



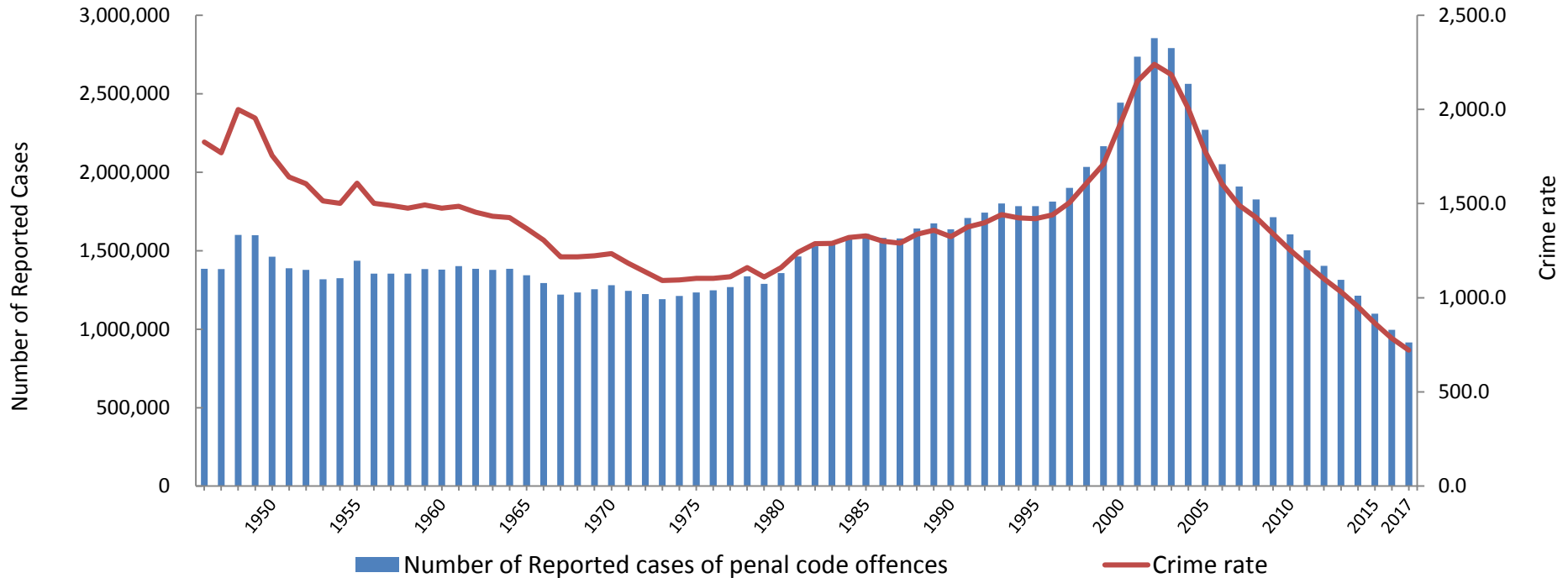
Special Coordination for Reintegration of the Elderly and Disabled Offenders in Japan

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Crime Trends in Japan

Number of reported cases of penal code offences



Source: White Paper on Crime 2018

Note: "Crime rate" refers to the number of reported cases per 100,000 persons

Comparison of Crime Trends

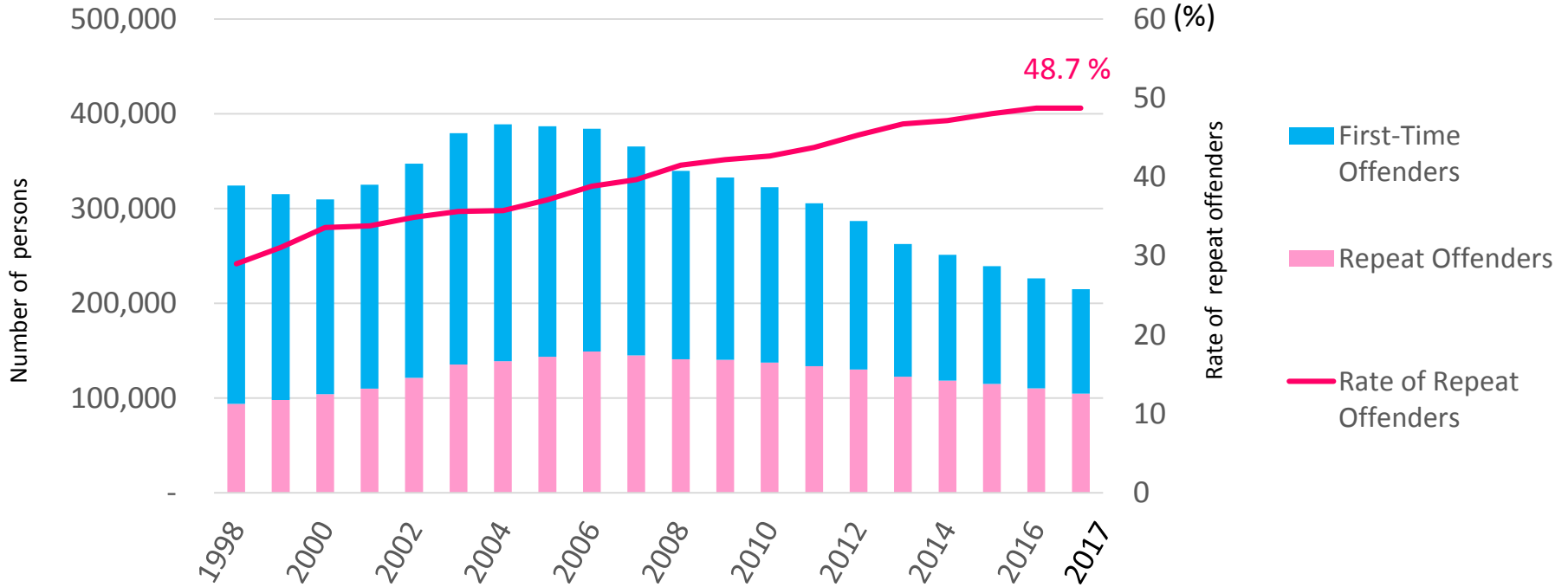
Number of reported cases and crime rate (2014)						
	Category	U.S.A	U.K.	France	Germany	Japan
Homicide	Reported cases	14,164	590	792	716	395
	Crime rate	4.5	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.3
Robbery	Reported cases	322,905	52,648	114,093	45,475	3,056
	Crime rate	101.6	81.0	177.7	55.8	2.4
Theft	Reported cases	8,209,010	1,906,471	1,803,373	1,814,152	605,038
	Crime rate	2,583.7	2,932.3	2,809.4	2,226.2	472.1
Rape	Reported cases	118,027	31,752	12,157	7,345	1,250
	Crime rate	37.1	48.8	18.9	9.0	1.0

Source: White Paper on Crime 2018

Note: "Crime rate" refers to the number of reported cases per population of 100,000 persons.

Number of Repeat Offenders

The Number of Repeat Offenders among Persons Cleared for Penal Code Offences



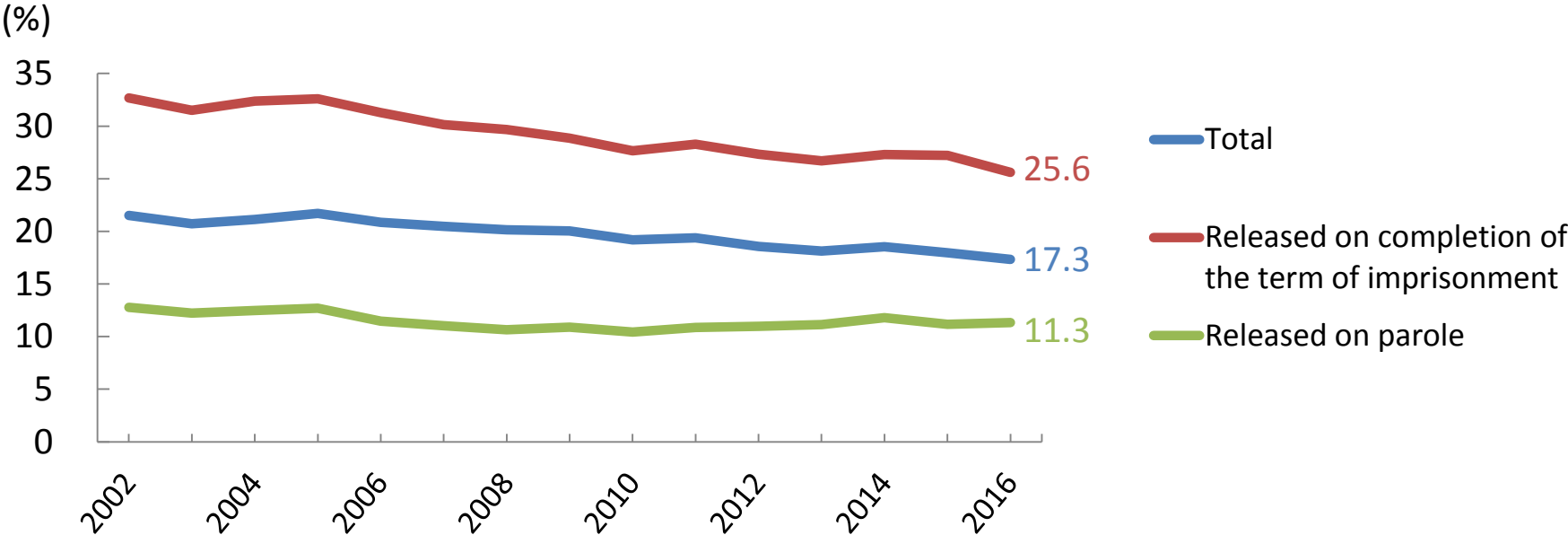
Source: White Paper on Crime 2018

Note: 1. “Repeat offenders” refers to those who had previously been cleared for offenses excluding Road Traffic violations and were cleared again.

2. “Rate of repeat offenders” refers to the percentage of repeat offenders among persons cleared for a Penal Code Offense.

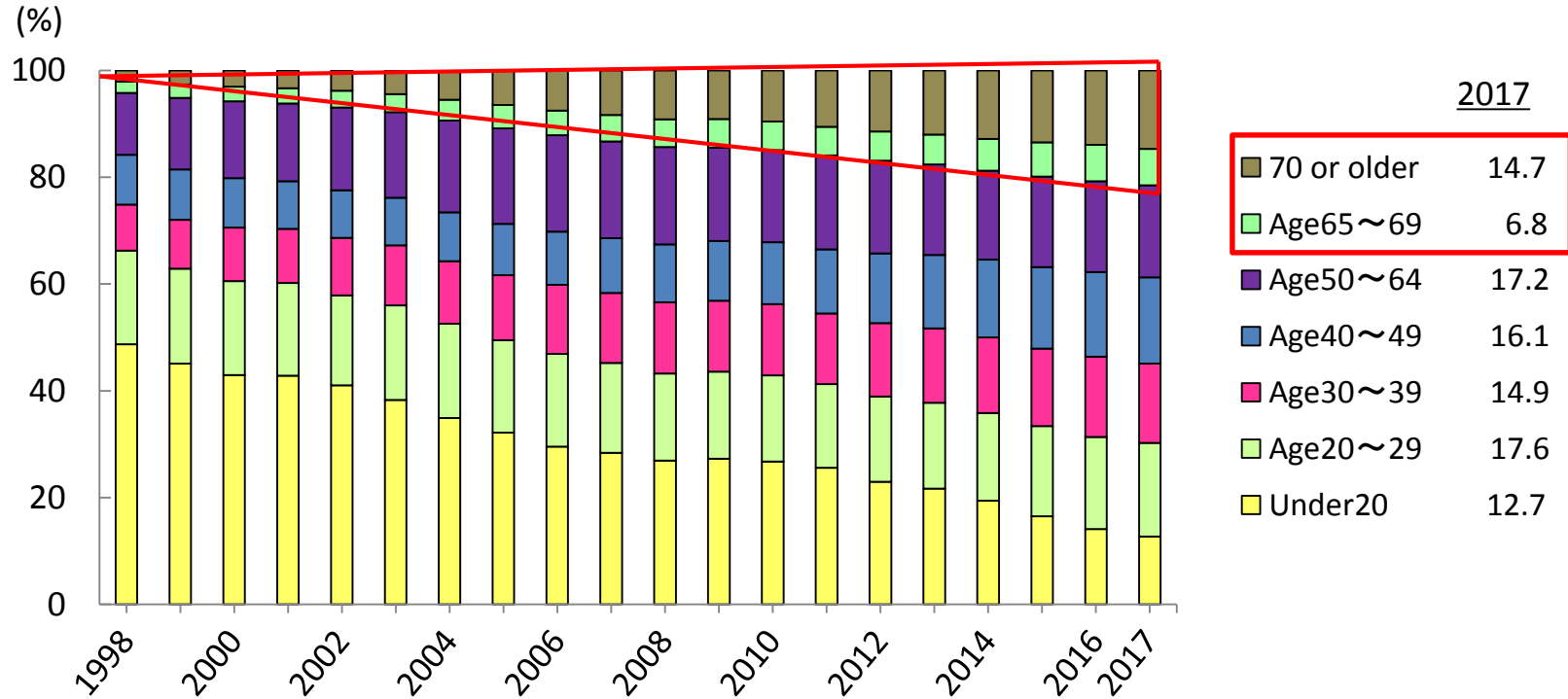
Reimprisonment Rate (within 2 years)

Reimprisonment percentage for released inmates



Source: White Paper on Crime 2018

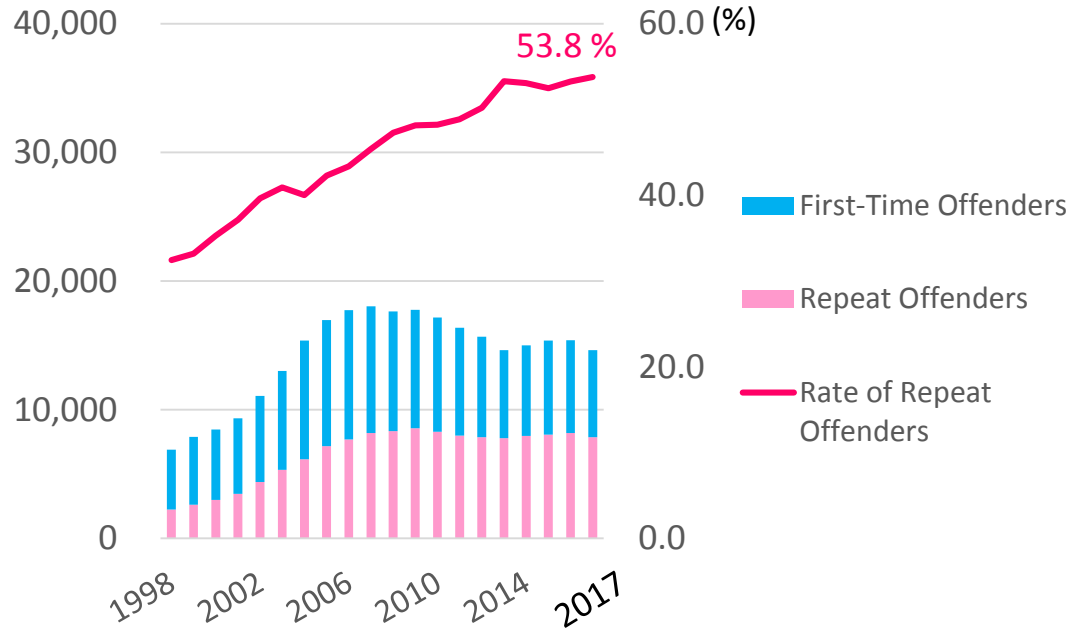
Number of Persons Cleared for Penal Code Offences (by age groups)



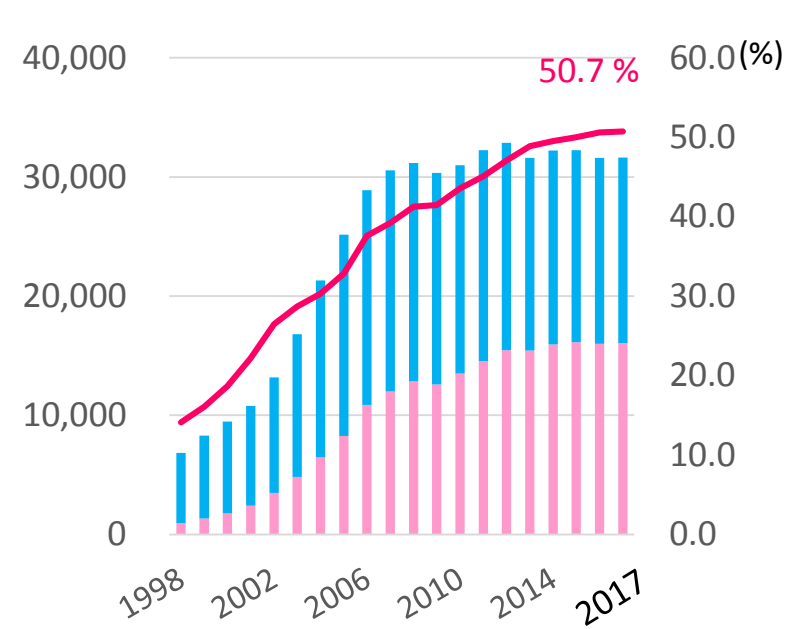
Source: White Paper on Crime 2018

Number of Repeat Offenders (Elderly Offenders)

Age 65-69



Age 70 or older



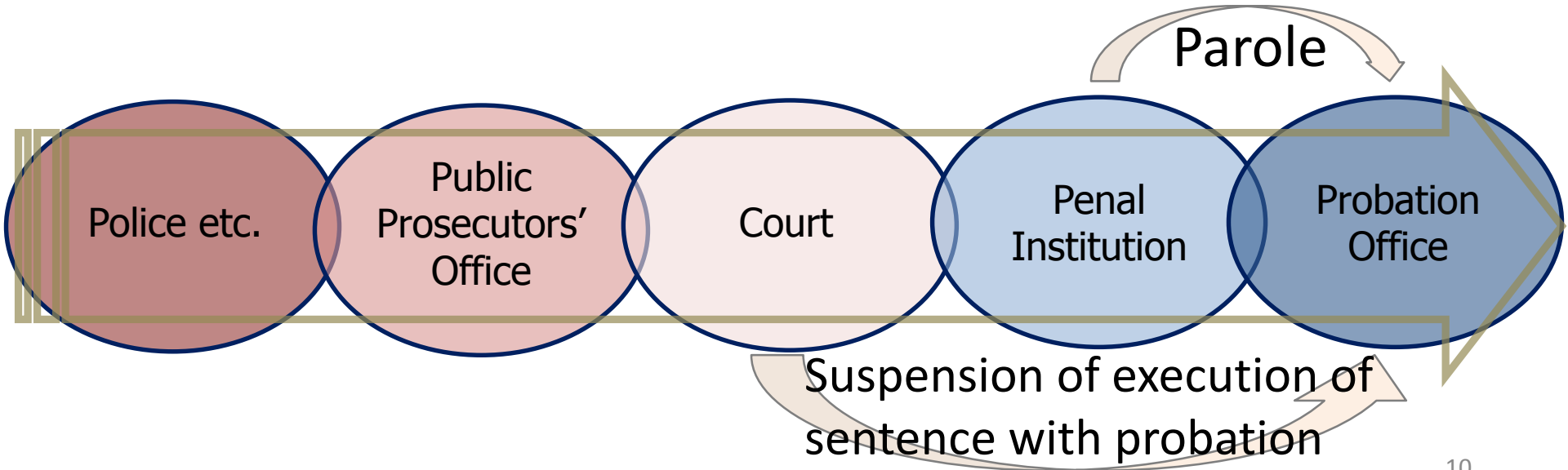
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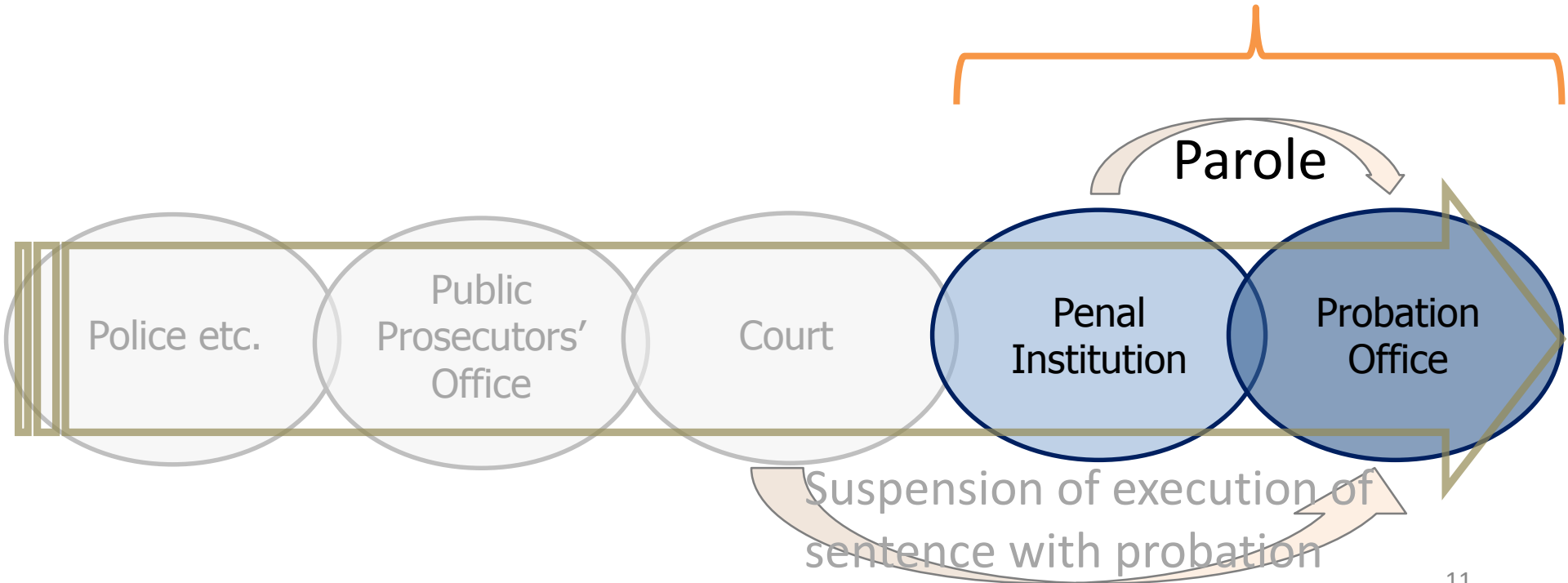
Coordination of Social Circumstances

Flow of Criminal Justice Procedure in Japan



Flow of Criminal Justice Procedure in Japan

Coordination of social circumstances



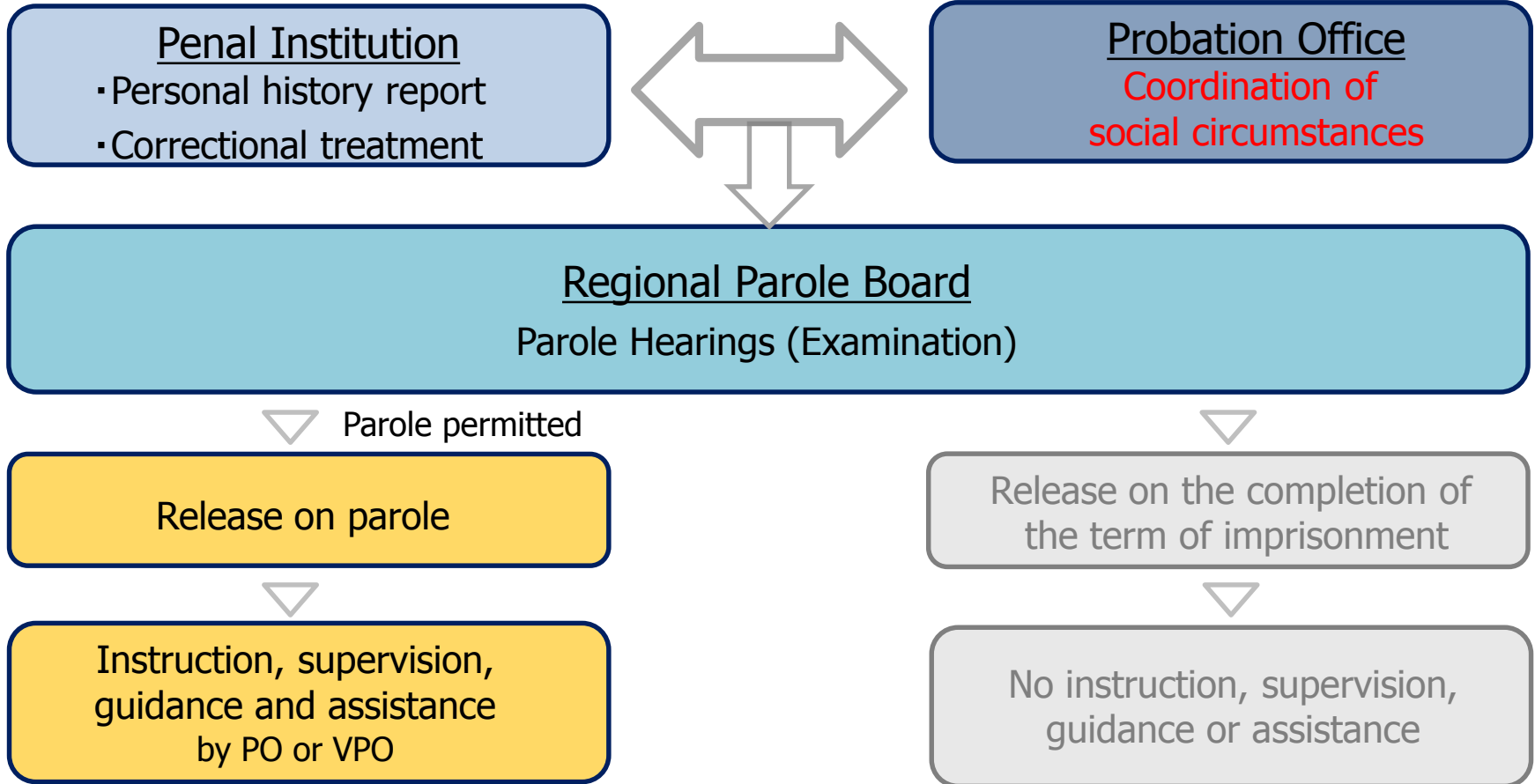
Coordination of Social Circumstances

- ◆ Aim: Ensuring the smooth social reintegration of offenders

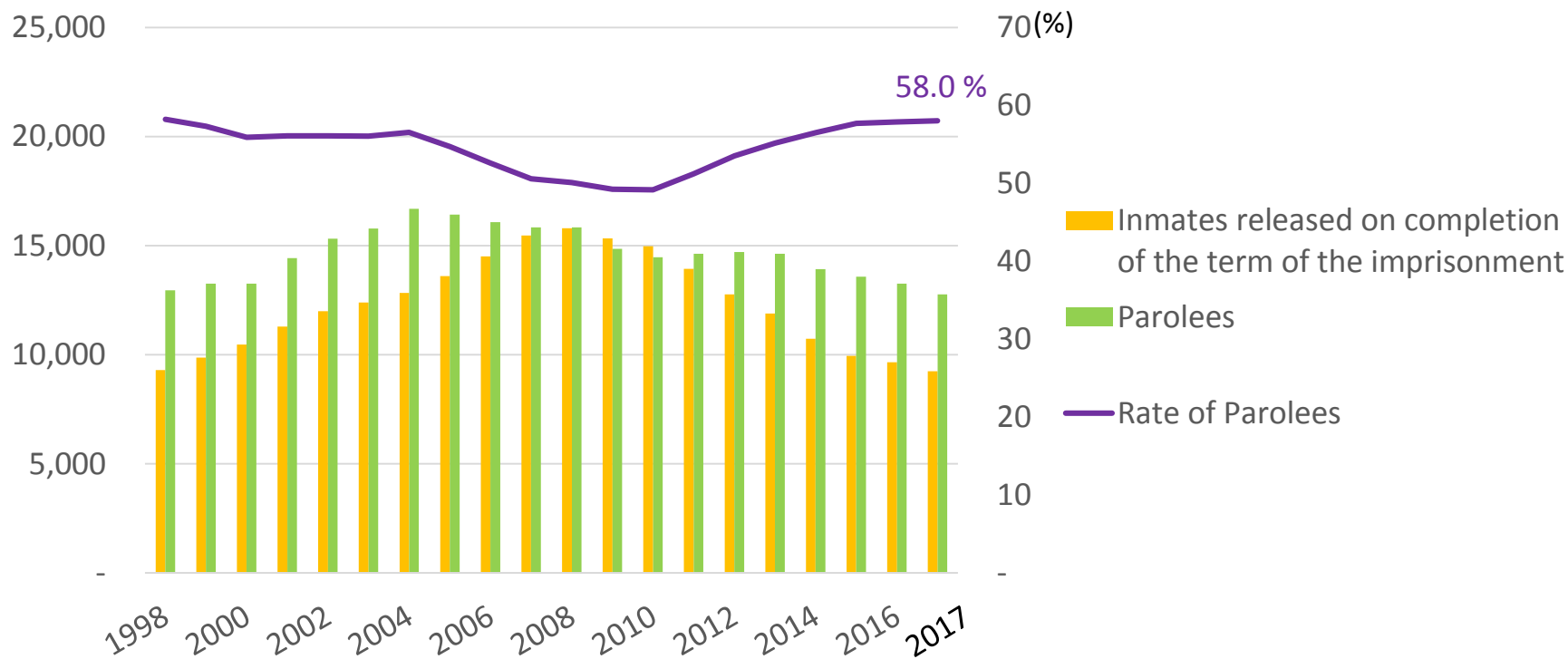
- ◆ Investigate the environment
 - Residence
 - Employment
 - Family relations..... etc.

- ◆ Coordinate social environment appropriate for rehabilitation and reintegration

Procedural Flow of Parole

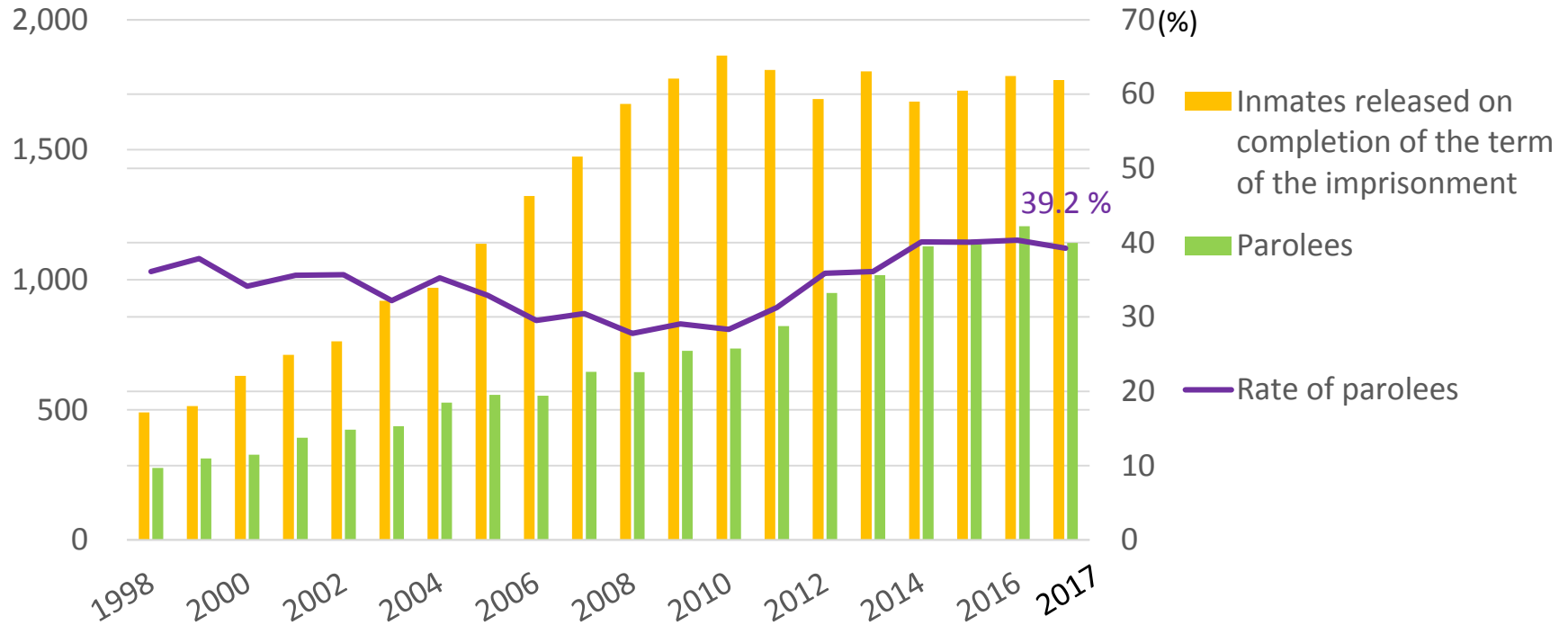


Released Inmates and Parole Rate



Source: White Paper on Crime 2018

Released Inmates and Parole Rate (Elderly Offenders)



Source: White Paper on Crime 2018

Note: Age when inmates released

Coordinating Offenders' Living Environment in the Community

1. Probation officers (POs) and volunteer probation officers (VPOs)* commence “adjustment of social circumstances” when the person is detained in a correctional institution.



*VPOs are involved in probation/parole supervision, coordination of the living environments of inmates, and crime prevention activities in collaboration with probation officers.

Coordinating Offenders' Living Environment in the Community (cont.)



2. POs or VPOs visit the inmate's family or the person accepting the inmate and investigate and coordinate living arrangements after release

3. The report is sent to the regional parole board and correctional institution with the opinion as to the residential area after release



4. The report will be used for correctional treatment and parole examination.

Special Coordination

Special Coordination

◆ Cooperation with

- Probation offices
- Correctional institutes
- “Community Life Stabilizing Support Center”
established by prefectural governments with an initiative
by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

◆ Aims at ensuring smooth social reintegration of inmates* released from prison

*Inmates with difficulty to be self-reliant due to

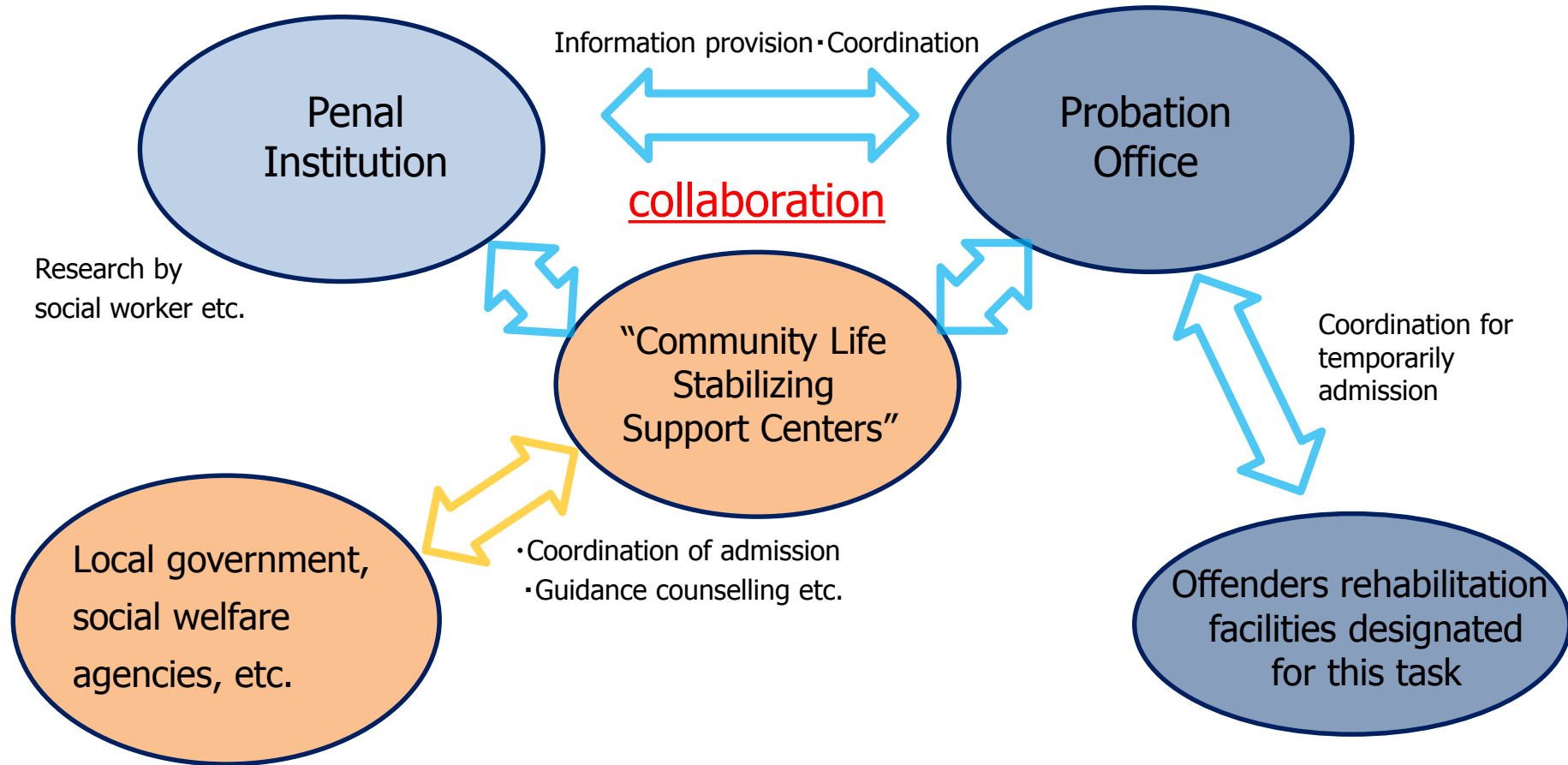
Old age (around 65 or more) or

Disability (physical, intellectual or mental)

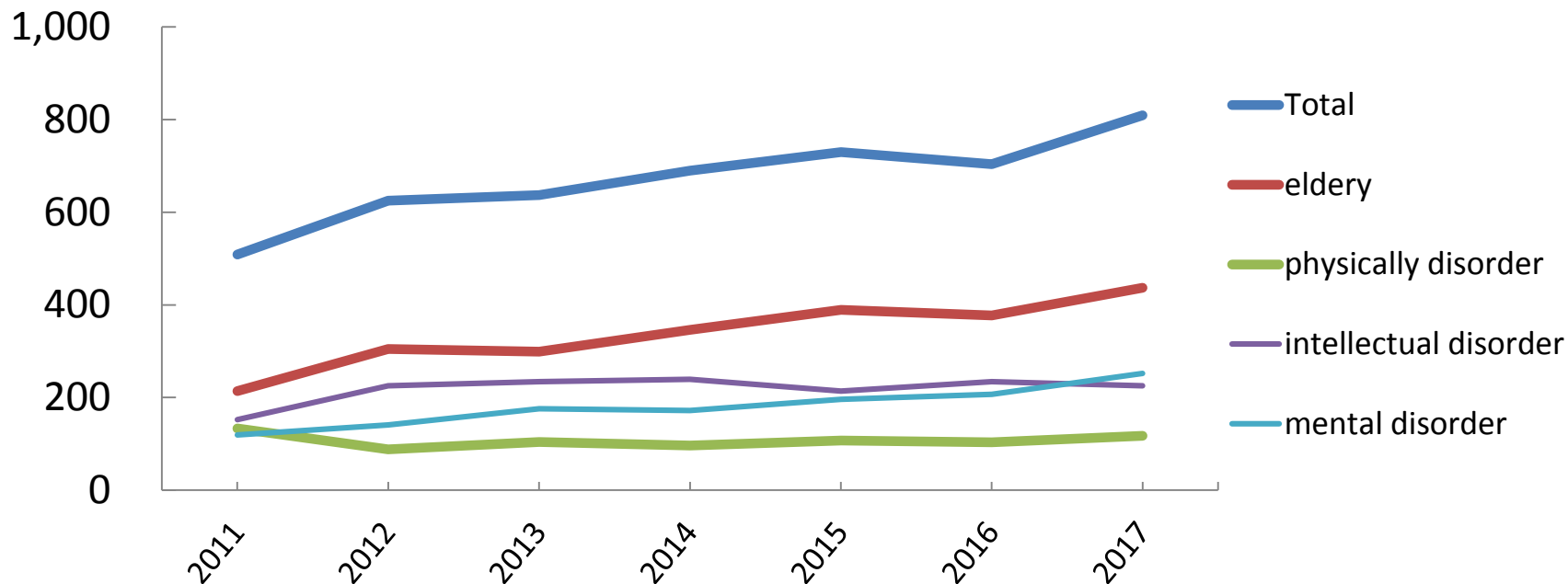
Special Coordination (cont.)

- ◆ For inmates who have **no residence after release**
- ◆ Inmates are given help so that they'll be able to receive **social welfare services** by the local government or social welfare agencies, etc. after release.
 - Offenders' rehabilitation facilities (halfway houses) which employ specialized welfare staff
 - coordinate welfare benefits
 - give guidance

Conceptual Diagram: Special Coordination

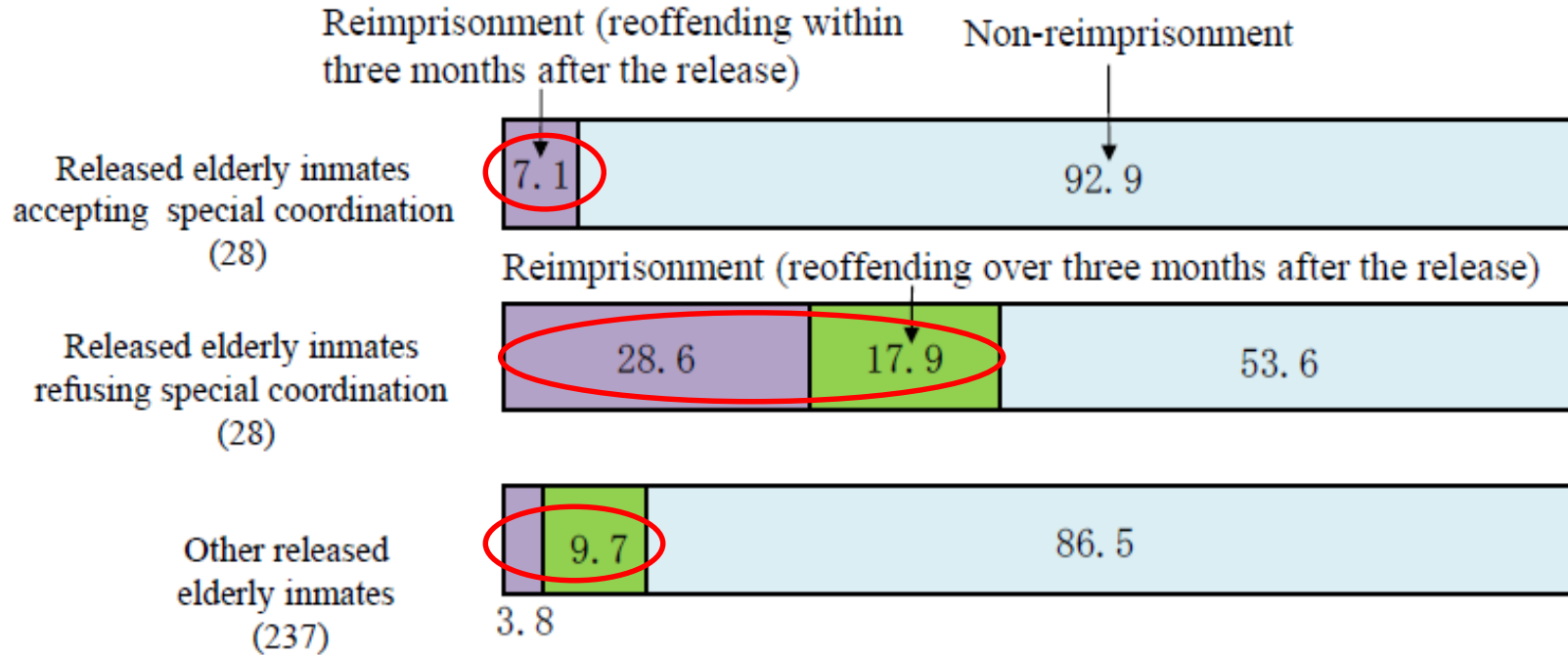


Special Coordination Cases



Source: White Paper on Crime 2018

Research on Reimprisonment Rate of Released Elderly Inmates, by Accepting/Refusing Special Coordination



Case Studies

Mr. Ant: Physically Disabled Elderly Person

- ◆ Male, 70 years old
- ◆ 7th imprisonment for violent offences
- ◆ Former crime syndicate member
- ◆ Partial paralysis due to brain infarction
- ◆ Loneliness—parents died / brother, wife and children parted/“Nobody is close to me”, he said
- ◆ Homeless for 5 years
- ◆ Enjoying alcohol and gambling



Imprisonment ● Mr. Ant consented to special coordination



- Interviewed by PO, VPO and Social Worker (SW)
- SW (mainly) and PO arranged residence after release

Parole ● Entered halfway house

● Treatment by PO & VPO

■ Life guidance: prohibition of drinking

● Support by SW

■ Apply for welfare benefits

■ Arrange residence after the completion of the term of parole

■ Arrange activities in the community



✓ Cooperate with Probation Office, halfway house, “Community Life Stabilizing Support Centers” and other relevant organizations

Post-Parole

- Mr. Ant moved into an apartment and lived by himself
- Mr. Ant visited the Community Life Stabilizing Support Center regularly and continues to participate in luncheons at the Center
- Mr. Ant visited the halfway house when he needed advice (Follow-up by halfway house)



Mr. Bee: Mental and Intellectual Disability

- ◆ Male, 40 years old
- ◆ 4th imprisonment for bodily injury
- ◆ Schizophrenia, intellectual disability
- ◆ Loneliness—parents died



brother, wife and children parted

2nd imprisonment

- Schizophrenia was developed
- Mr. Bee was hospitalized compulsorily when he was released from prison after the completion of the term of imprisonment
- After hospitalization, Mr. Bee was admitted in a welfare center



Re-Offending, 3rd imprisonment

- Mr. Bee consented to special coordination
- When Mr. Bee was released from prison after the completion of the term of imprisonment, the staff of the Community Life Stabilizing Support Centers met him and took him to a hostel.
 - After a few days, Mr. Bee was admitted in a group home for the disabled
- Mr. Bee went to a welfare center and received support from the Community Life Stabilizing Support Center
- Mr. Bee was in mental hospital again → returned to the group home
- After one year, Mr. Bee lived with a drinking friend
 - Re-offending → 4th imprisonment (Now)

Ms. Chick: Elderly Person

- ◆ Female, 75 years old
- ◆ 6th imprisonment for shoplifting
- ◆ Dementia, depression
- ◆ Loneliness
 - parents died
 - sister, husband and children parted
- ◆ "It is easier to live in prison than in the community", she said.



Pre-Trial

- Prosecutor asked SW to research whether Ms. Chick needs social welfare support in the community
→ Ms. Chick was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment

Imprisonment

- Ms. Chick consented to special coordination
- Interview by PO, VPO and Social Worker (SW)
- SW (mainly) and PO arranged residence after release

Parole

- Ms. Chick lived by herself in an apartment where the landlord was a caring person
- Treatment by PO & VPO
- Support by SW



Post parole

- Supported by SW, landlord, police, shopkeeper and other relevant persons in the community

Challenges in Special Coordination

◆ Inmate's consent

Special coordination cannot be started without the inmate's consent

→ Some inmates decline the offer of special coordination despite their needs

← Sufficient explanation is the key

◆ Enhancement of cooperation with relevant agencies

Support from each agencies is limited

← It is essential to establish a close network with local government, social welfare agencies, etc. in order to maintain continuous support

*Thank
You*