

“Expertise” of offenders rehabilitation facilities in Japan.

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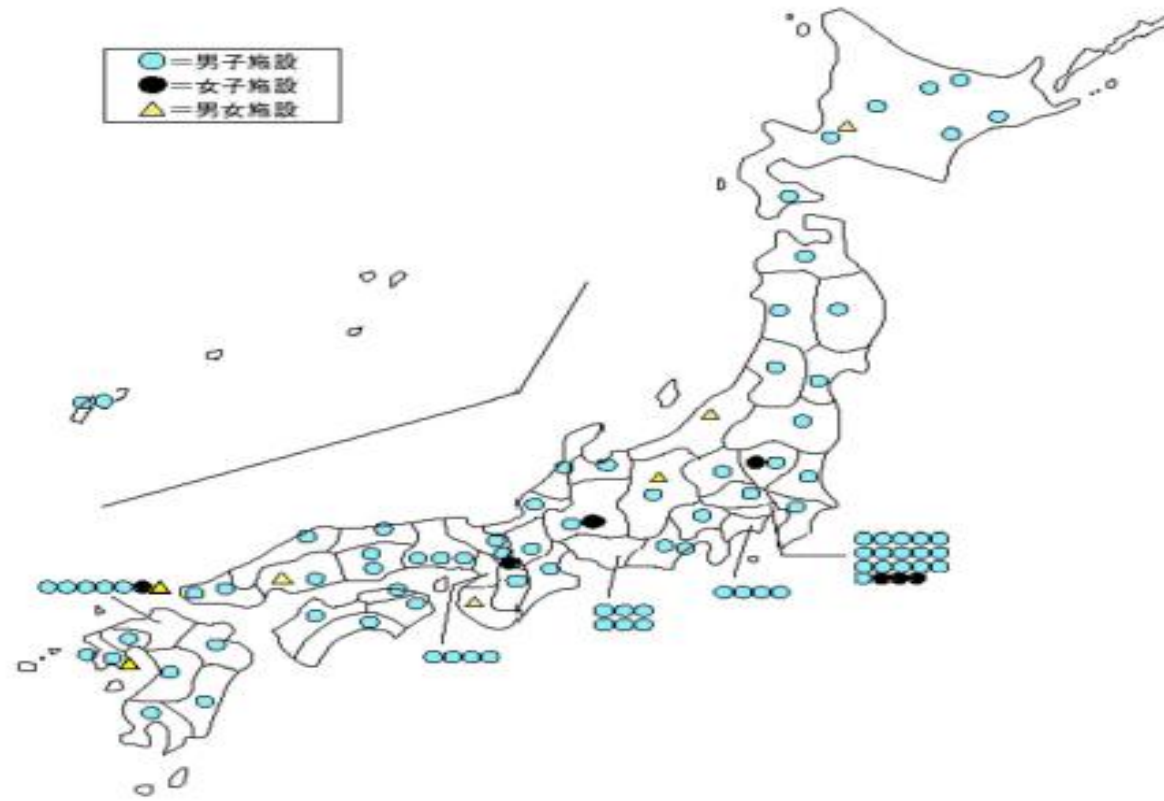
Outline

- ▶ Outline of offenders rehabilitation facilities in Japan
 - ▶ What is “Expertise” of offenders rehabilitation facilities in Japan?
- ▶ My research
 - ▶ Conclusions, Method, Findings
- ▶ Conclusions, Implications and Limitations

Outline of offenders rehabilitation facilities in Japan

- ▶ Support for released inmates to reintegrate into society
 - ▶ Parolees from penal institution or Juvenile training school
 - ▶ Persons under suspension of prosecution

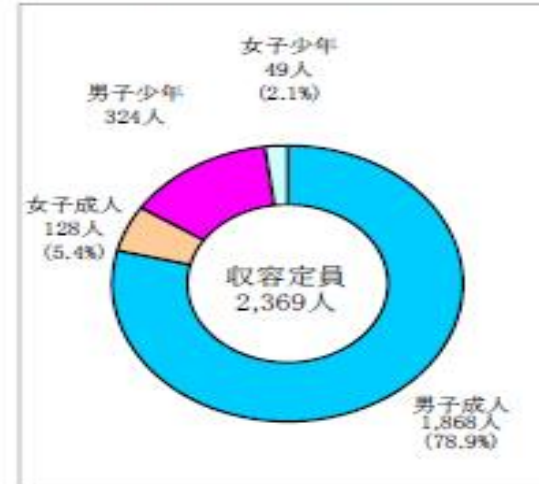
- ▶ There are 103 such facilities in Japan.
 - ▶ For Men 89, For Women 7, For Men and Women 7
- ▶ Mainly operated by a private-sector judicial Person for Offenders Rehabilitation



【更生保護施設の数】



【更生保護施設の収容定員】



Support for inmates

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- ▶ Providing temporary accommodations and meals
- ▶ The lifestyle guidance
 - ▶ Job assistance
 - ▶ Mediation for welfare and medical care

- ▶ Specialized treatment for certain criminal tendencies
 - ▶ Social Skills Training (SST)
 - ▶ Treatment to improve problems with drinking or use of drugs(based on Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT))
 - ▶ Collage therapy

What is “Expertise” of offenders rehabilitation facilities in Japan?

- ▶ The Offenders Rehabilitation Services Act (2002)
- ▶ The Offenders Rehabilitation Act (2007)

The aim

- ▶ Specialization of their treatment functions

- ▶ There is little research on “Expertise” of offenders rehabilitation facilities in Japan (Ihukubu, 1990; Imafuku, 2002)
- ▶ Presenting the way of desirable treatment
- ▶ Evidence Based Practice (EBP)

BUT...

- ▶ Many staffs have not got adequate training for treatment.
- ▶ How do they devise for treatment in this situation?
- ▶ What is “Expertise” of offenders rehabilitation facilities in Japan?

Methods

- ▶ Interview with the staffs(Qualitative research)
 - ▶ Even now in progress from 2014
 - ▶ 3 facilities, Male 5, Female 2
 - ▶ Designated facilities for treatment of drug offenders
 - ▶ Manager, Trainer, Social workers, Psychiatric Social worker
- ▶ Semi-structured interview (45-120min)
- ▶ Analytic Induction (Becker, 1998)

Findings

- ▶ “Rationalization” for treatment
- ▶ “Conflict” on treatment

“Rationalization” for treatment

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- ▶ Use “Local Knowledge” of community and facilities.
 - ▶ The lifestyle guidance
 - ▶ Specialized treatment for certain criminal tendencies

Case of Specialized treatment for certain criminal tendencies

- ▶ Changing the program flexibly
 - ▶ effective for residents nonetheless.
- ▶ Change the purpose of the treatment
 - ▶ Making communication with residents well through the treatment

“Conflict” on treatment

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- ▶ Conflict between “Care” and “Control”(Sagara, 2015)
 - ▶ For Welfare of residents? (Drug addict)
 - ▶ For Public order ? (Offender)

Conclusions

- ▶ Offenders rehabilitation facilities in Japan have “lay expertise” for treatment for residents.

- ▶ What is “lay expertise” ?
 - ▶ The idea that lay people possess some kind of special knowledge that neither trained experts in technology, ethics and social sciences nor professional politicians possess (Myskja 2007: 1).

- ▶ Staffs have not gotten enough time for (specialized) treatment.
- ▶ But, they devise for treatment by using local knowledge.
- ▶ On the other hand, they also feel “Conflict” (and “Dilemma”).

Implication

- ▶ Necessity to design the system of offenders rehabilitation including “lay expertise”.
 - ▶ For example, Expert Patient Program(UK)
- ▶ “Lay expertise” includes ex-offenders’ knowledge about reintegration.
 - ▶ For example, Delancey Street Foundation(US)

Limitation and Future work

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- ▶ A need to develop a good body of research in this field
- ▶ Refined the concept of “lay expertise”
- ▶ Impact on the residents by treatment based on “lay-expertise”

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