



Social rehabilitation activities of Ryozenkai

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Offender's rehabilitation corporation Ryozenkai

更生保護法人 両全会

Recent activities for social rehabilitation

Ryozenkai celebrated its 100 year anniversary last year as a juridical facility for offenders rehabilitation for women. In 2015, besides its headquarters in Shibuya Ward, Tokyo, Ryozenkai established “Ryozen Tournesol” (*Tournesol* means “sunflower” in French) as a related organization in Nakano Ward, Tokyo. We are addressing the following two major issues.



人間力と人間愛

① Treatment Center Plan

General guidance for reform (for all)
Life guidance (such as greeting, cleaning) •
employment support • humanity recovery
training

Special guidance for reform
(for the concerned offenders)
Withdrawal counseling based on cognitive-
behavioral therapy for drug offenders and
habitual theft offenders

After being
discharged

② Caring by being close

Living-assistance facility and group home
for people with mild mental disabilities
Helping offenders establish independence
in the interval between the criminal-justice
and social-welfare systems

Social firm (planning stage)
Providing chances to re-start for people
Who have difficulties working

Evaluation on the initiatives of Ryozenkai

• November 30, 2015

Ryozenkai received the first award for social contributors among the juridical persons for offenders rehabilitation by FESCO (Foundation for Social Contribution)

• December 4, 2015

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe inspected Ryozenkai (It is the first time in the 130 year history of offenders rehabilitation in Japan that the incumbent Prime Minister visited an offenders' rehabilitation facility.)



The use of “Pepper”, the robot



Human ability and Love

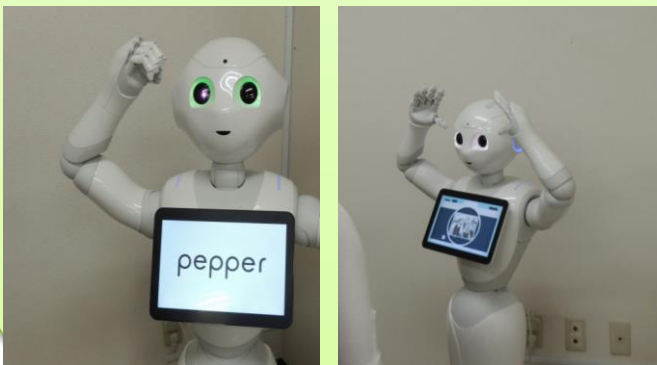
1 Who is “Pepper”?

<Pepper>

- Humanoid robot that aims to communicate with people
- Able to recognize emotions such as joy, sadness, and anger from facial expressions, intonation of voices, vocabulary, etc.

<what Pepper can do>

- Dialogue (It tells weather and news, etc.)
- Talk to a person when he/she comes closer
- Play games such as a rhythm game and quizzes.
- Play videos (YouTube)
- Remember family members
 - Pepper can identify up to 10 individuals as a family, and can remember and celebrate their birthdays.



2 The use of “Pepper”

<introduction>

In 2016, we installed Pepper in the dining room for the purpose of improving the residents' communication skills and to help them heal their feelings.

Yoshimoto-Robot research institute loaned Pepper to us free of charge.

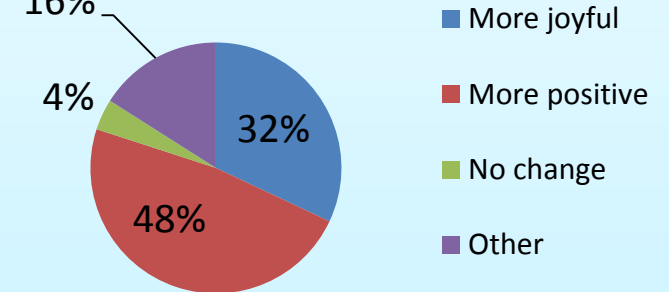
<Actual cases of using Pepper>

A staff member shows how to interact with Pepper on the day of the offender's arrival. The following rules are posted in the dining room: (“Do not wake Pepper between 8 pm and 6 am”, “You can talk to Pepper if you are face to face and within a distance of 80cm. When you want to quit talking, you should walk away from Pepper”, etc.)

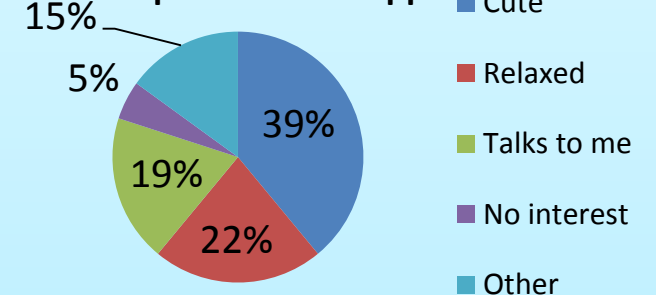


3 Effects and future tasks

Change in emotion



Impressions of Pepper



According to a questionnaire survey conducted by Ryozenkai in June 2016.

<Effects>

- Offenders generally responded positively to Pepper.
- Some offenders find Pepper kind

<Future tasks>

- Because of the poor dialogue and unrelated responses, offenders become less interested.
- When Pepper breaks, he is absent for a long time.

A Treatment Center Plan by Ryozenkai that Aims at Second Offense Prevention



Human ability and Love

Characteristic

- Aiming for independence and social rehabilitation
- Providing long-term care
- Utilizing local resources
(easy to get employment and private cooperation, etc.)

July 2012

Comprehensive measures to prevent second offence

(Numeric target)
To reduce the percentage of the persons who re-enter prisons within two years after release by 20% or more in the next decade.

Admission

December 16, 2014
Cabinet decision on crime measures

Declaration: Do not reoffend, do not let them reoffend

1. To increase the number of companies that employ released persons three fold by 2020.
2. To reduce the number of community returnees without a place to live by 30% or more by 2020.

更生院 (Ryozenkai)

Three arrows for treatment

- (1) Life guidance
 - greetings, cleaning and money management
- (2) Employment support
 - aiming at gainful employment
 - comprehensive personal computer training
- (3) Humanity recovery training
 - support by approx. 40 private cooperators
 - mental care including aesthetic sentiments

Persons targeted for special treatment (the elderly and disabled)

Care by the staff in charge of welfare (nurses)

For drug offenders

- (1) Withdrawal counseling at drug-focused halfway houses – 2-3 months
- (2) Withdrawal counseling at Rose Café – 3 years

For habitual theft offenders

Trial of "Re-Connect" (social rehabilitation) project - withdrawal counseling

更生院 (Ryozenkai)

- Independence Support Law for the Needy (effective April 1, 2015)
- Welfare services for persons with disabilities based on the Act on Comprehensive Support for Social and Daily Living of Persons with Disabilities

As a service positioned between criminal justice and welfare, the center provides treatment and guidance for independence and social rehabilitation.

Life assistance

Group homes
(incl. elderly and disabled)

Social firm (planning stage)

Second offense

Social Rehabilitation

Welfare

Treatment service for homebound persons by commuting to the center

(Life guidance, personal computer training, drug withdrawal guidance, habitual theft withdrawal guidance, etc.)

History and Overview of Ryozenkai

1 History

- In 1918, Esho Fujii, a chaplain serving at Ichigaya Prison, started providing offender's rehabilitation and guidance services by opening up his house to released female prisoners.
- In 1926, he established offenders' rehabilitation facilities by acquiring a 2-story wooden building of 104 square meters (residential land space: 212.72 square meters) in Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.
- In 1951, the government approved the organization as an incorporated foundation.
- In 1953, Ryozenkai stopped providing services due to the aging facilities and financial difficulties.
- In 1960, Akira Masaki, LLD, took up the post of president and made efforts to resume providing services.
- In 1963, construction of a new rehabilitation facility commenced. A concrete block-based 2-story building of 251.6 square meters was built. Ryozenkai resumed operations as an offenders' rehabilitation facility for women.
- In 1996, the corporate status changed to an offenders' rehabilitation corporation.
- In 1998, due to the aging facilities, Ryozenkai was relocated to new buildings in Yoyogi-Kamizono-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo to improve the living environment and enhance treatment services.
- In 2008, Ryozenkai started offering guidance services commissioned by family courts.
- In 2009, Ryozenkai was designated as a facility to accommodate the elderly and disabled or other people needing special treatment services. It recruited welfare staff (nurses).
- In 2012, the "Rose Cafe" project was started to prevent cases of repeated drug abuse and achieve rehabilitation and reintegration into society through economic self-reliance.
- In 2013, Ryozenkai was designated as a drug-focused rehabilitation facility. It assigns expert staff to provide treatment guidance services based on cognitive behavior therapy.
- In 2013, it started offering mental-care-based guidance through the "Re-connect" project for habitual thieves.
- In 2015, a living assistance facility, "Waseda-so", which is a share-house-style residence was established in Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.
- In 2015, Ryozen Tournesol which is a branch of Ryozenkai was designated as a nonprofit corporation in Tokyo .
- In 2015, the specified nonprofit corporation Ryozen Tournesol was designated as welfare service operators for persons with disabilities and started operating a group home for people with mild mental disabilities.

2 Overview

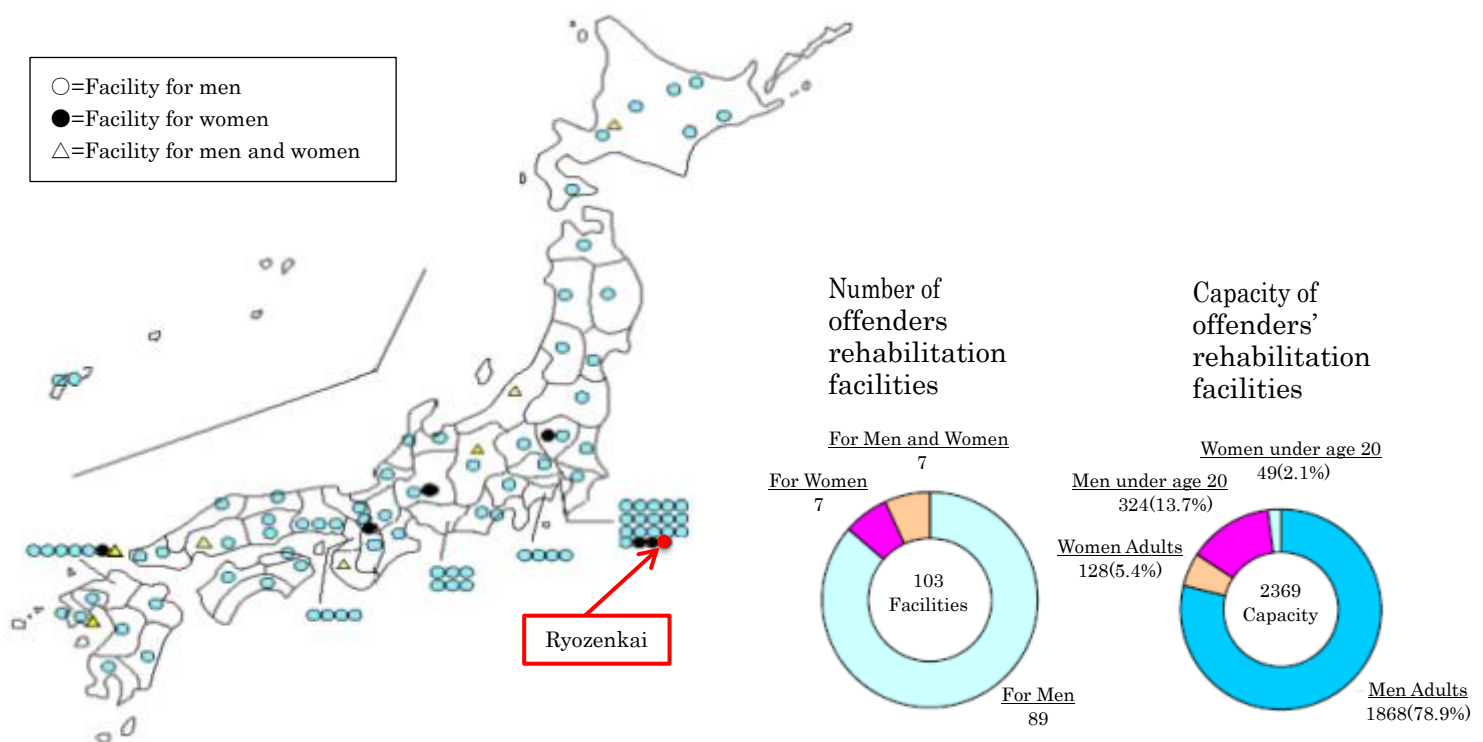
- Capacity: 20 females (out of which, Ryozenkai accepts 3 females under age 20)
- Number of rooms: 12 (7 single rooms, 3 two-person rooms and 2 group rooms)
- Land size: 363.65 square meters
Building: 587.12 square meters (5-story reinforced steel building)



Rooms: Group Room (Left) and Single Room (Right)

Status of offenders' rehabilitation facilities

Location, Number of Facilities and Capacity as of January 1st, 2017



FY 2016: The Status of the Probationers and Parolees

- 1 Annual total number of persons, daily average number of persons, probation rate, average period in the center

Total:5,906persons Daily average:16.18persons Probation rate:80.90%

Average number of days in the center by discharged persons:4months and 6 days

2 Receiving facilities

Sapporo	Fukushima	Tochigi	Kasamatsu	Wakayama	Iwakuni	Mine	Fumoto	Tachikawa	Kakogawa	Probation offices	Total
4	9	14	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	40

3 Charged offenses

Stimulant drugs	Theft	Homicide	Fraud	Robbery	Abandonment by a person responsible for protection	Injury causing death	Prostitution	Violation of the Road Traffic Law	Breaking into a residence	Total
19	9	5	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	40

4 Age

16-19 years old	20-29 years old	30-39 years old	40-49 years old	50-59 years old	60-69 years old	70 years old and over	Total
0	3	7	16	9	4	1	40

5 The number of inmates by month

April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total
6	4	2	3	2	2	3	4	3	3	5	3	40

6 Place of return at the time of discharge

Residence of a family member	Residence of an acquaintance/friend	Lodging house/rented house	Place of employment	Welfare facility, etc.	Probation office	Other	Total
10	7	18	2	2	0	6	45

7 Period of stay in the center by discharged persons

Less than 10 days	Less than 1 month	Less than 3 months	Less than 6 months	Less than 1 year	Less than 2 years	Total
1	5	4	24	11	0	45

8 The status of employment at the time of discharge (Employment rate: 84.44%)

Guest room cleaning, etc.	Clerical work	Cooking assistant, etc.	Sales	Caregiving	Unemployed, etc.	Total
16	1	15	7	2	4	45

Operations of Ryozenkai

(1) Overviews

Ryozenkai provides direct guidance services day and night through an accommodation-type rehabilitation scheme for eligible persons.

By providing 1) accommodation, 2) job opportunities and 3) care, we make efforts to achieve self-reliance and social reintegration as early as possible and to prevent repeat offences.

As offenders' rehabilitation services are at the most critical turning point in the post-war era, we are emphasizing highly-competitive treatment services characterized by 5 factors, such as **1) full employment, 2) intensive education via personal computer, 3) recovery of humanity from an emotional perspective, 4) drug abuse treatment guidance based on cognitive behavioral therapy, and 5) mental care-based treatment guidance for habitual thieves.**

In addition, we were **designated as drug-focused rehabilitation facilities** in June 2013, making efforts to enhance our treatment services **in preparation for the launch of the partial suspension of execution of sentence program.**

(2) Aiming to improve the rehabilitation rate

As we are conveniently located to easily find job opportunities, we **intend to provide 20 persons** with our rehabilitation services, aiming to give self-help opportunities to as many persons as possible. For this reason, we actively accept eligible persons after carefully coordinating with them on their future living environments.

At the beginning of FY2009, we were **designated as a facility that accommodates elderly and disabled persons or other people needing special treatment services.** We assign welfare staff (nurses) and accept eligible persons on a routine basis.

(3) Intensifying job guidance toward full employment

By providing intense job guidance on how to find a job or how to undergo job interviews, we **have almost achieved full employment of all our boarders,** except for persons unable to find a job due to medical reasons.

70% of our job seekers use job information magazines, while the remaining 30% use Hello Work (Public Employment Security Offices)



Learning office software (Word, Excel) from professional instructor (as a volunteer)



Christmas party by private volunteer (warm emotional care)



Homemade breakfast and dinner are served weekdays. All boarders eat together.



For the elderly and disabled, handrails are installed in the bathroom.



A Ryozenkai staff member teaches how to write a curriculum vitae.

in Shibuya, Tokyo. Many job seekers find jobs as cleaning staff, cooking assistants, restaurant staff or sales staff. If they are facing difficulty working for ordinary employers due to age, we offer them work at our commissary store in the Tokyo Detention House.

In July 2011, we started to send our service recipients to public-sector correctional facilities as cleaning staff through cleaning service providers. We are making efforts to expand our partner employers to stabilize job opportunities.

(4) Enhancing treatment services

We are providing fine-tuned treatment services (intense individualized guidance services) to prevent repeat offences. In a family-like and cultural treatment environment where all of our service recipients have breakfast and dinner together on weekdays, they feel affection and restore their humanity. In addition, they learn basic social customs and appropriate behavior patterns as a member of society through our lifestyle guidance programs (greeting, 15-minute daily cleaning, financial management, etc.)

By developing the “Ryozenkai Treatment System” at the beginning of FY2009, Ryozenkai has been providing various programs, such as personal computer classes (loaning personal computers to all applicants to receive lectures from private-sector partner instructors once in a week), cosmetics classes, legal advice services and juvenile counseling services with the assistance and cooperation of private-sector partners and collaborators (currently, Ryozenkai has over 20 partners/collaborators). While making improvements as needed, Ryozenkai makes efforts to provide effective treatment services.

With guidance from the Ministry of Justice in 2012, Ryozenkai worked with clinical psychotherapist Emi Ito’s team to launch CBT-based (cognitive behavioral therapy-based) drug dependence treatment guidance (the “Rose Cafe” project) for drug abusers, which account for 40% of Ryozenkai’s service recipients. They are able to obtain drug abuse treatment guidance services for up to three years after leaving Ryozenkai, while working and becoming self-reliant. As Ryozenkai was designated as drug-focused rehabilitation facilities in 2013, it assigns professional staff (nurses) to provide treatment services based on cognitive behavior therapy.

In 2013, Ryozenkai started offering mental care-based treatment



Seeking jobs at a public employment security office with Ryozenkai staff



15-minute daily cleaning in the morning



A counselor listens to a boarder in the role of a parent (Juvenile counseling service)



Getting legal advice from a lawyer



CBT-based drug dependence treatment guidance (“Rose Cafe” project for drug abusers)

guidance (the “Re-connect” project) for habitual thieves which was developed by Professor Kyoko Fujino of Waseda University.

In 2015, Ryozenkai opened its living-assistance facility, “Waseda-so”, where boarders with little money and difficulties living independently can rent individual rooms cheaply and receive advices from staff of Ryozenkai.

In 2015, the specified nonprofit corporation Ryozen Tournesol was designated as a welfare service operator for persons with disabilities and **started operating a group home for people with mild mental disabilities.**



mental care-based curing guidance “Re-connect” project for habitual thieves



Group home for people with mild mental disabilities operated by Ryozen Tournesol



Yukitoshi, Yoshikawa “Autumn of Sangubashi area”

(吉川幸利『参宮橋界限の秋』)

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Social rehabilitation activities of Ryozenkai

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