

CP Syst
9-10-81

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BULLETIN
of
THE CRIMINOLOGICAL
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

1981

U.S. Department of Justice 83527
National Institute of Justice

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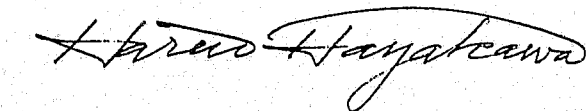
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PREFACE
ACQUISITIONS

Since the establishment of the Criminological Research Department within the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice in 1959, it has been the practice for the Institute to publish the results of its annual research activities with a view to contributing to the planning and formulation of social defense policy in Japan. The publication is entitled "Bulletin of the Criminological Research Department." The twenty fourth issue of the Bulletin has been published lately.

Because of rather frequent inquiries from overseas researchers and criminologists regarding research projects completed or in progress at the Department, the Institute has proceeded with publishing a summary of the Bulletin in English from 1964, also in the hope that useful comments by overseas would enrich the research activities in Japan. The Bulletin of the Criminological Research Department No. 24 (1981) is a bulky and detailed document of 241 pages covering all the research activities undertaken during the year of 1980 comprising final reports. The Summary in English contains 24 pages. To prepare a summary of this kind is not an easy task, particularly when it involves a lengthy analytical process of voluminous data. The interests of readers might also vary from methodological particulars to conclusions with all the necessary qualifications. In some cases, I am afraid, clarity and accuracy might have been sacrificed for conciseness. We will continue to try our best to satisfy the interest of as many readers as possible and the dual requirements of this kind of publication, clarity and conciseness.

This English version of the Summary was prepared by the faculty staff of the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI). I gratefully acknowledge their valuable contributions.



Haruo Hayakawa
President
Research and Training Institute
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Japan

CONTENTS

Correctional Treatment of Offenders from the International Perspective 1

- OZAWA, Kiitsu
- ICHIKAWA, Takao
- SAISHYO, Atsuro
- IWASAKI, Shiro
- ITO, Hiroyoshi
- MORITA, Shoichi
- WATANABE, Yoshiaki

Research on Recidivism by the Use of Computerized Criminal Records— Focusing on Criminal Records Relating to Professional or Gross Negligence Causing Death or Bodily Injury — 5

- TSURUTA, Masazumi
- WATANABE, Yoshiaki

The Process of Reconviction Regarding Reincarcerated Prisoners — First Interim Report — 7

- IWASAKI, Shiro
- OZAWA, Kiitsu
- ICHIKAWA, Takao
- OKUIDE, Yasuo
- NISHIKAWA, Masakazu

Study on Parole Examination — Third Report — 10

- IFUKUBE, Shunji
- HASHIMOTO, Shoko
- NISHIKAWA, Masakazu
- SUGIHARA, Sachiko

Study on the Characteristics of the Residents and the Treatment Programs in the Rehabilitation Aid Hostels
— Second Report —14
 ITO, Hiroyoshi
 SAISHYO, Atsuro
 SETA, Osamu
 HOSOKI, Kuniko

Study on the Contents of Juvenile Delinquency
— First Report: The Juvenile Drug Abusers —16
 SAISHYO, Atsuro
 SATO, Tsuneko
 YOKOKOSHI, Aiko
 WATANABE, Yoshiaki
 SAWATA, Naoko

Study on Juvenile Offenders after Being Released from Juvenile Training Schools19
 MORITA, Shoichi
 YOKOKOSHI, Aiko
 MUROI, Seichi

The Differential Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents
— Fifth Report —22
 SATO, Tsuneko
 OZAWA, Kiitsu
 SAWATA, Naoko

Correctional Treatment of Offenders from the International Perspective

- OZAWA, Kiitsu
- ICHIKAWA, Takao
- SAISHYO, Atsuro
- IWASAKI, Shiro
- ITO, Hiroyoshi
- MORITA, Shoichi
- WATANABE, Yoshiaki

I. The United States of America

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reports and other reference materials refer to institutional and community based treatment mainly at the Federal and State level as well as the criminal justice system and the incidence of crime all over the States.

As to institutional and community based treatment, reference is made to the concept of treatment, prison population, the number of probationers and parolees, caseloads, and number of releasees. In particular, as regards institutional treatment, such schemes as commitment to halfway houses and furlough programs are mainly touched upon. It might be said that the treatment of offenders in the United States has not abandoned completely the ideas of re-socialization based on "medical model" but aimed at maintaining harmony and balance among purposes of penalty such as punishment, incapacitation, deterrence and provision to an offender of the chance to change the life style.

II. England (England and Wales)

In England, the incidence of indictable offences had registered a five-time increase in the past 28 years from 1950 to 1978, which resulted in overpopulation by more than 47 percent in local male prisons as of the end of 1978. And now, authorities concerned express the desirability of resorting to alternatives to imprisonment, declaring the prison population as in the dangerous overcrowded condition.

The reconviction rate for young offenders discharged from correctional institutions was showing an upward trend; the rate for male offenders within two years of discharged from detention centres was 75 percent, borstals 85 percent, prisons 55 percent (the inmates were more than 21 years old and their terms of imprisonment were over 3 months up to and including 18 months).

In England, non-custodial treatment was put into practice in various forms; for adults, in 1948, the Criminal Justice Act established absolute discharge and conditional discharge and improved on probation order: in 1967, it incorporated suspended imprisonment and parole system: in 1972, it introduced community service order, order of appearance at a day training centre and suspended sentence supervision order: in 1977, the Criminal Law Act introduced prison sentence partly served and partly suspended.

III. West Germany

The West German Penal Code takes a two-pronged approach to crime by way of punishment and security measures adhering to the principle of penal responsibility in criminality.

The security measures consist of admission to mental hospitals, commitment to abstinence institutions, security detention, accommodation in social therapeutic centers, etc. In 1978, 377 offenders were referred to mental hospitals. As of the end of 1978, 3,272 were accommodated in mental hospitals. In the same year, 483 offenders were admitted to abstinence institutions and the number of the inmate was 513 as of the end of the same year. In 1978, the number of offenders subjected to penal disposition for mental disorder, including 8,215 convicted of "complete intoxication," run as many as somewhere around 9,600. In 1978, security detention was invoked against only 35 offenders. Accommodation in social therapeutic centers is not put into practice yet, because it will start to function in 1985. It is reported, however, that the social therapeutic treatment practiced in correctional facilities in States, in particular, at the fourth block of Tegal prison has been generating pretty good results. While mentally disordered offenders are subjected to punishment and security measures, a local "law on commitment" of mentally disordered persons is applied to them, too. The difference between this law and "the Mental Health Law" of Japan is that in the former, it is the court that has the authority to decide the admission to and the discharge from mental facilities unlike in the latter.

IV. France

"Rapport général sur l'exercice" was mainly resorted to so as to offer realities on institutional and community based treatment in France from 1971 to 1978.

"The Reorganization of Corrections Bureau" carried out in 1979 by correctional authorities was touched on by quoting from a treatise carried in "Revue de science criminelle et de droit pénal comparé."

In connection with institutional treatment, as for 1) prison work, 2) work outside prison, 3) work furlough, 4) commutation, 5) suspension and partition of prison sentence, 6) semi-liberty and 7) penal tutelage, their concepts, their evolutionary backgrounds and problems in their application were reviewed. With regard to the community based treatment, the general idea was given on 1) parole, 2) restriction of residence and 3) probationary supervision and, in particular, detailed explanation was made about the concept of probation and realities on practices of probation such as upsurge of probationers, etc.

V. Sweden

While the criminal policy was reviewed prior to the promulgation of the present Penal Code in 1965, the tendency in the field of treatment of offenders thereafter was referred to.

From the end of the 1960ies, the principles and the implementation of the Penal Code and the Correction Law were criticized. The criticism was mainly directed to the use of incarceration and the situation of the inmates. In order to answer the criticism, the Swedish parliament attempted to re-examine the correctional system and adopted the several proposed reform of the system, and new correction law was promulgated in 1973. The basic ideas of the law are as follows:

- 1) A minimum of intervention — non-institutional care is the best form of corrections,
- 2) Institutional care should be maintained closer linkage with non-institutional care,
- 3) Principle of regionalism is applied to those inmates who have few problems to public safety. They are committed to local institutions,
- 4) Ordinary social organizations should be utilized as possible with a view to promoting extramural activities.

In order to diminish the length of imprisonment, sentencing has been likely to be of short term. 74 per cent of prisoners admitted in 1978 were sentenced to less than 6 months' imprisonment, and in 1974, the rules concerning parole were changed to allow to count the parole eligibility date from the moment of arrest.

VI. Netherlands

In Netherlands, a disposition to treatment of offenders is relatively lenient, for example, the prison population per 100,000 inhabitants run at 21 in 1972, which is said to derive from increasing short term sentences (in 1975, out of

all prison sentences, 51.4 percent were less than one month term, while 85.5 percent were less than six months).

In Netherlands, private hospitals are taking care of psychopathic offenders in a program called TBR and private aftercare agencies are engaged actively in aftercare services in community based treatment. Such activities of private organizations, although financially backed up wholly by state subsidies, have been encouraged by the criminal policy that espouses the merit of facilitating offenders' rehabilitation in a flexible way and in their best interest by way of utilizing creativity and vigor of the community.

Statistical data came mainly from "Justice and Prisons" in "Statistical Yearbook of the Netherlands, 1979" published by Dutch Central Bureau of Statistics.

Research on Recidivism by the Use of Computerized Criminal Records

— Focusing on Criminal Records Relating to Professional or Gross

Negligence Causing Death or Bodily Injury —

TSURUTA, Masazumi

WATANABE, Yoshiaki

Since 1978, the Ministry of Justice Research and Training Institute has been conducting researches on recidivism by utilizing criminal records (excluding article 211 negligence cases of the Penal Code*) which are stored in the computerized files in the Ministry of Justice. The following most recent research incorporated article 211 negligence cases in the analysis of recidivism rate among ex-convicts. The number of subjects run at 500,000 persons with criminal records who had permanent addresses in Tokyo and 24 other prefectures in Japan. Their recidivism rate was looked into during the period from 1 January, 1948 to 31 December, 1979. These 500,000 persons had a total of 751,209 criminal records, which meant the average frequency for each person was somewhere around 1.5 criminal records. As in previous researches, the subjects did not include those who were born before 1912 and foreigners, and the criminal records were devoid of sentences which became final prior to 31 December, 1947 as well as fines for violations of the Traffic Control Law.

The results of the research were as follows;

1. Where article 211 negligence cases were included, the total number of criminal records for above 500,000 persons came to 751,209, that is, 113,965 (13.2 percent) less than 865,174 where article 211 negligence cases were excluded from those for 500,000 subjects in the previous research.
2. Out of 500,000 persons, 329,853 (66.0 percent) possessed article 211 negligence cases in their criminal records, while, among the total number of criminal records, 395,526 (52.7 percent) were related to article 211 negligence cases.
3. In case article 211 negligence case was excluded, the subjects with one criminal record represented 69.3 percent of all subjects, while the total number of their records accounted for 40.1 percent of the number of the criminal records of all subjects. In case article 211 negligence case was included, the subjects with one criminal record indicated 74.2 percent of all subjects with the total

* Article 211 of the Penal Code deals with professional or grave negligence causing death or bodily injury.

number of their records representing 49.4 percent of the number of the criminal records of all subjects. These figures showed that the ratio of the subjects with one criminal record against all subjects was higher where article 211 negligence case was incorporated into criminal records than where it was excluded.

4. The subjects with more than five criminal records accounted for 5.8 percent of all subjects and 23.5 percent in terms of their ratio against the total number of criminal records of all subjects where article 211 negligence case was excluded from criminal records, while they represented 3.1 percent and 14.0 percent respectively where article 211 negligence case was included. Their ratio against all subjects scored a lower figure in case article 211 negligence case was included in criminal records than where it was excluded.

5. Out of all 751,209 criminal records, 79.0 percent represented fines. Of all article 211 negligence cases, 96.9 percent accounted for fines.

6. The repeat rate for first offenders within three years from their sentences or release from prison (in case of their incarceration) had been showing on the whole a downward trend over the years. Yet it was noteworthy that the recidivism rate run at about 30 percent in 1976 for first offenders subjected to suspended sentence with probationary supervision.

7. The revocation rate for suspended sentence with or without probationary supervision once hit the lowest mark in the middle 1960s but thereafter had been showing a slightly upward trend again.

8. As regards recidivism among first offenders convicted of article 211 negligence cases, about 80 percent of them repeated the same negligence offences.

9. The repeat rate for offenders with experience of punishment once for article 211 negligence case was lower than that of other ordinary offenders. As to article 211 negligence cases, the recidivism rate was higher in negligence cases resulting in bodily injury than in negligence cases causing death.

10. The revocation rate for suspended sentence in article 211 negligence cases indicated 1.0 percent for the one without probationary supervision and 5.6 percent with probationary supervision.

11. There were 37,204 persons who possessed previous criminal records related to both article 211 negligence cases and other offences. Out of the total number of these offences, one third were violent offences.

The Process of Reconviction Regarding Reincarcerated Prisoners

— First Interim Report —

IWASAKI, Shiro

OZAWA, Kiitsu

ICHIKAWA, Takao

OKUIDE, Yasuo

NISHIKAWA, Masakazu

The purpose of this study is to realize how released prisoners end up with reincarceration for conviction. It is expected to reveal the function of correctional institutions and agencies responsible for community-based correction programs in the context of execution of sentence. By identifying the extent to which the length of the previous imprisonment affected the length of interval between convictions and particularly by making clear description of the correlation between length of prison term and function of correctional institutions and agencies responsible for community-based correction programs, the result of this study may provide relevant information for the improvement of criminal justice administration.

Method

(1) The Sample

Prison statistics as well as criminal records filed in the electronic data processor of the Ministry of Justice were available in order to articulate the overall reconviction rate and reincarceration rate of all released prisoners and the same data were also utilized to confirm correlation between length of preceding prison terms and length of interval between incarcerations on the part of returned prisoners.

Sheets of questionnaire were mailed to each prison where recidivist male prisoners were admitted. At the sametime, selected prisoners were asked to fill the blank of the questionnaire concerning their own imprisoned life. Based upon retrieved information, survey sheet was sent to both competent probation offices which have jurisdiction of the place where the concerned offender used to be during the period of his previous parole and specific volunteer probation officers who were responsible for adjustment of environment for the parolees concerned.

(2) From among recidivist male prisoners serving sentences at 41 prisons for criminally advanced offenders, 1,143 prisoners are selected as samples, 597 of whom have past prison sentence of five years and up and the rest of 546 have preceding prison term not more than one year. 660 cases were referred for inquiry to probation offices and volunteer probation officers as they were previously released on parole.

Findings and Remarks

Reviewing the recidivism rate of reincarcerated prisoner in reference to the length of interval between different conviction during 1950 to 1979, a significant decline has been observed in the recidivism rate as to the category of those who were convicted of subsequent offence within three months or half a year after release. However, no apparent change in recidivism rate resulted in case of those who were convicted again one year to three years after release. Incidentally the recidivism rate decreased on the part of those offenders who were reincarcerated after interval of not less than three years but not exceeding five years or not less than five years. It could be clearly stated that length of interval between convictions on the part of reincarcerated prisoners was likely to become longer in general.

As to relations between terms of previous incarceration and reincarceration rate, it could be generally noted that higher rate was observed on the part of those who had previous experience of incarcerations for not more than three years and lower incarceration rate was marked pertaining to those with previous prison term of over five years.

As far as interval of reconviction is concerned, such tendency is revealed that those with shorter term of past imprisonment resulted in shorter interval of reconviction. On the contrary the longer they served the term of previous imprisonment, the longer they hold the length of interval.

On the basis of survey sheet and prisoners' opinion survey, it implied that experience of incarceration for relatively longer period had a kind of deterrent effect which prevented released offenders from committing subsequent crimes. According to the result of the study, considerable number of those prisoners who served longer terms of preceding sentence claimed negative memory related to painful prison life and disturbing relations with fellow prisoners. On the other hand, however, there were also sizable number of prisoners who found prison term rather advantageous in a sense that they could have opportunities to cultivate vocational skills while being engaged in prison industry

or gain authorized vocational license. Those who had lengthy incapacitation as a result of previous conviction demonstrated favourable progress in reintegration to society and got employed with no trouble which enabled them to extend the length of interval between convictions. It is also assumed that the fact that offenders with shorter period of interval between convictions were likely to be frequently incarcerated offenders with unfavourable communications with relatives or neighbors which inevitably caused their worry about their choice in place of living or employment in time of release. Consequently they were subjected to visit volunteer probation officers suite often for guidance and advice.

Relation with agencies or with volunteer probation officers during their stay in society on parole will be touched upon in the second report.

Study on Parole Examination

— Third Report —

IFUKUBE, Shunji
HASHIMOTO, Shoko
NISHIKAWA, Masakazu
SUGIHARA, Sachiko

Parole Board makes decisions as to whether an inmate be released on parole and, if to be paroled, when he or she be released. Since Parole Board itself declares that it has no overall official explicit policy on paroling decisions, but rather that each decision is made on case-by-case basis, it is difficult to find out an informal and unarticulated standard or policy which is assumed to exist to grant parole. The purpose of this research project was to understand the parole decision-making by making an implicit policy explicit. The findings in the two previous reports were that a small number of particular factors were strongly related to parole decisions, and that the effectiveness of some of those factors were dependent of the inmate's serving time, that is, some factors lost their contribution to parole decisions as the inmate's serving time passed. In this third report, the research task then became one to develop a model to predict the Parole Board's decisions by synthesizing particular factors related to the Board's decisions.

The analysis was made on the same sample group of cases in the previous analyses, a total number of 1,149 Japanese male inmates who had parole hearings in 1976. Among 1,149 inmates, 826 were released on parole up to 1979, and the remainder, 323 inmates, were not given parole and released on the expiration of their terms or were still serving in prisons at the end of 1979. The sample included cases of exclusively six types of offenses, 50 cases of arson, 302 of sex offense (rape or indecent assault), 189 of murder, 382 of bodily injury, 199 of robbery and 351 of larceny. The total number of cases counted by the types of offenses exceeded 1,149 sample of inmates because some inmates had more than two types of offenses at the same time.

The developed predictive model consisted of simply one-dimensional table. It was constructed by using five particular items concerning an offender which were found out in the previous analyses most strongly related to parole decisions. The scoring was one of a penalty point system in terms of measuring aggravat-

ing factors of an offender for parole rather than mitigating factors. The computation of the score of a case was extremely simple — all terms were additive without any weighting. Each case was given individual points ranging zero to five. The following presents the point system for the scale score.

Information Item		Points
Item 1.	Experience in gangster's organization	
	Belonged before imprisonment	+ 1
	Otherwise	0
Item 2.	Previous imprisonment record	
	Three times or more	+ 1
	Otherwise	0
Item 3.	Recency of prior conviction before the current imprisonment	
	Less than 6 months	+ 1
	Otherwise	0
Item 4.	Attitude of the resident who is expected to live with an offender after release	
	Bad or no good	+ 1
	Otherwise	0
Item 5.	Job placement after release	
	Not fixed	+ 1
	Otherwise	0

In the model the parole granting-denial line was placed between two and three points on the scale score. It meant that a case with less than two points was expected to be given parole but a case with more than three points was expected to get parole denial. The predictive model is shown as Table 1.

The testing of the relation between the prediction by the scores and actual paroling decisions is shown in Table 2, 3 and 4. Following findings may be seen from the Tables.

- (1) In total, a 77.3 percent of the cases fell within the prediction suggested by the model.
- (2) The model was enable to predict decisions more precisely long imprisonment cases than short term cases. On sub-groups by the inmate's sentencing term, more than 75 percent of most sub-groups of long term cases fell within, but in the group of very short imprisonment, one year, only 69.7 percent fell within.
- (3) The model was also enable to predict more precisely more serious offense cases than less serious cases. On sub-groups according to the type of offense, 85.7 percent of murder cases, 83.9 percent of robbery, 79.2 percent

of larceny, 78.5 percent of sex offenses, 78.0 percent of arson and 69.8 percent of bodily injury fell within.

(4) The predictive model failed to predict precisely the serving time prior to parole. Although the score was related to the time length prior to parole, for example, all those cases with high points, four or five, if paroled, were released only after serving long time more than 90 percent of the sentencing term and no case was released before serving less than 79 percent of the original term, however in contrast, a number of cases with low penalty points, zero or one, were paroled after serving long time more than 90 percent of their original sentence.

Table 1: Parole Predictive Model

Penalty Score	Parole Decision
0	Parole
1	Parole
2	Parole
3	Denial
4	Denial
5	Denial

Table 2: Percent of Decisions within the Prediction—by the Sentencing Term

Sentencing Term	Within
Total	77.3 %
less than 1 year	69.7 %
2 years	71.1 %
3 years	81.9 %
5 years	77.8 %
7 years	84.8 %
10 years	76.8 %
more than 10 years	82.8 %
life imprisonment	78.3 %

Table 3: Percent of Decisions within the Prediction—by Type of Offense

Type of Offense	Within
Total	77.3 %
Murder	85.7 %
Robbery	83.9 %
Larceny	79.2 %
Sex Offenses	78.5 %
Arson	78.0 %
Bodily Injury	68.8 %

Table 4: Number of Paroled Cases—by the prediction Score and the Ratio of the Serving Time to Sentencing Term

Score	Total*	below 79%	80—89%	above 90%
5	1	—	—	1
4	14	—	—	14
3	54	—	11	43
2	149	17	46	86
1	253	88	71	94
0	319	199	75	45

* 36 cases of life imprisonment were excluded.

Study on the Characteristics of the Residents and the Treatment

Programs in the Rehabilitation Aid Hostels

— Second Report —

ITO, Hiroyoshi, SAISHYO, Atsuro, SETA, Osamu, HOSOKI, Kuniko

1. Outline of the Study

The present study succeeds the first report on the "Study on the Characteristics of the Residents and the Treatment Programs in the Rehabilitation Aid Hostels" (See p. 23 of "Bulletin of the Criminological Research Department" 1980). The second report describes the results of survey on the actual situation of leave from rehabilitation aid hostels (hereinafter refer as to hostels) and recommittal of offences, and evaluation of treatment programs of hostels, during one year to 15 February 1980, on 1,480 residents accommodated in hostels throughout the country as of 15 February 1979.

2. On the Residents

From the viewpoint of the length of stay in hostels for those who left within one year, it was found that those stayed longer showed more favourable situation in connection with reasons of leave from hostels, amount of money in hand and ratio of recidivism. In the reasons of leave from hostels, the favourable situation such as independence marriage or improvement of family conditions, and unfavourable situation such as bad relations or quarrels with other residents or abscondence, the rate of favourable situation was 27.7% as to those stayed in hostels for less than 4 months and 46.3% as to those stayed for 10 months or more but less than 13 months. On the other hand, the rate of unfavourable situation was 24.7% as to the former and 17.5% as to the latter. From this fact, it was found that those stayed longer in hostels showed more favourable situation. With regard to money in hand at the time of leave from the hostel, the rate of those who had 100 thousand yen (currently about 450 US\$) or more which is expected to be needed for facilitating independence from the hostel, is only 11.6% as to those stayed in hostels for less than 4 months, is

almost increasing with the length of stay and amounts to 35.0% as to those stayed for 10 months or more but less than 13 months. Furthermore, the recidivism rate after leave from hostels which is a crucial factor to the evaluation of rehabilitation, is 41.0% as to those stayed under 3 months, decreased to 33.2% as to those stayed for the term between 4 months and 6 months, further decreased to 29.0% as to those stayed between 7 months and 9 months, and falls to 22.5% as to those stayed between 10 months and 12 months.

3. Rehabilitation Aid Hostel

Out of 1,480 persons accommodated in hostels as of 15 February 1979, 390 persons committed crimes during the term to February 1980. Out of them, 312 persons committed after leave from hostels, while rest of 78, only 20.0% did during their stay in hostels. Out of 370 offended persons who had been convicted twice or more before being entrusted to hostels, 289 persons (78.1%) showed longer interval of recommittal from the date of former offence (or the date of release from custodial institution) than previous one. Out of 835 non-offended persons who had been convicted twice or more before being entrusted to hostels, 586 persons (70.2%) had already remained longer term in the community than previous. From the facts of decreasing trends of the recidivism rate with longer stayed residents, less crimes committed by residents, in hostels and longer interval of recommittal of offences showed above, it seems that provision of accommodation to the hostel is enough efficient to deter the resident from committing further crimes.

The recidivism rate of even such residents of hostels as those who showed similar criminal tendency was different from one hostel to another. Then, further survey was conducted whether or not there were some significant correlation between the recidivism rate and existence of problems on another residents (the rate of hard-cored offenders occupied in hostels, etc.) or factors of treatment in hostels (length of office time of staff, meals, existence of sub-leaders, etc.). As far as this survey was concerned, however, there could not be found any significant correlation between the recidivism rate and other factors except only the length of stay of resident in the hostel.

It is also found that the recidivism rate of both residents and ex-residents was gradually decreasing from the time of entrance to the hostel up to 3 years according to the length of stay in the hostel. From this fact, it can be suggested that the care of accommodation in the hostel should be prospectively provided at least for one year and that the financial project to meet this requirement should also be established.

Study on the Contents of Juvenile Delinquency

— First Report: The Juvenile Drug Abusers —

SAISHYO, Atsuro
SATO, Tsuneko
YOKOKOSHI, Aiko
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SAWATA, Naoko

I. Purpose of the Study

The history of juvenile drug abusers in Japan can be divided into three successive waves: (1) the first wave was the age of stimulant drugs from post World War II; (2) the second wave was the age of sleeping drugs from 1960; (3) the third wave was the age of organic solvents like paint thinner and glue from 1967 and stimulant drugs which have been increasing recently. Though control by law was quite effective against both the first wave and the second wave, the third wave has been increasing in numbers in spite of intensive control by law. In 1979, 40,433 juveniles were given protective police guidance for the abuses of organic solvents such as paint thinner and glue. During the same year, 1,663 juveniles were arrested on suspicion of abuses of stimulant drugs.

Drug abuse of juveniles, which was the cause of increasing other juvenile delinquency and brought about the deaths by misusing drugs, are not only delinquency itself but also one of the serious problems in administration of juvenile justice.

This study aimed at investigating the qualitative analysis in the trend of drug abuses of juveniles, i.e. contents of abuse, characteristics of abusing juveniles, correlation between abuses and delinquency and/or problematic behaviours.

II. Subject and Method

The subjects of the study were 1,617 juvenile delinquents who were received by the juvenile classification homes throughout Japan between January 1 and February 15 in 1980. The method of this study was as follows: (1) classification experts in the juvenile classification homes filled out the investigation checklist after interviewing the subjects; (2) in addition, questionnaire was carried out only for drug abusers.

III. Results

1. Some Aspects of the Juvenile Drug Abusers Admitted to the Juvenile Classification Home

838 (51.8%) juveniles out of 1,617 had experience in abusing of organic solvents, and 189 (11.7%) juveniles had experience in abusing of stimulant drugs. In this study, we defined the juvenile drug abusers as those who had illegally used the drugs more than once in the past. A total of 63.5% are rather advanced in percentage in comparison with the previous study of our institute, in which we obtained 43.3% as the result in 1972. Furthermore, the percentage of those who had a long period and frequency of drug abuses are increasing. Therefore it is safe to conclude that drug abuses of juveniles are extensive and getting worse year by year.

2. Comparison between Organic Solvents Abusers and Stimulant Drugs Abusers

Two groups of abusers showed the difference between by age, by sex and by employment. And also, both group had poor family backgrounds. In delinquency, type organic solvents abusers had the similar attitude to non-abusers and had committed a wide variety of delinquency. On the other hand, stimulant drugs abusers were mostly arrested for abusing itself.

3. Characteristics of Organic Solvents Abusers

They were composed of 14 years of age or under and the majority of them seemed to have started to commit delinquency except drug abusing. Their present delinquency remarkably varied on account of the type of appearances whether they had been abusing drugs in a group or by themselves.

4. Characteristics of Stimulant Drugs Abusers

They had a strong tendency to repeat drug abuse. A quarter of this group were female juveniles, whose abuses were strongly connected with sex and racketeers' group members as company of drug abuses.

5. Typology of Abusers

This is an attempt to make a typology by means of statistical analysis of nine factors, which are composed of the records of delinquency, contents of abuse and so on. As a result, concerning both organic solvents abusers and stimulant drugs abusers, three categories of typology were extracted respectively.

6. Analysis of Factors of Making Disposition to Drug Abusers by the Family Court

By means of quantitative analysis, close similar factors of dispositional decision to non-abusers were found out among organic solvents abusers. On the other hand, special factors of dispositional decision were found out among

stimulant drugs abusers. Namely it is safe to say that abuse situation is due consideration in the latter case.

Study on Juvenile Offenders after Being Released

from Juvenile Training Schools

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I. Objective and Samples

The study was conducted to realize the lives of juvenile offenders after being released from the training school by taking 2,322 male juveniles as samples who were accommodated to training schools since July 1977 when Improvement Program of the Juvenile Training School System got implemented and who left the school by the end of the year 1978. It is expected to identify the extent of relationship between the lives of juveniles in society after being released and individual factors on which the dispositions of the family court were basically dependent. And the result of the research may possibly contribute to the development of the training school administration.

II. The Approach

Finger print record kept by National Police Agency was referred to in February 1980 in order to trace back the criminal behavior of juveniles after release from the training school. The period of follow-up was fixed for one year since specified date of release varies depending upon individual juveniles. On the other hand, thirteen items were selected as factors representing juvenile's personal characters from among "Inquiry Record of Incoming Juveniles to the Training School" and "Inquiry Record of Outgoing Juveniles from the Training School".

Such methods were introduced as cross analysis techniques and discriminant analysis of quantification scaling type II developed by Mr. Chikio Hayashi.

In the course of identifying delinquent behavior after release into society, juveniles are classified as two groups, one comprises those who were recommitted to either juvenile training schools or prisons and other group consists of those not.

III. Major Findings and Remarks

1. According to the result of analysis of multiple variables, relevant correlation between characters found at stages of admission and delinquent behavior after

release on the part of those who experienced long term institutional treatment showed more positive than those with experience of short term treatment. Common trend was recognized among all samples in view of the fact that personal traits particularly age of juveniles in time of admission is closely related to the possibility of delinquent behavior after release. Among those who experienced long term treatment, however, delinquency record and environmental character are considered associated with subsequent delinquent behavior after release and those with short term treatment indicate scarcely any tendency that these factors are influencing further criminal behavior. It can be concluded that juveniles assigned to short term program are likely to share the common personality traits with juveniles who underwent longer term treatment. However, the former shows rather deep rooted problems with respect to prior delinquency records and environmental factors.

2. In fact, juveniles falling under junior age group (fourteen and fifteen years of age) are most likely to end up with readmission to the institution regardless of types of treatment to which they used to be assigned. The fact deserves to be pointed out that juveniles disposed of by family court to be accommodated to the primary training school, where usually offenders under sixteen years of age are admitted, account for the highest readmission rate overwhelming even that of those who were ordered by the family court to stay at special training school where criminally sophisticated juveniles at ages over sixteen are accepted.

Intensive analysis with regard to relations between characters of juveniles who belong to junior age group and their delinquent behavior after release leads to the following findings: (1) Many of those are very likely to return to the institution who were previously admitted on account of either pre-delinquency, property offence or violent offence; (2) Juveniles with junior high school diploma are more likely to return to the institution than those still undergoing junior high school education; (3) No difference is observed in terms of readmission rate in relation to types of guardian in time of previous delinquency. Those who had a real mother or real parents at the time of release apparently result in favourable reintegration to society. Those juveniles who had other types of guardians at the time of release, however, tend to cause readmission on new charges; (4) Those who used to live with real parents at the time of offence are less likely to result in readmission as compared with those who lived other ways; (5) Averagely juveniles who receive frequency of 0.5 to 1.0 visit a month during their stay at training schools are least likely to be readmitted to the correctional institutions. As far as juveniles of junior age group are concerned, such tendency is recognized as possibility of being free

from delinquency is proportionate to the frequency of visits they accept while in the training school.

3. As to correlation between preceding delinquency records and readmission possibility, there are the following findings: (1) Juveniles who were committed to the training school due to grave offence and assigned to short term treatment indicate no readmission. Only some of those who underwent long term treatment as a result of grave offence at ages around sixteen and over were readmitted for another delinquent behavior. Particularly readmission rate on the part of those belonging to senior age group (older than eighteen years of age) proved high; (2) Those juveniles who were admitted due to violation of Traffic Control Law or professional negligence resulting death or bodily injury represent almost identical readmission rate regardless of whatever program juveniles went through. Actually their readmission rate turned to be lower than the average rate. Readmission rate concerning intermediate age group (sixteen and seventeen years of age) reveals immensely high when observed from the viewpoint of age; (3) Juveniles who were previously involved with sex offence or drug offence indicate generally low readmission rate. Readmission rate of those with experience of previous short term treatment resulted notably lower than that of others; (4) Frequency of juvenile disposition excluding dismissal with or without hearing seems apparently influencing subsequent delinquent behavior after being released out into society. As far as those with juvenile disposition for three times or more are concerned, they are largely prone to suffer readmission; (5) Among those who were sent to the special training school where long term treatment is conducted, readmission rate of juveniles in intermediate age group ultimately exceeds that of juveniles in senior age group.

4. Environmental factors are influencing the result of reintegration of the released juveniles to some extent. Those who received long term treatment or those belonging to senior age group suffer stronger impact while those who went through short term treatment meet less disadvantage.

This findings are just the result of survey aiming at analyzing thirteen items of the Inquiry which are recognized as representing characters at pre-adjudication and admission stage. Other factors are still left for detailed analysis.

The Differential Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents

— Fifth Report —

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I. Purpose

The purpose of this study, which is the fifth part of the research started in 1975 on the differential treatment of juvenile delinquents, is to clarify what types of treatment are effective to these delinquents in the institutional and non-institutional settings from the viewpoint of Interpersonal Maturity Level Theory and consequently to contribute to the development of the diagnosis and treatment of them.

In the previous interim reports, the comprehensive research design, the method of research, the bibliographic study, the practise of treatment in juvenile training schools based on the Interpersonal Maturity Level Theory and its effectiveness were introduced. In this fifth report, the treatment of juvenile delinquents who were placed under probationary supervision by family courts and the followup study of them are to be discussed.

II. Subjects and Method

The subjects of this study were 325 male juvenile delinquents who were recommended to be sent to the primary or secondary juvenile training school by the juvenile classification home, nevertheless who were adjudicated to probation by the family court during the one year of 1976.

The data used for this study were collected by means of requesting the probation officer and volunteer probation officer in charge of each subject to fill up the questionnaire sheet. The period for data collection was for about two years from January 1976 to January 1978 in order to cover all the subjects.

The follow-up study was conducted in February 1980, by referring to the fingerprints cards kept by National Police Agency.

III. Results

1. Characteristics of subjects

The major characteristics of 325 subjects of this study, who were placed

under probationary supervision, can be summarized as follows:

(1) Distribution by Interpersonal Maturity Level

Out of the total of 325 subjects, 186 juveniles (or 57.2%) fell into Level 3, which made up the largest group. Level 3 signifies that the juveniles at this level can perceive rules and formulae governing the relationships between people and objects, with a beginning awareness of potential for complex manipulation. 95 juveniles (or 29.2%) were classified at Level 2. They are presumed to be able to differentiate the environment into persons and objects with some appreciation of the characteristics of each. 40 juveniles (or 12.4%) were judged at Level 4. Those at Level 4 can perceive the influence and psychological force of others. Only one juvenile was classified at Level 1, who was characterized as being able to discriminate only differences between self and nonself.

As to the classification of subtype of Interpersonal Maturity Level, the largest group was Cfc (Conformist, Cultural) of Level 3, followed by Ap (Unsocialized, Passive) of Level 2.

(2) Age, intelligence, offence committed

The largest age group comprised juveniles aged eighteen and nineteen, showing 53.5%. The next largest age group was those of sixteen and seventeen years of age, which showed 37.2%.

The result of intelligence assessment of the subjects revealed that more than half of the juveniles had normal or superior intelligence and only 20% of the subjects showed intelligence of borderline and below.

Approximately three quarters were charged with Penal Code offenses, 60% of whom were charge with theft. 40% of the juveniles had no previous delinquency records. Even among those who had previous records, juveniles who had experienced institutional treatment were rare.

2. Intensive treatment programs and their effectiveness

Under the probationary supervision, greater emphasis was placed on the adjustment of environment (both physical and psychological environment) in every case of any Level and any subtype, aimed at reintegrating them into society. Juveniles were guided: (i) to become more concerned about their companion and not to associate with delinquent peer and accomplices; (ii) to sweep away easy-going way of life and foster deligent attitude; (iii) to keep regular hours and not to stay away from home without parent's permission and not to go out pleasure-seeking at night; and (iv) not to bother the others. It is of course obvious that the stress of guidance given to the juveniles varied according to the level and subtype and appeared that juveniles at lower level were given more intensive guidance.

Evaluation of subjects' behaviour and attitude revealed that juveniles at any level and in any subtype showed better result at the one year after the disposition of probation. However, 41.8% of juveniles were evaluated "average" and those who were judged "good" were only 9.5%.

3. Result of follow-up study

The following table shows the result of follow-up study which was conducted in February 1980. The figures in the table shows the percentages of juveniles in each subtype according to the categorization of non-recidivism (Column A), residivism but non-incarceration (Column B), and recidivism and incarceration (Column C). Judging from this result, it can be said that though juveniles who showed better adjustment to social life and supervision and consequently attained good evaluation did not necessarily had low recidivism rate, the rate of admission to correctional institution was relatively low.

Table: Result of Follow-up Study on Probationers and Training School Parolees

Level	Subtype	Probationers			Training School Parolees		
		A	B	C	A	B	C
Level 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Level 2	Aa	30.8	69.2	—	36.2	41.4	22.4
	Ap	64.0	16.0	20.0	40.1	38.7	21.2
Level 3	Cfm	40.0	53.3	6.7	31.6	41.8	26.5
	Cfc	41.2	41.2	17.6	42.4	38.8	18.8
	Mp	46.2	30.8	23.0	26.9	42.3	30.8
Level 4	Na	41.7	33.3	25.0	38.9	35.2	25.9
	Nx	66.7	33.3	—	40.0	36.7	23.3
	Se	75.0	25.0	—	68.4	21.1	10.5
	Ci	25.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	25.0
Total		45.7	36.4	15.0	38.9	38.9	22.2

Note 1: Follow-up study was conducted in February 1980.

2: Excluding the juveniles whose fingerprints cards were not found.

3: Figures in the table are percentages.

END