hypotheses based on knowledge of empirical preceding research accumulated in economics and sociology about crime occurrence. Previous studies have demonstrated that unemployment increases property punishment and rising GDP per capita is affected by macroeconomic socioeconomic factors such as suppressing crime. Besides, it has been found that increasing the scale of the cohort makes it more likely to increase the crime because of excessive competition for education, employment, etc., so demonstrating that abortion reduces crime by suppressing unwanted birth. It is known that crime is also affected by demographics. Hypotheses were constructed based on the knowledge accumulated in these previous studies. In this research, 1) Quantitative change in demographic dynamics caused by declining birthrate and aging population has a positive effect on declining crime, 2) Human capital rise such as improvement in health condition and rise in educational level is an opportunity for crime 3) Macro variables such as urbanization · unemployment rate · GDP per capita are related to crime, 4) Deterrence such as police and punishment weight is a crime. In order to reduce the hypothesis. Regarding macro variables such as crime rate and explanatory variables, demographic dynamics and unemployment rate, which are explanatory variables in this research, the World Bank, the European Union Statistics Bureau (Eurostat), the United Nations Drug Offenders Office. Based on the database published by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), panel data for each country was constructed and a regression analysis was performed using fixed effect model and variable effect model. In addition, because endogenousness was suspected for variables of the number of police persons, attempts were made to remove endogeneity using the manipulated variable method. As a result of the empirical analysis conducted by this study, although statistically significant results were not obtained with respect to the number of police showing deterrence power, the number of prisons per 100,000 people has the effect of decreasing crime. Results were obtained. In addition, social and economic variables such as Gini coefficient and unemployment resulted in increasing robbery and housing invasion theft, while on the other hand the per capita purchasing power parity GDP and university entrance rate reduced crime. While life expectancy reduces crime, young people per 1000 population increases crime, and statistically significant results were also obtained for demographic relationships.