



再犯と 社会復帰支援

Recidivism and Re-entry

岩手県立大学
紀司かおり



01 これまでの研究

Psychosocial Factors Associated with Recidivism among Male Japanese Criminals in Offender Rehabilitation Facilities

Recent Crime Trends in Japan

Rate of Repeat Offenders
49.1%

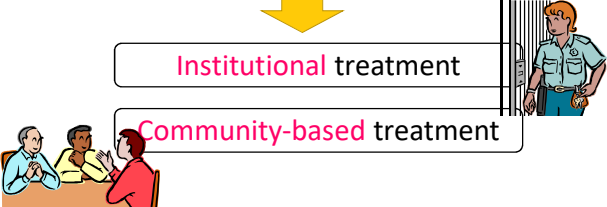
(Japanese Ministry of Justice, 2021)

High rate of repeat offenders since 1997

↓

Institutional treatment

Community-based treatment



2

Where Do Ex-inmates Go Back?

Places to return

family 50%

acquaintances, employers, or welfare institution 30%

offender rehabilitation facilities 20%

tend to hold steady job and desist from reoffending

younger offenders



middle-aged offenders

(Japanese Ministry of Justice, 2019)

3

Purpose of Offender Rehabilitation Facilities (Halfway Houses)

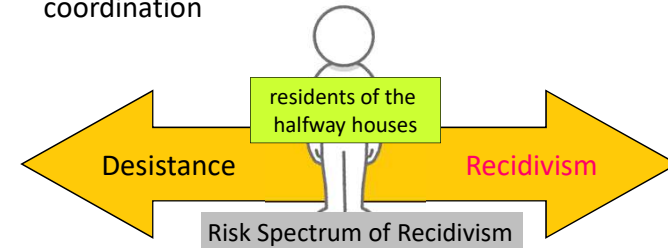
● Prevention of recidivism

- play the role of a **bridge** between  **penal institutionalization** and **social integration**
- accommodate parolees, probationers, or those released from prison
- provide **livelihood guidance** & **vocational training**
- only selected offenders can move in
 the **inside track** to reenter society?

5

Problems with the Facilities & Residents

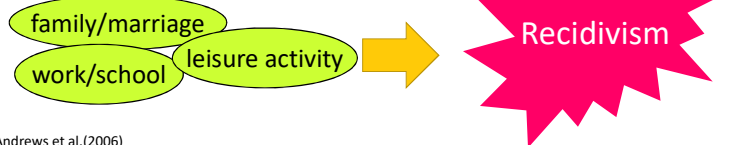
- Murder case by a resident in 2005
- Over **40 % of ex-inmates reoffended** in spite of a return to halfway houses (Hasegawa, Ueda, Tanabe, & Bando, 2014)
- Halfway houses fully occupied with environmental coordination



6

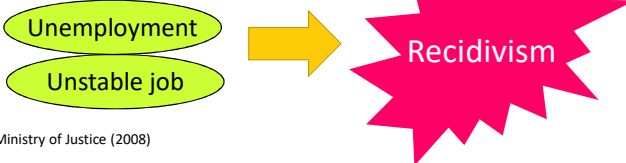
● Socioeconomic factors

USA/Canada



Andrews et al.(2006)


Japan




Ministry of Justice (2008)

7


● Psychological factors

Cognitive Distortions (Criminal Thinking) 

thought contents and cognitive processes conducive to the launch and continuation of **persistent antisocial and criminal behavior** (Walters, 2006)

Aggression 

-behaviors that can result in both physical and psychological harm to others or objects
 -closely related to **cognitive distortions** (Anderson & Bushman, 2002)

Sense of Coherence(SOC) 

the stress coping ability or adaptive capacity of a person based on the individual's view of the world as **(1)comprehensible, (2) manageable, and (3) meaningful** (Antonovsky, 1987)



8

STUDY 1: Development of Japanese Criminal Thinking Inventory (JCTI)

- **Aim:** to develop a new scale for assessing **criminal thinking patterns from a Japanese perspective** & to examine its reliability and validation
- **Participants:** 116 Japanese men under parole/probationary supervision or released from prison, in 2 metropolitan area facilities
- **Measures:**
 - **Demographics:** age, education, marital status, the latest offense charged, previous imprisonments, and their current status
 - **JCTI :** adopted & revised from the PICTS short form (Walters, 1995) 5-point Likert scale
 - **Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BAQ)** (Ando et al.,1999) : 24-item self-report instrument, 5-point Likert scale

9

Factor Structure & Reliability

Total $\alpha = .88$ 4 factors, 17 items, Total score=85

Factor 1: Discontinuity (.83)
Hesitancy and unreliability in both behavior and thinking

"Though I started an activity or business many times before, I've never made it."

Factor 2: Cut Off (.80)
Immediate disvaluing thoughts that deter from crime

"When irritated, I easily abandon my rational idea."

Factor 3: Self-Deception (.71)
Justifying criminal behavior and overestimating its likelihood of success

"I've felt that laws have no effect on me."

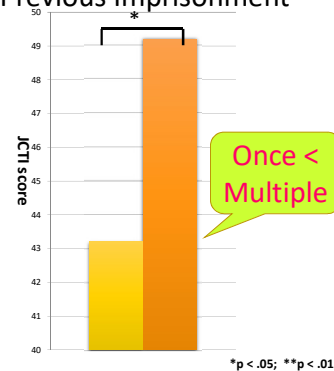
Factor 4: Cognitive Indolence(.82)
Quick and easy short-cut thinking

"I am inclined to avoid problems instead of taking a serious approach to them."

10

Validity

JCTI Total score & Previous Imprisonment



Correlation b/w JCTI & BAQ (aggression)

JCTI	BAQ	
	r	Sig. (two-tailed)
Total	.37	.00**
Discontinuity	.22	.02*
Cut Off	.53	.00**
Self-Deception	.18	.06
Cognitive Indolence	.13	.17

Positive correlation b/w JCTI & BAQ

11

STUDY 2: The Relationship between Incarceration Frequency and Psychosocial Factors

- **Aim:** to investigate **what kind of psychosocial factors are associated with recidivism**
- **Participants:** same as STUDY 1 \Rightarrow 96 residents
- **Measures:**
 - **Socioeconomic Features:** age, education, employment status, marital status, living situation, dwelling

12

●Criminological Features

- Frequency of **imprisonment**
- Type of **latest offense charged**
(felonious/violent/intellectual crimes vs. property crimes or drug-related crimes)

●Psychological Features

- **Criminal thinking**: JCTI
- **Aggression**: BAQ
- **SOC**: 13-item 5-point SOC scale (Togari & Yamazaki, 2005)

13

Analyses:

- **Dependent variable**: Frequency of imprisonment
low recidivism (only once) vs. high recidivism (twice++)
- **Independent variables**:
socioeconomic, criminological, and psychological measures
- Bivariate logistic regression analyses
significance levels **below 0.05**
⇒ **Multiple logistic regression analysis**
w/ the forward selection method
- No multicollinearity

14

Multiple Logistic Regression Analysis for Criminological and Psychological Factors in Recidivists

Type of crime	p	OR	CI (95%)
Felonious/Violent/Intellectual crimes (reference)			
Property crimes	<0.01**	5.92	2.05-17.09
Drug-related crimes	<0.01**	8.99	2.38-33.85
SOC			
Manageability	0.01*	0.80	0.68-0.94

Felonious: 1.8times
Thefts: 2.8 times
Drug: 2.9 times



Theft or drug-related crimes and manageability were significantly related to recidivism

15

STUDY3: Challenges and Needs for Social Rehabilitation from Offenders' Perspectives

- **Aim**: to investigate challenges & needs and propose support measures **for preventing a relapse**
- **Participants**: 6 former prisoners ⇒ 3 drug users vs. 3 non-drug
- **Method**: semi-structured interview
 - (1) **Psychosocial environment** right before the case
 - (2) Awareness of their own **psychological traits**
 - (3) **Stress coping skills** in the past & present
 - (4) **Goals** in the current daily life
 - (5) Current **difficulties** and their coping strategies for social reintegration
 - (6) Encouraging **resources** to accomplish Q4.
 - (7) Interpretation of "**DESISTANCE from crime**"

16

Background of Participants

Name	Age	Type of Crime	Prior imprisonment	Period of the latest sentence	Period after release from prison
A	30	Theft	1	2 years	5 months
B	46	Stimulant use	2	1 year and 6 months	1-2 months
C	59	Theft	1	2 years and 8 months	1-2 month
D	68	Fraud	1	2 years and 4 months	3 month
E	53	Stimulant use	3	3 years and 4 months	1-2 month
F	50	Theft	6	10 months	1-2 month

• **Analysis:** Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) (Smith, 1995)

- ① Repeat reading the transcripts and note potential themes
- ② Tentatively identify & organize themes
- ③ Examine and define themes with the focus on psychological contexts of phenomena
- ④ Organize themes to express essence of participants' live experience

■ **Criteria:**

- Internally consistent argument proved by the verbatim
- Colleagues read through all transcripts and discuss

Themes Emerged from Interviews

Superordinate theme: Reinvention of one's life

Sub-theme 1: Comparing the present self with the past self

Sub-theme 2: Awareness of personal issues

Sub-theme 3: Evaluation by others and by themselves

Sub-theme 4: Fearing a loss of a framework

Stimulant users more likely to struggle with complicated problems than non-drug participants

Sub-theme 1: Comparing the present self with the past self



● Reflecting on oneself

'I have been pissed off...but now I reconsider why I get angry...When I was irritated, I usually required a lot from others.' (Mr. A)

● Avoid reflecting on oneself

'...if the welfare was OK, I could rent an apartment and live by myself, though. Because that hadn't happened, I reoffended.' (Mr. F)



● No victims

'Of course, doing stimulants is a bad thing, but in my mind, it's not... it wasn't so bad things because it didn't cause someone trouble...' (Mr. B)



Sub-theme 2: Awareness of personal issues



● **Non-drug participants:**
aware of circumstances &
specific stress coping strategies

active-cognitive coping
= strong manageability

'If I have no job and no place to go back, maybe I will reoffend... But now, I know the weaker parts of myself...can cope with stress by understanding the reasons [of frustration].' (Mr. A)

● **Drug users:**
aware of **more explicit** circumstances but
vague way of coping strategies

Avoidance coping =
weak manageability

'if there are only 8,000yen in my wallet, of course that doesn't kindle... If there are 200,000yen, that absolutely kindles...I'm like weed... I always had been living like "It will be OK".' (Mr. B)



21

Sub-theme 3: Evaluation by others and by themselves



● **2 barometers of step-by-step post-release success**

1. Evaluation by others

*'People around me know my behavior or words and actions more than I do. I can exist with people around me...So, **People around me evaluate whether I recover...**'* (Mr.A)

2. Types of associates

*'**Flies come close to shit, butterflies come close to flowers...**When I change, good people come to me...I know many people who have quitted...I wanna be a person like that'* (Mr. E)

'There are so many people not arrested for two years. Are there many people not doing stimulants, not even once, for two years? ...No.' (Mr. B)

22

Sub-theme 4: Fearing a loss of a framework

framework = guidance and supervision by staff at the facility

● **Fear of being isolated**

*'Getting someone to listen makes a difference...I can modify my direction...I **have a public face at a company, and here, an face as a ex-prisoner...**If I say 'I had been in a prison' at work, I will be ignored.'* (Mr. B)

● **Pursuit of healthy dependency**

'I'm not sure whether I can behave...If I'm getting stressful, I might drink alcohol which I should not, and then things will turn for the worse...' (Mr. C)

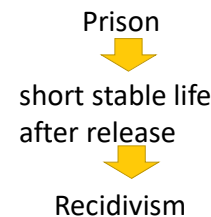
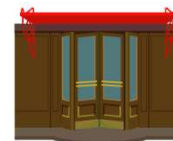
*'I can be patient because I'm in such facility, but once I become independent from here, no one will help me... **I need someone who gives me advice**'* (Mr. F)



23

What are the Needs of Released Prisoners?

Now: Revolving door



Future Recommendation:

● **Ongoing treatment & a "place"** gives ex-offenders a sense of belonging

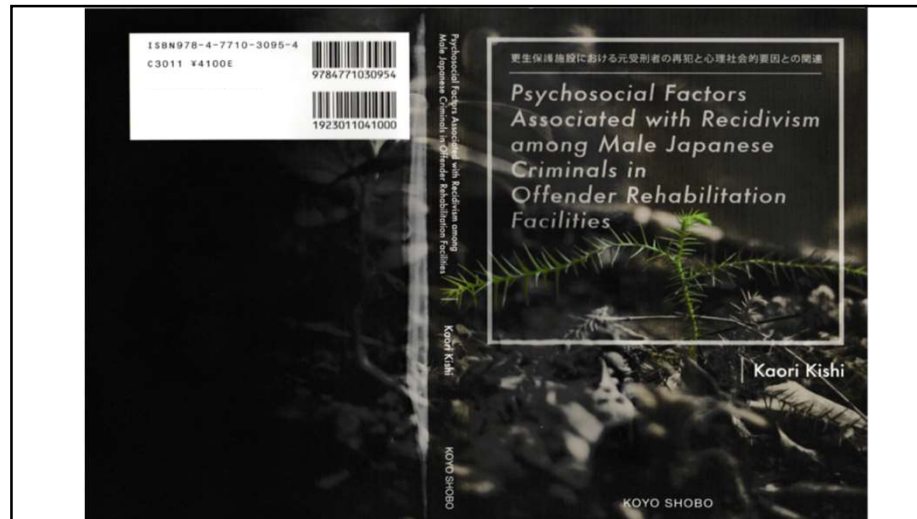
esp. stimulant users

● **Intensive program** to achieve stress coping skills **during stay & after release**

● **Follow-up counseling** based on psychosocial assessment (i.e. levels of manageability)



24



今後やってみたいこと

- 地域の中での、窃盗(特に嗜癖的窃盗)を対象とした心理教育プログラムの実践と効果検証
- 出所後、地域で生活する累犯者へインタビュー
- 少年刑務所の受刑者と同年代一般成人男性との心理的特性の比較
- 薬物依存の心理教育プログラムの実施
- 異文化の背景を持つ人たちの逸脱行動・犯罪リスク要因・適応のニーズ などなど

