

English Powerpoint

1. Toyo Atsumi, Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency: Securing Order in Japan through Multi-Agency Partnership - ppt file
2. Toshihiro Kawaide, Multi-Agency Partnership in the Juvenile Justice System in Japan - ppt
3. Roh Myung-sun, Correctional Alternative Schools in Korea and Courtermeasures against Juvenile Crimes - ppt
4. Akira Saka, Multi-Agency Response to Juvenile Crimes in Hyogo – ppt
5. Masahiro Tamura, Coordination between Police and Juvenile Welfare and Educational Institutions - ppt
6. Tetsuya Sato, Partnership of Shools and the Police for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention in Kitakyush City - One Stop Type Service (Comprehensive Service) for Juvenile in Need - ppt

1. **Toyo Atsumi, Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency:
Securing Order in Japan through Multi-Agency
Partnership - ppt file**

Prevention of juvenile Delinquency: Securing order in Japan through Multi-Agency Partnership

Toyo Atsumi

Professor of Emeritus, Chuo University
Professor of law,
Kyoto Sangyo University Law School

Introduction

- Community or neighborhood based efforts to prevent or reduce juvenile delinquency
- Strategy to deter juvenile delinquency relying upon preventive science and policy
- Inter-agency partnership

SACSI and its Effects

- **Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative**
- **Nation-wide role out of Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)**
- **problem-solving model**
- **preventive strategies and target problematic locations and offenders**
- **strategic process for addressing broader, more complex urban crime and disorder problems**

current policy and strategies in Japan

- **some resemblance to the problem-oriented SACSI system relying on 'deterrence' policing and strategy**
- **working together with local agencies**

Multi-agency collaboration strategy based upon prevention science and philosophy

- Identify and reduce factors that predict future criminal behavior and to identify and strengthen factors that predict future non-criminality

Community based multi-agency collaborative system in Japan

- not based upon any statutory basis
- based upon conventional extended family relations
- traditional culture
- community based collaborative partnership initiative by police officials and officers, probation officers, prefectural child consultation-office personnel, school teachers and neighborhood residents

community based collaborative partnership programs in Japan

- wide variety types of collaborative prevention programs including the police-school partnership, partnership similar to the Community That Care (CTC) or/and Functional Families Partnership (FTP)

Comprehensive community prevention

- long history and tradition in Japanese local neighborhood and its type has varied from communities to communities

Causes of offending and anti-social behavior

- 'multifactorial' causes and several different causal pathways to offending and anti-social behavior
- Applied Criminology
- From infant to early adult – several important developmental phases: parent, family, peerage, employment.

causal pathways

- 1. Serious family discord and hostility, and the experience of abuse
- 2. An involvement in delinquent gangs
- 3. Lack of employment opportunities
and imprisonment
- 4. Media influences and effects of alcohol
(and illicit drugs)
- 5. Poverty
- 6. Cognitive differences
- 7. Situational factors

Preventing youth crime: Evidence and Opportunities.

- Prevention science
- Identify and reduce factors that predict future criminal behavior - 'risk factors'
- Identify and strengthen factors - 'protective factors'
- Longitudinal studies by criminologists
- Diverse preventive interventions, focused on a wide range of risk factors and protective factors in different developmental phases and domains of children's lives

How should the youth justice system be transformed?

- A. Individual-focused prevention
- B . Family-focused Prevention
 - family structure change
 - parental education
 - home visit by public health nurse
 - parent management training

How should the youth justice system be transformed?

- **Intensive Intervention**
 - Multisystemic Therapy (MST)
 - Functional Family Therapy (FFT)

How should the youth justice system be transformed?

Other Prevention

- C. School-focused Prevention
- D. Peer Focused Prevention
- E. Community-based Prevention
 - Community That Care (CTC) system
 - Dr. Wakatsuki

Never too early, never too late

- Very early intervention
cost-effective
more effective for promoting well-being and
competencies
- programs working with older adolescents at the end
of developmental continuum - prevent offending.

Two types of justice system

- Traditional linear type criminal justice system
(employed in western world and in Japan since Meiji
era modernization)
- and
- the new emerging (or rooted in depth in Japanese
conventional culture) criminal justice

The new justice system and process

- more strategic and web-styled
- respond to the web of multiple causes and wide range of causal pathways.

Need for reform

- problem-solving perspective
- proactive preventing initiative

- conventional linear type of juvenile and criminal justice system – have to be reformed to new justice system
- The new justice system - diminish risk factors and promote protective factors

Need for Fuzzy or blurred logic

- proactive and preventive programs on juvenile antisocial behavior
- ↓
- not with warrant issued by a judge
- with less certain presumed ground in accordance with ‘proportionality principle’
- “fuzzy” or “blurred” logic rather than clean logic

Ending Remark

- The communities now are to become proactive self-correcting environments preventing youth offending before it happens.

2. Toshihiro Kawaide, Multi-Agency Partnership in the Juvenile Justice System in Japan - ppt

Multi-Agency Partnership in the Juvenile Justice System in Japan

**PROF. TOSHIHIRO
KAWAIDE**

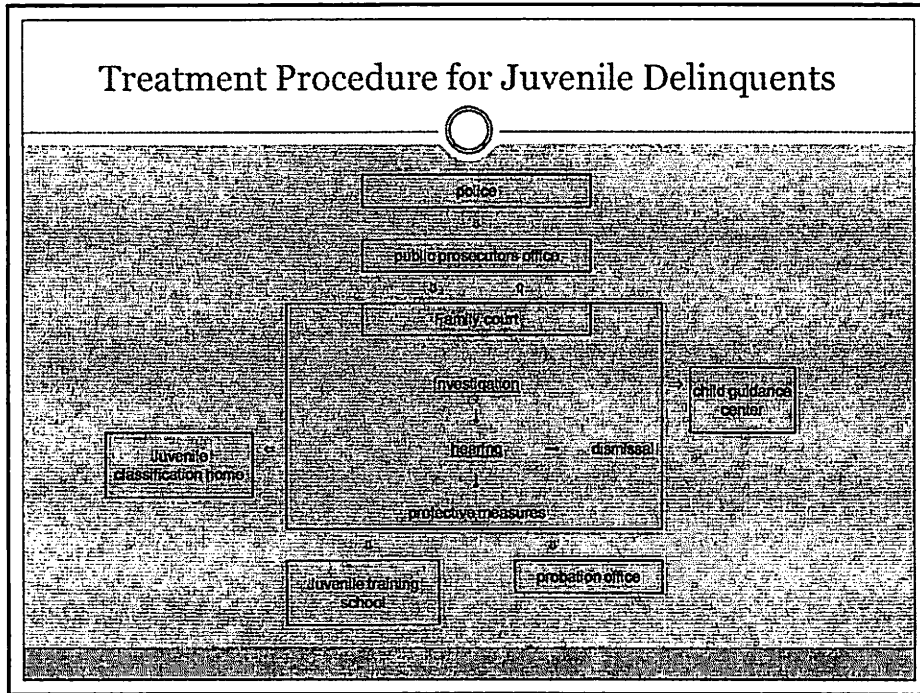
THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO
GRADUATE SCHOOLS FOR LAW & POLITICS

Purpose of Juvenile Justice System

Article 1 of the Juvenile Act

This Law has as its purpose, both the carrying out of protective measures relating to the correction of the character and environmental adjustment of juvenile delinquents and the taking of special measures with regard to criminal cases of the juvenile in full of anticipation of the sound upbringing of the juvenile.

↳
Prevention of future delinquency through
re-education and rehabilitation of the juvenile



Treatment Procedure for Juvenile Delinquents (fundamental framework)

referral of all cases to the family court from law enforcement agencies except for minor traffic offences
⇒ No diversion system at the investigation stage

The family court is always placed in the center of the partnership with other agencies.

Procedure at a family court(1)
-Investigation-

- **Family court probation officer**
ex. interview of the juvenile, guardians and witnesses
- **Juvenile classification home**
classification on the predisposition of the juvenile based on expertise in medicine, psychology, pedagogy and sociology etc.

Procedure at a family court(2)
-Treatment-

- The procedure at a family court includes treatment measures of juvenile delinquents.
- (A) **Educative action**
noncompulsory measures by judges and family court probation officer
ex. delivering an admonition to the juvenile
 - (B) **Tentative probationary supervision**
direct supervision of the juvenile by family court probation officer for a certain period of time, ordered if the family court deems such supervision necessary to determine appropriate protective measures

Tentative probationary supervision

additional measures to
tentative probationary supervision

- (A) deciding regulations and ordering to observe them
- (B) turning a juvenile over to the guardians with some conditions
- (C) entrusting the juvenile guidance to appropriate institution, group or individual

Procedure at a family court(3)

-Hearing-

- (A) without the possibilities of future delinquency
⇒making decision of dismissal
- (B) with the possibilities of future delinquency
⇒making decision of protective measures
- (C) criminal disposition is appropriate
⇒referring the case to a public prosecutor
- (D) measures under the Child Welfare Act are appropriate
⇒referring the case to the director of a child guidance center

Protective measures

- (A) Probationary supervision
- (B) Commitment to a support facility for development of self-sustaining capacity or a children's home
- (C) Commitment to a juvenile training school

Partnership of the family court with other agencies

< Partner >

- (A) agencies in charge of executing protective measures
- (B) institutions established under the Child Welfare Act
- (C) law enforcement agencies
- (D) school
- (E) private organization, group or person

Participation of private citizen in the juvenile justice system



(A) Probationary supervision

collaboration of probation officer (public servant)
with volunteer probation officer (private citizen)

(B) Entrustment of juvenile guidance

Entrustment of juvenile guidance



entrustment of juvenile guidance
to private volunteer

(A) individual

(B) institution for child welfare

(C) social welfare corporation

no limitation of the term on the Juvenile Act

⇒ 3 or 4 month in practice

Entrustment of juvenile guidance to individuals



- manager of private company
(ex. construction or manufacturing industry)
 - farmer
 - proprietor of restaurant or store
- ⇕
- working (and living) together under the guidance of that person

Entrustment of juvenile guidance to social welfare corporation



- working at the home
for the aged or handicapped persons.
- (A) as a voluntary social service in a short period (ex. a few days or 1 week)
 - (B) normal type of entrustment (as a trainee for a few months)

Number of tentative probationary supervision

year	Tentative probationary supervision	Entrustment of juvenile guidance	Total number of cases disposed in family courts
2000	2,520	338	76,686
2001	2,408	279	79,928
2002	2,386	296	83,609
2003	2,200	245	81,514
2004	2,211	255	78,916
2005	2,132	221	70,017
2006	1,940	187	68,651
2007	1,849	171	69,636
2008	1,638	151	63,898
2009	1,552	163	64,210

**3. Roh Myung-sun, Correctional Alternative Schools in
Korea and Countermeasures against Juvenile Crimes -
ppt**

**Correctional Alternative
Schools in Korea
and
Countermeasures
against **Juvenile Crimes****

Juvenile Crimes - Statistics

Unit: Persons

YEAR	TOTAL	CHANGES	OCCUPANCY RATIO
2000	143,637	+0.3%	6.8%
2001	130,983	-8.8%	5.6%
2002	115,423	-11.9%	5.0%
2003	96,085	-16.8%	4.2%
2004	72,770	-24.3%	3.2%
2005	67,478	-7.3%	3.4%
2006	69,211	+2.6%	3.7%
2007	88,104	+27.3%	4.5%
2008	134,992	+53.2%	6.2%
2009	113,022	-16.3%	5.2%

Source: Supreme Prosecutors' Office, Crime Analysis

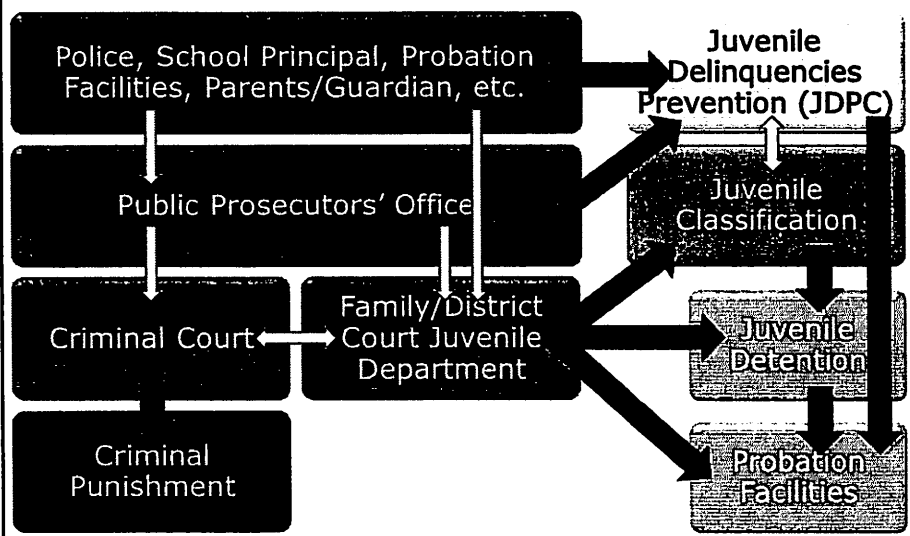
Juvenile Crimes - Statistics

Unit: Persons

YEAR (TOTAL)	MURDER	ROBBERY	ARSON	RAPE	ASSAULT & INJURY	THEFT
2005 (67,478)	77	635	777	152	20,704	22,058
2006 (69,211)						
2007 (88,104)	119	929	1,066	824	22,599	28,629
2008 (134,992)						
2009 (113,022)	128	1,114	1,176	1,072	27,336	38,494

Source: Supreme Prosecutors' Office, Crime Analysis

Response to Juvenile Crimes



MoJ Focus

◆ **CRIME PREVENTION**
rather than punishment

◆ **ESTABLISHED**
SEVENTEEN(17) CORRECTIONAL
ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS

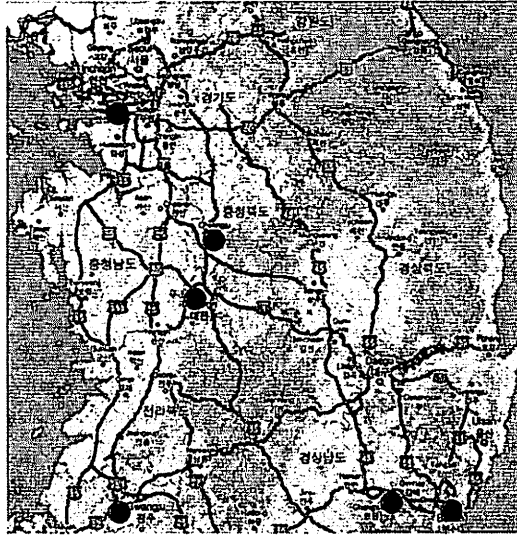
Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Centers

◆ Among 17 correctional alternative
schools are

◆ **SIX**

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION CENTERS,
spanning across six cities of:

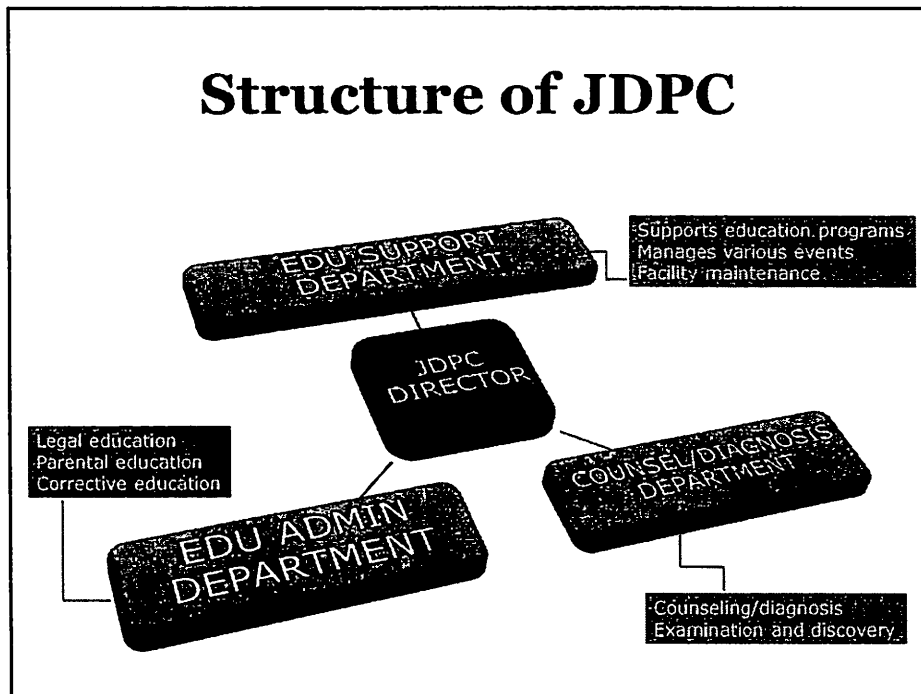
Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Centers



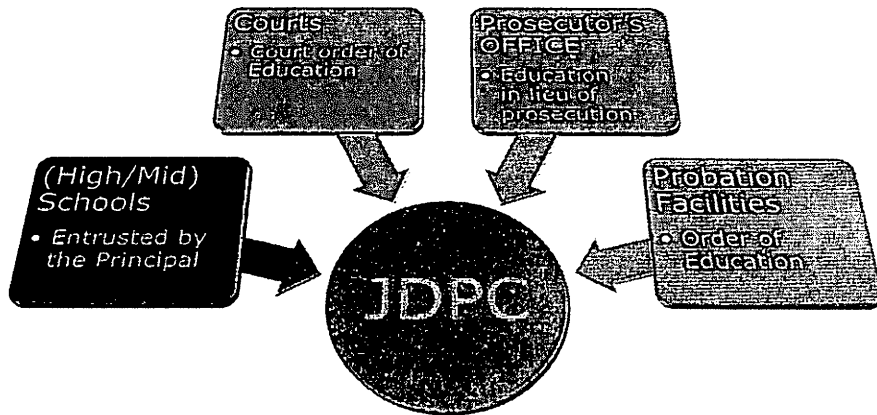
- ◆ Ansan
- ◆ Daejeon
- ◆ Chungju
- ◆ Gwangju
- ◆ Busan
- ◆ Changwon

PRIORITY PROJECT
of
Office of Crime Prevention

Structure of JDPC



Students Coming to JDPC



JDPC Programs

- ◆ **THREE-STEP APPROACH**
 - ◆ **General Education (15 Programs)**
 - ◆ compliance training, reading guidance, everyday etiquette, voluntary activities..
 - ◆ **Prevention Education (13 Programs)**
 - ◆ anger management, art therapy, social skills..
 - ◆ **Recovery Education (7 Programs)**
 - ◆ drug and internet addiction, traffic safety, sexual education..

JDPC Programs

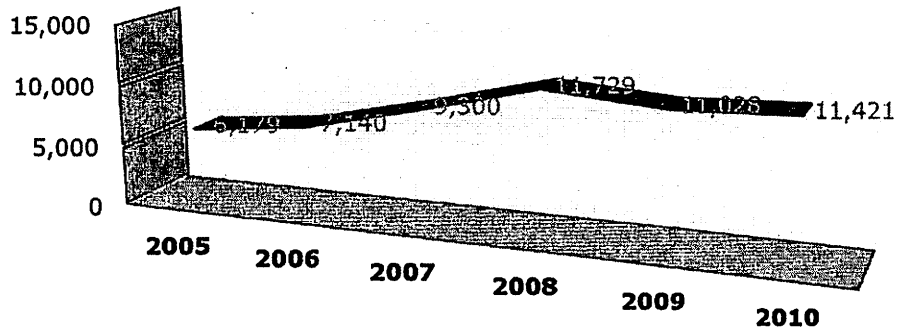
- ◆ TWO TYPES OF EDUCATION PROGRAMS:
 - ◆ PROBLEM-BASED PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
 - ◆ HANDS-ON ACTIVITIES

Other JDPC Programs

- ◆ PARENTAL EDUCATION
 - ◆ Family Problem Diagnosis and Recovery
 - ◆ Group Activity and Experience
- ◆ BASIC LEGAL EDUCATION
 - ◆ Education for everyone – legal systems, principles of law
 - ◆ Programs for school
 - ◆ Programs for the underprivileged

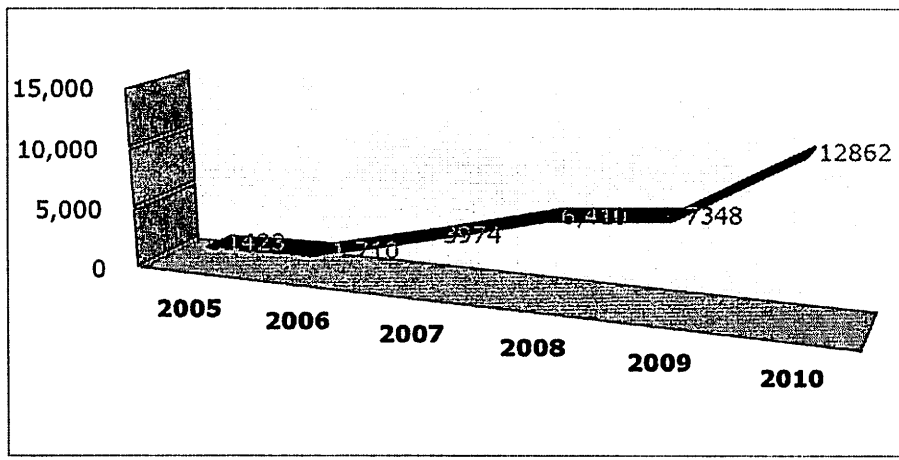
Accomplishments

Number of juvenile delinquents diagnosed



Accomplishments

Number of juvenile delinquents benefited



Problems and Improvements

- ◆ **Mandatory Parental Education**
 - ◆ Heavy burden for low-income families
 - ◆ Alternative education course needed

- ◆ **Six JDPCs are not enough**
 - ◆ Needs to clarify legal basis for JDPCs
 - ◆ Increase number of JDPC facilities
 - ◆ Budget increase suggested

Problems and Improvements

- ◆ **JDPC independency**
 - ◆ Bad recognition for being subordinate institutions of juvenile detention centers
 - ◆ Needs to separate JDPCs from JDCs

- ◆ **Motivation for students**
 - ◆ Better motivation for juvenile delinquents
 - ◆ More flexible education schedule

Problems and Improvements

- ◆ Further development of programs
 - ◆ Specialized/dedicated R&D team required
 - ◆ Budget increase highly required
- ◆ Specialized human resources needed
- ◆ Expand and improve facilities

Future Developments

- ◆ Development of training programs for low-aged children
- ◆ Integrating various efforts of numerous government agencies, while maintaining clear division of tasks

Future Developments

- ◆ Development of reoffending prevention programs by training experts in juvenile crimes and psychotherapy
- ◆ Rehabilitation programs 'individualized' and 'tailored' for every offender

Future Developments

- ◆ More 'education in lieu of prosecution' at the prosecutors' office level
- ◆ Cooperation network – cooperation with local community (government agencies, high/mid schools, civilian juvenile support facilities)

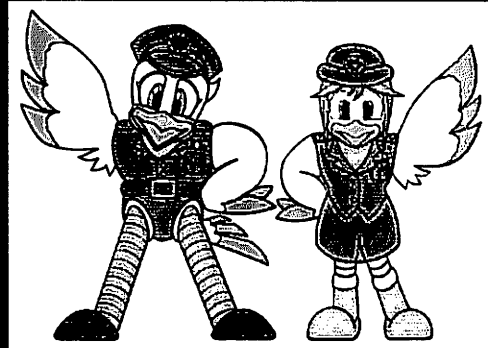
Future Developments

- ◆ Improvements to JDPC capabilities
 - ◆ More human and material support to JDPCs
 - ◆ Better organized and consolidated operation
 - ◆ Needs to specialize and characterize each JDPC facility
 - ◆ Develop programs from each specialized JDPC, then distribute to other facilities

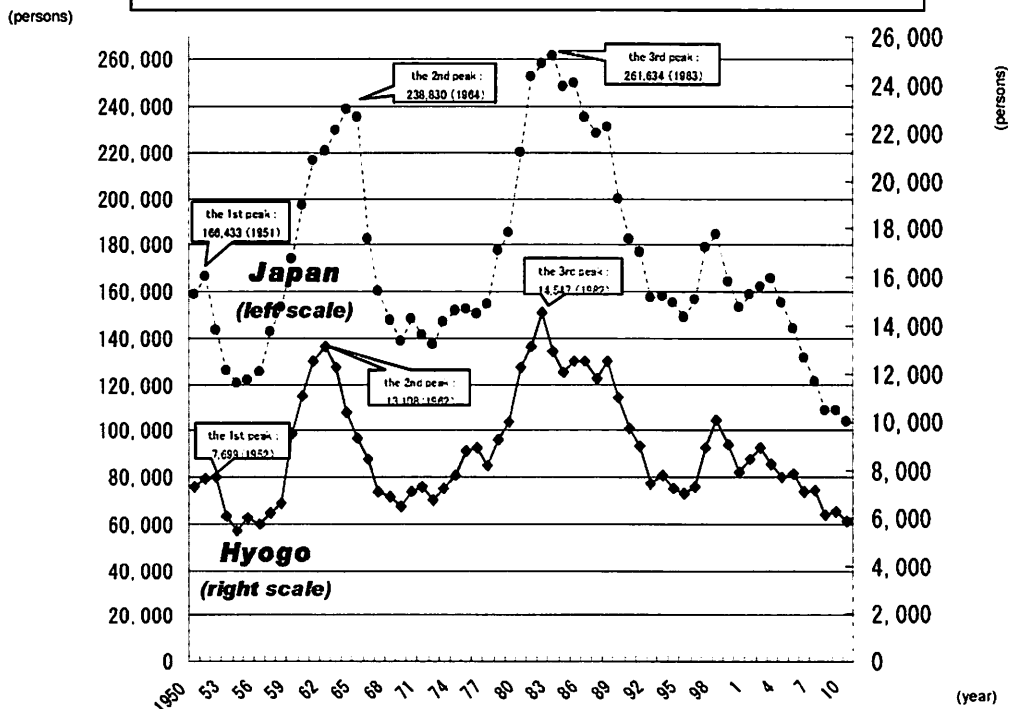
4. Akira Saka, Multi-Agency Response to Juvenile
Crimes in Hyogo – ppt

Multi-Agency Response to Juvenile Crimes in Hyogo

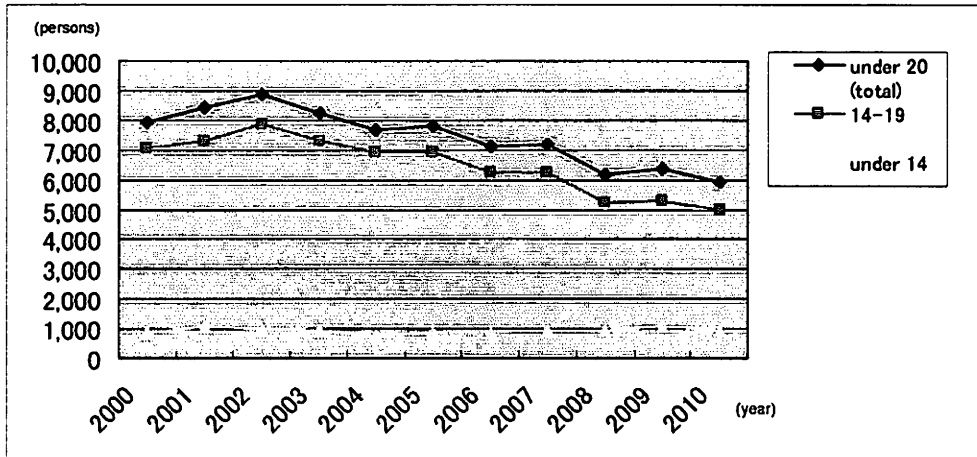
Hyogo PPH



Juvenile Penal Code Offenders since 1950



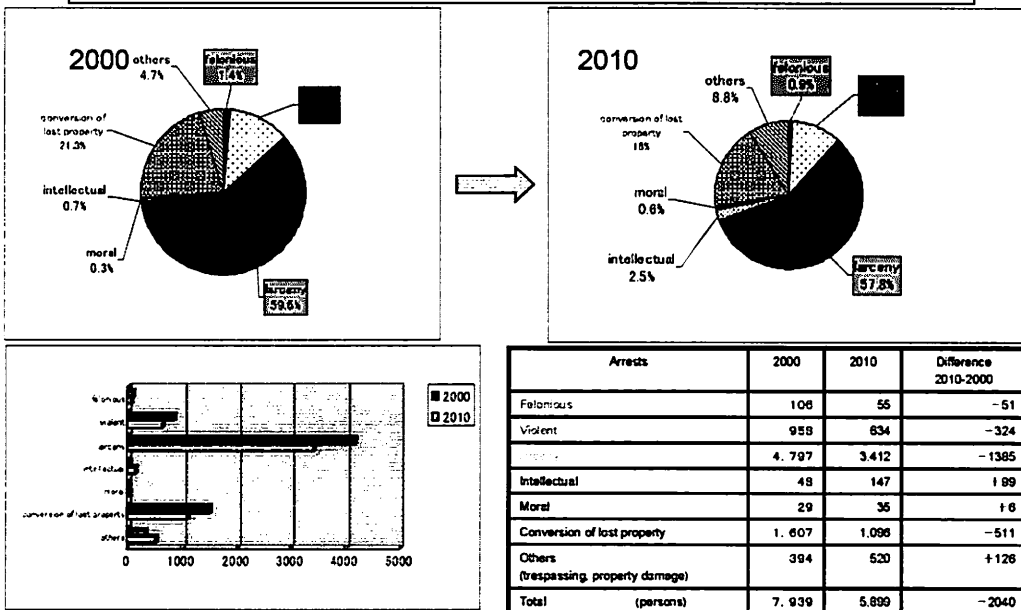
Juvenile Penal Code Offenders in Hyogo 2000-2010



Year \ Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total under 20	7,939	8,435	8,879	8,267	7,697	7,808	7,109	7,188	6,177	6,323	5,899
Aged 14-19	37,028	7,283	7,871	7,322	6,929	6,900	6,224	6,243	5,211	5,258	4,948
Under 14	911	1,052	1,008	945	768	908	885	943	966	1,065	953

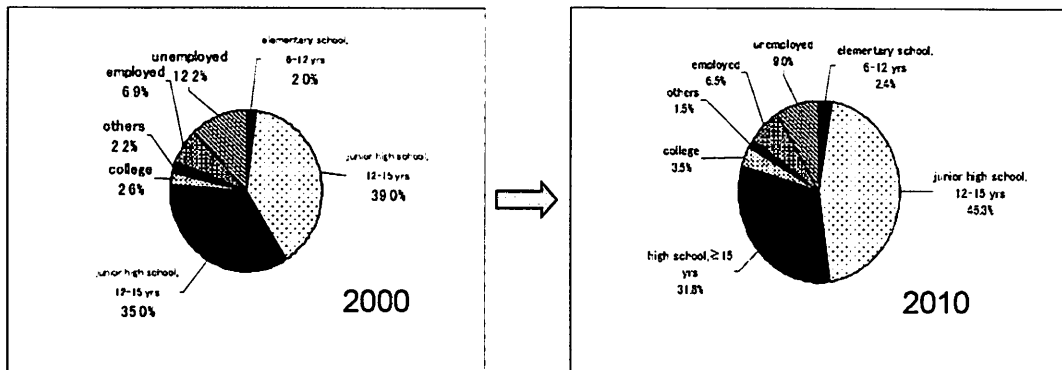
(persons)

Juvenile Offenders by Crime in Hyogo 2000 & 2010



- ① felonious → Peaked at 107 arrests in 2005 and declined to 55 in 2010
- ② violent → approx. 10%, between 600 and 1,000 arrests
- ③ intellectual → the greatest category at approx. 60%

Juvenile Offenders by Academic Background in Hyogo 2000 & 2010



- ① The highest share is junior high school students, 12-15 yrs, increasing from 39.0% to 45.3%.
- ② The increase in brutal crimes committed by offenders aged 6-15 accounts for almost half of the total (41% to 47.7%).

Recent Major Cases in Hyogo

June 1997: Kobe Serial Killer

February 1: Two school girls beaten with a hammer.
 March 16: One school girl struck to death with a hammer, and another stabbed with a knife.
 May 24: The dismembered head of a 11-year-old boy found upon a school gate.
 June 28: A 14-year-old boy taken into police custody.

September 2007 [Kobe]: Internet Bullying Drives a Teen to Suicide

July 3: An 18-year-old high school student jumped to his death at school after he was threatened by four classmates who had been demanding money from him, as well as using him as their slave, harassing, and posting pornographic images on a web-site where the offenders plotted to humiliate him.
 The bullies were held for extortion.

October 2009 [Itami]: Manslaughter by a Gang of Junior High School Boys

A 15-year-old boy, a member of a youth gang, challenged a 14-year-old classmate to a duel, because the latter had been speaking ill of the former.
 The man-to-man fight turned instead a pack attack where the victim suffered fatal bodily injuries inflicted by teenage gangsters.
 Five assailants arrested; three lookouts investigated.

Jan-Sep 2010 [Kobe]: Marijuana Use among School Girls under the Age of 16

Eight junior high school girls who met through a cell-phone blog site had been smoking marijuana since they first received the drug from other delinquent teenagers aged 16-20 who they got to know at late-night restaurants.
 The eight girls were taken into police custody.

July 2010 [Takarazuka]: Fatal Home Arson by Two 3rd Year Junior High School Students

A 15-year-old girl and her 14-year-old classmate set a fatal fire to the former's house in the early hours of July 9.
 Later, the two were caught setting another fire to the latter's house.
 They bore grudges against their parents, because they had been physically abused at home.
 The two were arrested for murder.

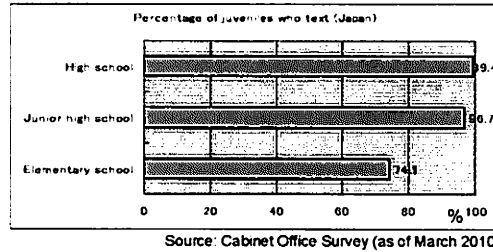
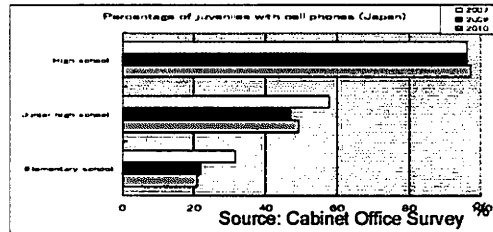
Factors & Backgrounds

His/her Personal Issues

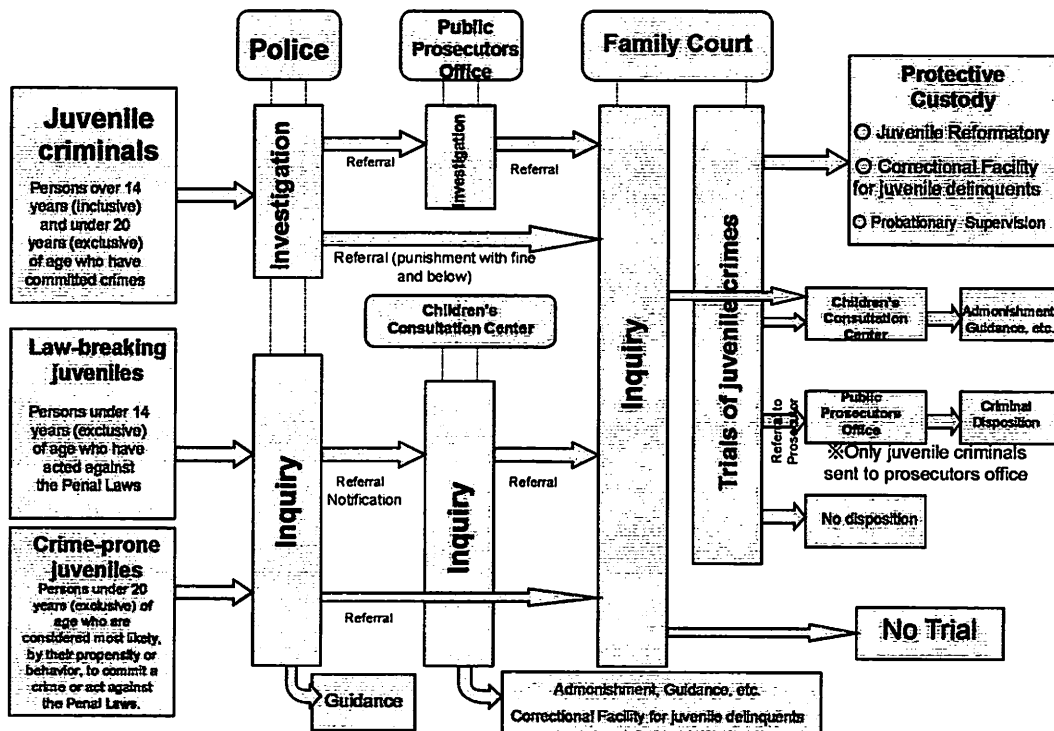
- low self esteem
- low moral standards
- difficulties handling stress
- poor communication skill
- losing sense of belonging
- peer pressure

Social Issues in Japan Today

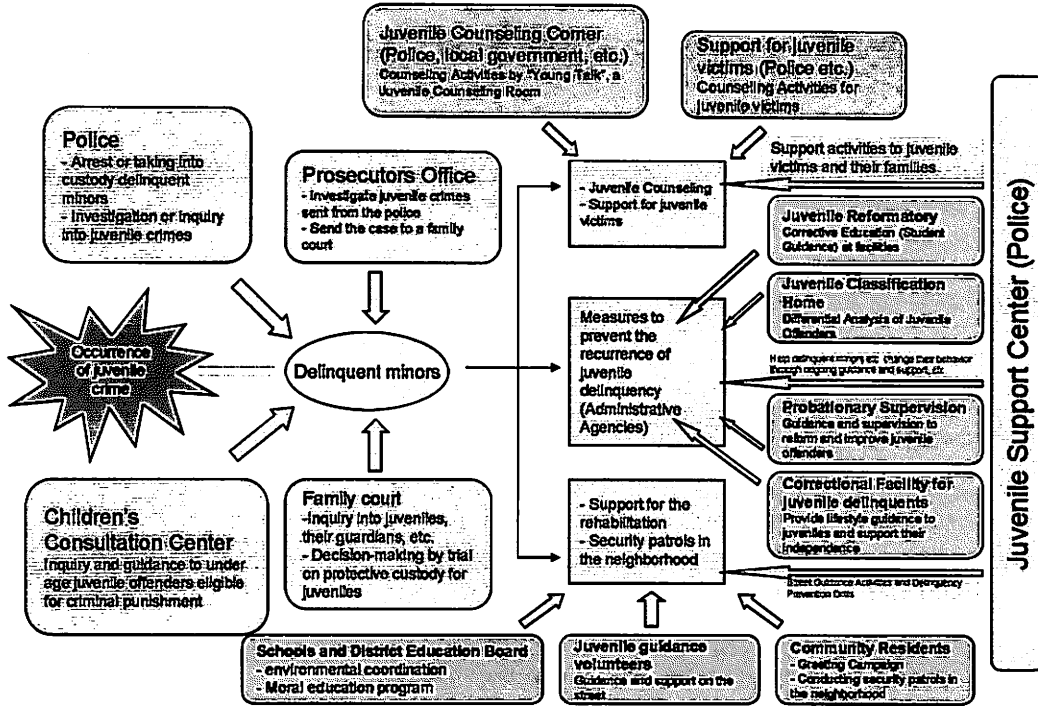
1. Cell phones
 - easy & wide access
 - harmful information
 - poorer communication skill
2. Home
 - neglect, indifference
 - no manners or discipline
3. Community
 - less neighborhood solidarity
 - indifference
 - less communication between adults & youths



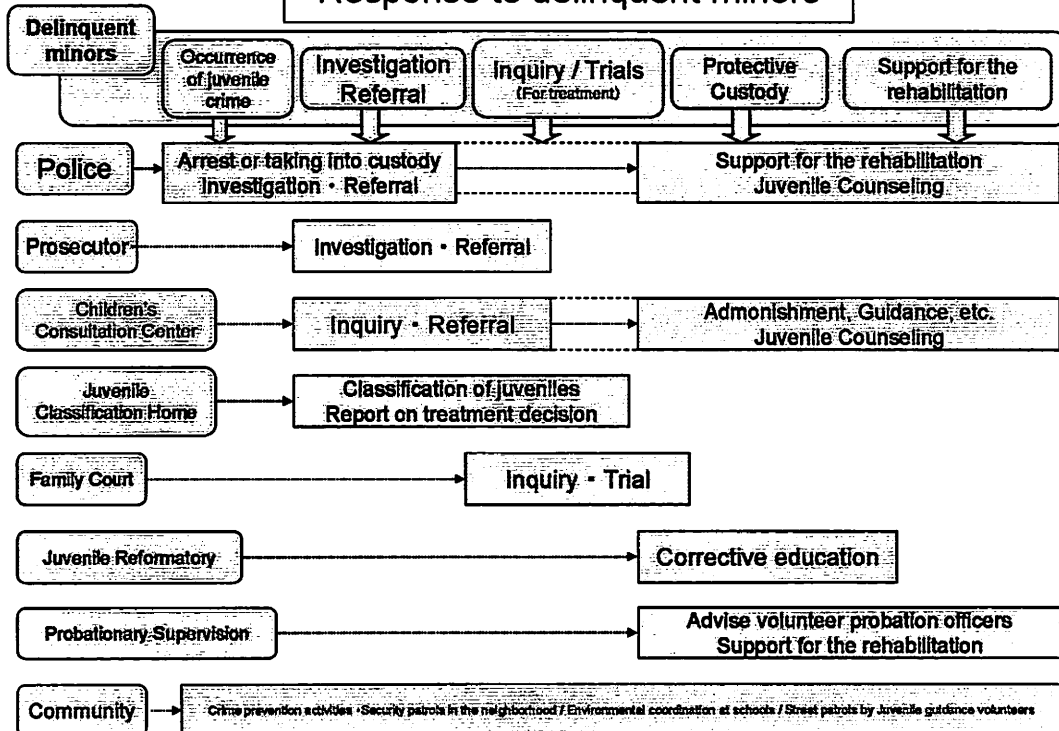
Sequence in the Juvenile Crimes (a legal structure)



Multi-agency response to juvenile delinquency



Response to delinquent minors



Comprehensive Measures for Fostering Wholesome Juvenile Development by Police Promotion of "Hyogokko Heart Skill Up", a mental faculty for juveniles in Hyogo

Hyogo Police coordinates with other agencies and uses comprehensive measures, such as taking juveniles into custody, with the aim of improving juvenile moral standards and their mental capacity to avoid trouble (delinquency, problem behavior, etc.)

1. Promotion of moral standards for younger minors

- Delinquency Prevention Drills now conducted in elementary schools as well as junior/high schools.
- Strengthens measures to prevent minors drinking and smoking, give supports to secure a place to stay, and help minors to recover.

2. Prevention of such early delinquency as shoplifting, etc. and street crimes

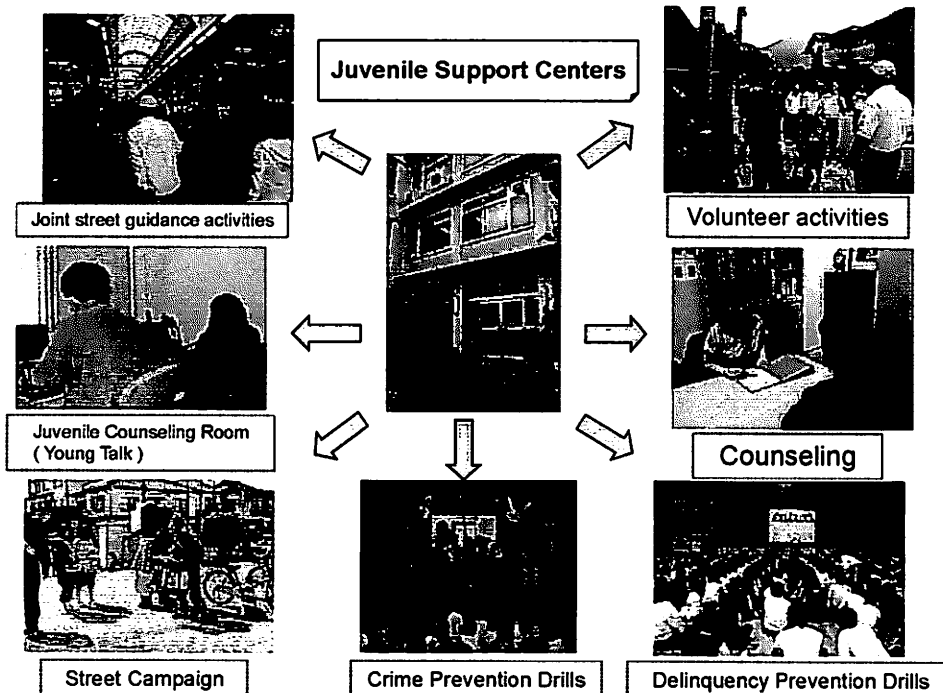
- Prevention of juveniles joining delinquency groups, and strengthening support for withdrawal from and disassembling of the groups
- Early detection and guidance of delinquent minors (drinking, smoking, late-night prowling, etc.) by street guidance activities
- Strengthening education against shoplifting to minors, guardians and schools

3. Stamp out heinous crimes that exploit children

- Strict control over heinous crimes that exploit children such as child pornography
- Conduct publicity and awareness activities to prevent distribution of child pornography
- Strengthening early detection and support the recovery of victims



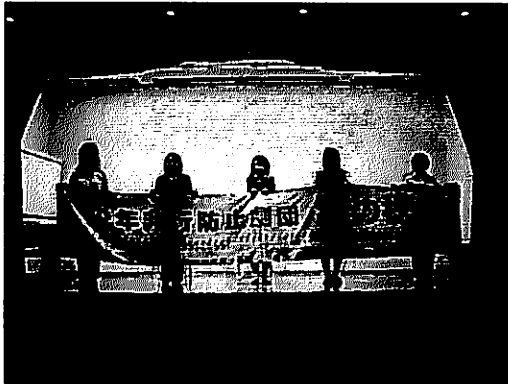
1. Juvenile support centers activities



Theatrical group – “Mugi no Ho”

The theatrical group was established in July 1999, consisting of juvenile guidance officials from the Juvenile Support Center within the Hyogo Police, and appeals to juveniles for the prevention of drug abuse, shoplifting, etc. on the stage.

The plays are performed at schools, and the theatrical group plays a major role in preventing juvenile delinquency in Hyogo.



2. Involvement of retired police officers

- School Support Team (School Supporters)
- Cooperation with Children's Consultation Centers (Deployment of retired officers)

3. Cooperation with schools

- with high schools (Internship)
- with junior high schools (Field experience)
- with elementary schools
(Producing community safety maps)

4. Cooperation with Children's Consultation Centers

- Local councils on measures for children in need of protection



with high schools (Internship)

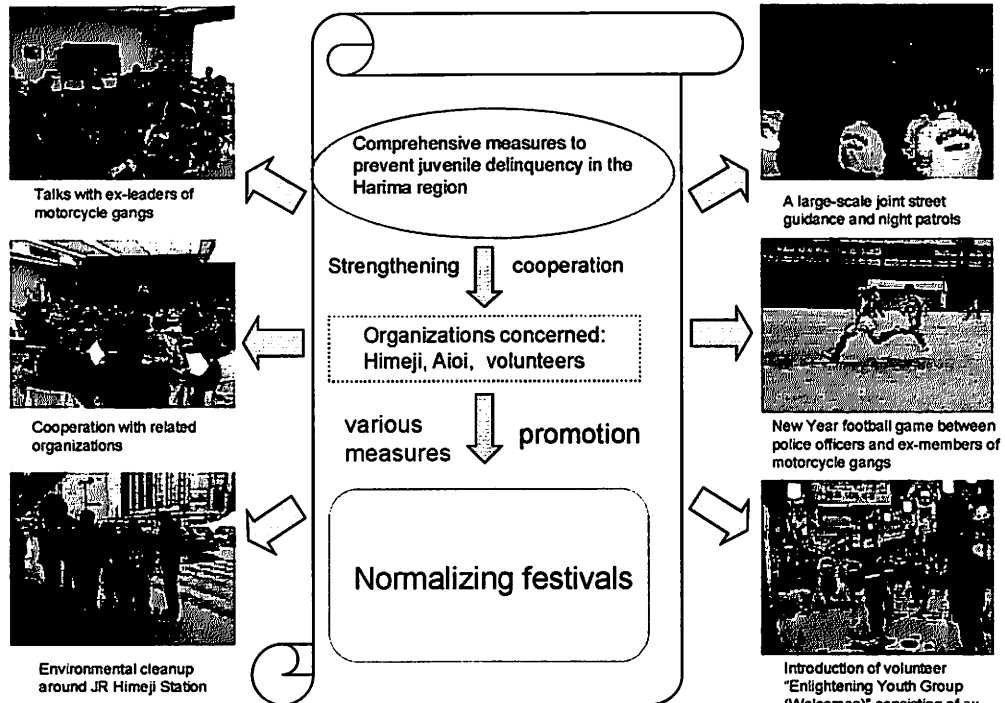


with elementary schools (Producing community safety maps)



with junior high schools (Field experience)

5. a) Comprehensive measures to prevent juvenile delinquency in the Harima region



5. b) Introduction of "Life skills education" jointly researched by Kobe University, Himeji Board of Education and the police

Introduction of "Life Skills Education" jointly researched by Kobe University, Himeji Board of Education and the police in demonstration schools (Municipal Yahata Elementary School and Yumesaki Junior High School in Himeji) for three years from April 2010.
Promotion of wholesome juvenile development in cooperation with local communities.

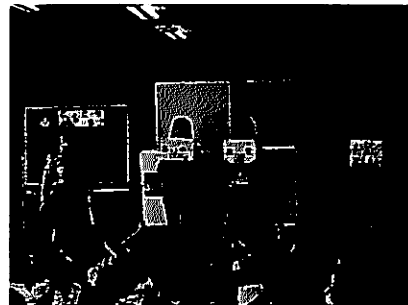
Volunteer activities

Road-cleaning by school students together with local communities and other agencies in the municipal Yumesaki Junior High School area on Saturday June 19th, 2010.
Approximately 2,500 participants (Police, Board of Education, school teachers, students, and guardians)



Education on delinquency prevention

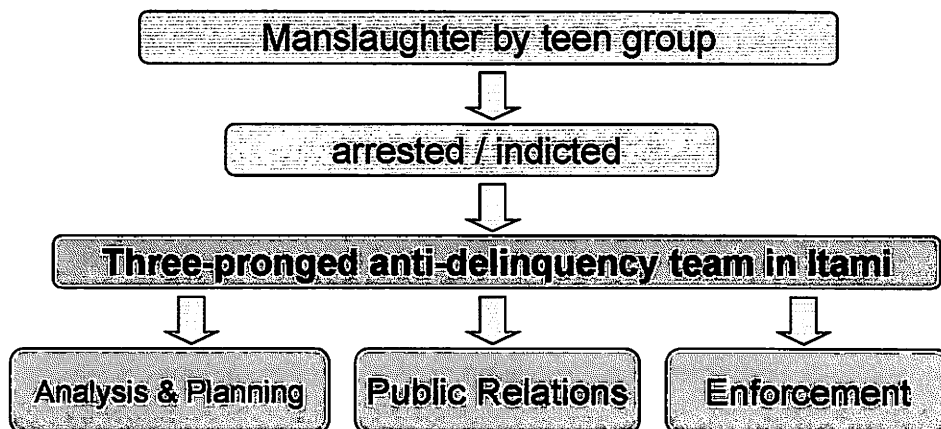
Delinquency prevention drills are included in the Life Skills Education curriculum to prevent shoplifting, drinking, smoking, and other delinquencies and raise moral standards.



Countermeasures against teen manslaughter

After the manslaughter by a gang of junior high school students, the police set up a project team together with school administrations, city authorities, and local residents to promote crime prevention campaigns and street patrols.

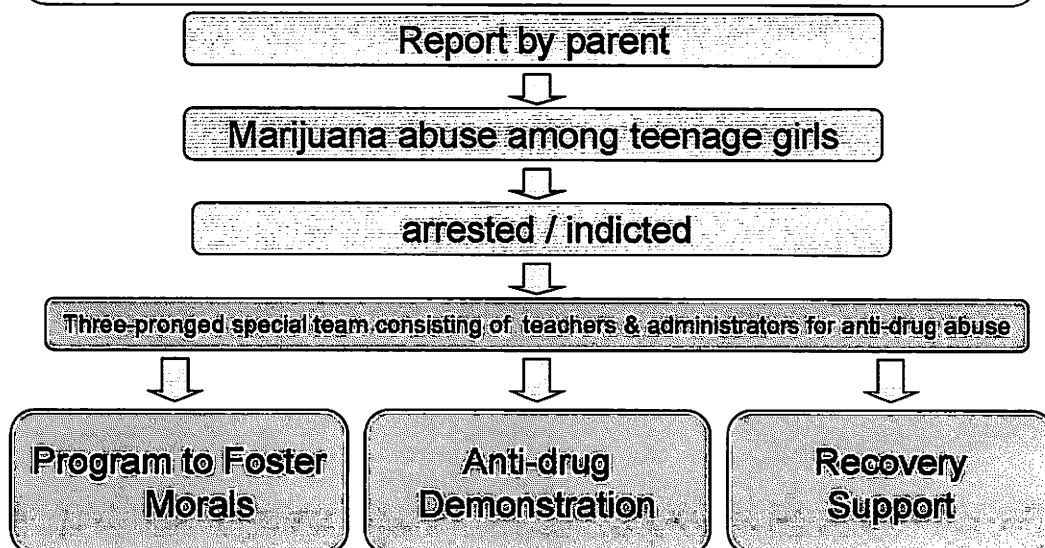
These projects have contributed significantly to the decline of Penal Code offences and juvenile delinquency in Itami City.



Countermeasures after marijuana abuse among teenage girls

One of the junior high school girls' parents rang the Juvenile Support Center to report the marijuana abuse.

The police established a special anti-drug abuse team in cooperation with schools and administrators, soon after the girls were apprehended.



Our Policy

Social Framework

1. Multi-Agency Response
2. Community Prevention Campaign

Individual Support

1. Outreach Support for Truants
2. Prevention and/or Correction Programs
3. Rehabilitation Programs for Adolescent Victims

5. Masahiro Tamura, Coordination between Police and Juvenile Welfare and Educational Institutions - ppt

Coordination between Police and Juvenile Welfare and Educational Institutions

With Focus on the Case of Kitakyushu City

Masahiro TAMURA
Visiting Professor
Waseda Institute of the Policy of
Social Safety

Contents

Introduction

1. Multi-Agency Coordination Towards Recovery of Delinquency-Prone Juveniles
 - (1) Need for Multi-Agency Coordination
 - (2) Importance of Police Involvement
 - (3) Difficulties of Multi-Agency Activities
2. Multi-Agency Coordination in Kitakyushu
 - (1) Children's Counseling & Guidance Center (CCGC)
 - (2) Juvenile Support Center (JSC) of Police
 - (3) Features of Coordination in Kitakyushu
3. Other Approaches and Systems for Coordination
 - (1) Coordination between Schools and Police in Yokohama City
 - (2) Support Team System in Sapporo City
4. Challenges for Coordination with the Police
 - (1) Functions of JSCs
 - (2) Roles of the Central Government

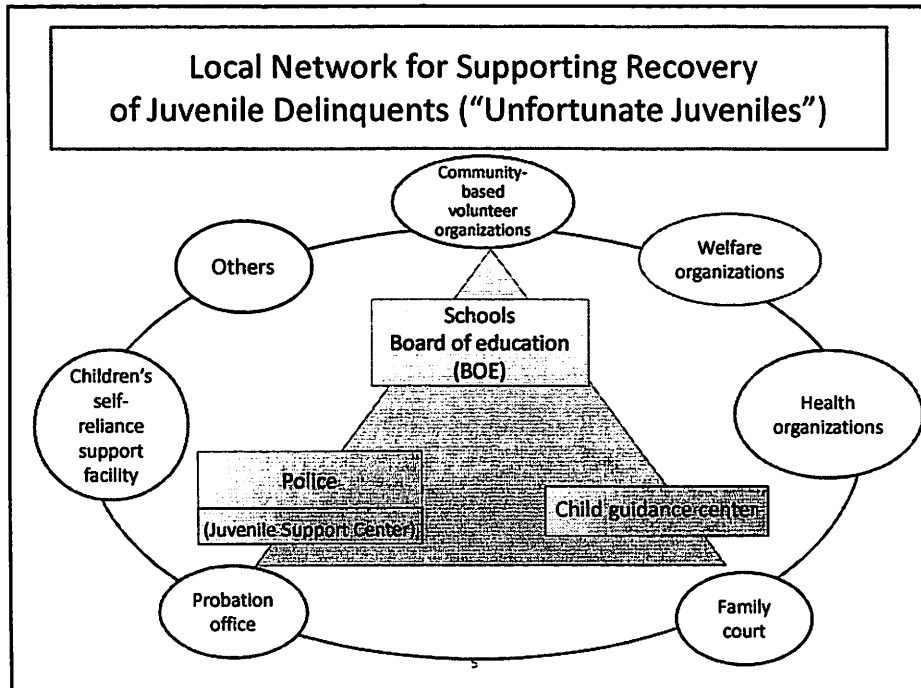
Conclusion

Recovery of Delinquency-Prone Juveniles

- The juvenile judicial institutions are responsible for the protection of juvenile delinquents, but...
 - In most cases, just short guidance is given, and
 - Probation, if any, might be hampered by shortage of personnel
- Delinquency-prone juveniles: juvenile delinquents or juveniles with bad behavior
 - "Unfortunate juveniles" need adults who always attend to them, and a place that allows them to regain their self-esteem.
- Support from local institutions and involvement of local residents are crucial.
 - Institutions including child guidance centers, schools, as well as welfare and health organizations
- Police involvement is important for those with serious problems.

Importance of Police Involvement

- The police are to conduct activities supporting wholesome development of delinquency-prone juveniles.
- Tasks of the police are not limited to investigations and inquiries concerning juvenile delinquents.
- The police also provide counseling on delinquencies, guidance to delinquency-prone juveniles, and continuous support for their recovery (with the consent of their guardians).
 - *Juvenile Support Centers (JSCs) are police organizations dedicated to juvenile delinquency.
- Involvement of the police is essential for treating juveniles who might be badly influenced by adults or other worse juveniles.
- JSCs have staff with the skills to communicate with children, even those distrusting others .
- Coordination among middle schools, child guidance centers, and the police is particularly necessary.



Difficulties of Multi-Agency Activities

- Each agency has its own tasks and goals, and works within its legal, budgetary, and institutional frameworks.
- They know little on others' principles behind their actions, the difficulties they face, or their concerns while exercising their authorities.
- There is even mutual distrust: "why they do not respond to our requests?" [unilateral expectation], "Their participation may trouble us." [exclusivity], and "They try to neglect their duties and pass them to us." [persecution complex].
- Especially, others' lack of understanding about the police makes it harder to launch involvement of police in multi-agency activities.
- Regulations to protect personal information (the Act on the Protection of Personal Information Held by Administrative Organs and similar ordinances in local governments) limits the sharing of information among agencies.
 - * Some local governments refuse the sharing of personal information, and others are also reluctant for fear of being criticized.

Children's Counseling & Guidance Center (CCGC) of Kitakyushu City

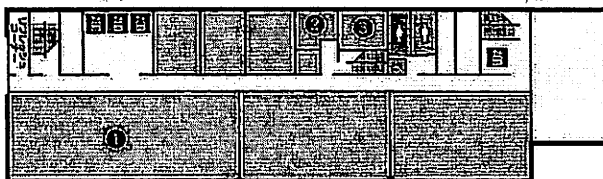
- By combining the child guidance center and BOE's learning support section, CCGC was established in 2003.
 - * Child guidance centers are managed by prefectures and major cities, counseling for child issues of fostering, development, and delinquency.
 - * There are around 2,400 child welfare officers nationwide, twice as many as a decade ago.
 - * There is a growing demand for counseling on child abuse.
- Even officers in child welfare agencies have difficulty in dealing with delinquency-prone juveniles.
- In 2010, CCGC set up a section dedicated to delinquency to deal with delinquency-prone juveniles.
 - * The section comprises ex-school principals and ex-police officers, and works with schools, the police, children's self-reliance support agency and foster homes.

Juvenile Support Center (JSC) of the Police

- The office of Kitakyushu JSC is located on the same floor as CCGC.
- The JSC is staffed with juvenile guidance officials and a few police officers.
- They provide counseling services on delinquency and give lectures on delinquency prevention, and do not engage in law enforcement.
- They also provide continuous guidance and support for the recovery of juvenile delinquents.
- The juvenile guidance officials play a pivotal role in the multi-agency coordination through their expertise, responsiveness and performance to gain the trust of juvenile delinquents.
- Their lectures are primarily designed to foster the self-esteem of children.
 - They also tell the importance of good care for children of pre-school age, to prevent juvenile delinquency.

Roles of CCGC and Other Agencies

"Wel-Tobata"
5th floor



- ① Children's Counseling & Guidance Center (CCGC) of Kitakyushu City
 - Counseling on fostering and disabilities of children and support for foster parents
 - Response to child abuse
 - Care for delinquent children
 - Temporary protection (Temporary protection room on the 4th floor)
 - Educational counseling and learning support (5 branch rooms located in the city)
- ② Support Team (a unit of the 2nd School Curriculum and Guidance Section of BOE)
 - Support to schools with student problems
- ③ Kitakyushu JSC (a unit of the Juvenile Division of the police)
 - Counseling and recovery support for juveniles with delinquency problems
 - Lecturing for pupils and students (and possibly pre-schoolers) and their guardians

Features of Coordination in Kitakyushu

- BOE assigns its staff to CCGC and JSC.
- Around 20 middle schools have teachers exclusively dedicated to student guidance, to take advantage of their expertise and experiences in handling delinquent students.
- Support Team of BOE has three ex-police officers and three ex-school principals.
- Face-to-face relationship and daily partnership among the three agencies
 - * Each agency makes the most of the others for the benefits of children.
 - * The three agencies also work with other city offices concerned, local residents, and the probation office.
- The multi-agency complex is widely noted, with Kyoto and Tokyo following suit.
 - * Hiring ex-police officers by child guidance centers becomes popular.
 - * The Family Bureau of the Supreme Court is making research on the Kitakyushu case.

Coordination of Schools and the Police in Yokohama City

- BOE and the police agree to share information for preventing juvenile delinquency and victimization, and promoting their wholesome development.
 - * The police access juveniles' information under the approval of the Personal Information Protection Council (no consent of their guardians required), which cannot be used for the purpose of criminal investigation.
- There are School Supporters in any police station in the city, for the security of schools and support for delinquency prevention.
 - * They facilitate communication between schools (esp. primary ones) and the police.
 - * School Supporters are ex-police officers with no law-enforcement authorities.
- A school in the city, once troubled with dozens of delinquency-prone juveniles, was normalized with the help of Support Team.
 - * Local volunteers are stationed at school, mounting clean-up and say-hello campaigns, with School Supporters.

Support Team in Sapporo City

- The Support Team was launched in Sapporo City in 1996, based upon the idea of JSC in the Hokkaido Prefectural Police.
 - The participants in this system include the child guidance center, BOE, welfare and health organizations in the city, and the probation office.
- Under this system, a support team is organized on a case-by-case basis upon request from a participating agency.
 - * Whether or not to join a team is up to each agency.
 - * Each agency contributes to a team as part of its own duties.
 - * The system is to reduce workloads to launch combined actions, and to promote mutual understanding among the agencies involved.
- The system can only work on a good relationship among agencies.
 - * Keys to success include the consent of guardians, participation of many agencies, and presence of a good coordinator.
 - * Also respect for experts, consideration on different ideas, and willingness to discuss are crucial, because no agency knows others completely.

Prospects of the Support Team System by the Hokkaido Prefectural Police

“Even among agencies that regularly contact with each other, understanding of others’ duties might be not enough. As a result, our expectation that they could handle a given case, is often unmet.

Discussion at Support Team meetings will allow us to mutually understand what they cannot do, what they have difficulty doing, and what they can do.”

Functions of JSCs

- The police look secretive and unapproachable in the eyes of other agencies.
 - * As they regard the police as high-handed, there is little idea that the police also works to support the wholesome development of juveniles.
 - * There is a need for a framework that is approachable from other agencies.
- JSCs of the police should fulfill their functions sufficiently.
 - * With special focus on recovery support, staff of JSCs have expertise to handle delinquency-prone juveniles and are given broad discretion.
- Sharing facilities, personnel exchanges, and concluding agreements with other agencies will not work unless JSCs stand on their own.
- JSCs are expected to serve as a link to connect various agencies.
 - * JSCs, staffed with experts and supported by the police with law-enforcement powers, can act proactively and are open to the public.

Roles of the Central Government

- Generally, the central government authorities have difficulties in engaging with delinquency-prone juveniles at the community level.
 - * Local human networks involving ex-juvenile delinquents are crucial.
- Local governments play a pivotal role in supporting their recovery.
- The central government should facilitate local governments by legislation.
 - * Personal information protection should not be in the way of local activities. As for child abuse, the Child Welfare Act in 2004 established the system of regional council of countermeasures for children requiring aid, and also regulates information sharing among agencies and confidentiality obligations on participants from non-governmental sectors.
- Another role of the central government is to facilitate the exchange of experiences among local practitioners.

6. Tetsuya Sato, Partnership of Schools and the Police for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention in Kitakyushu City - One Stop Type Service (Comprehensive Service) for Juvenile in Need - ppt

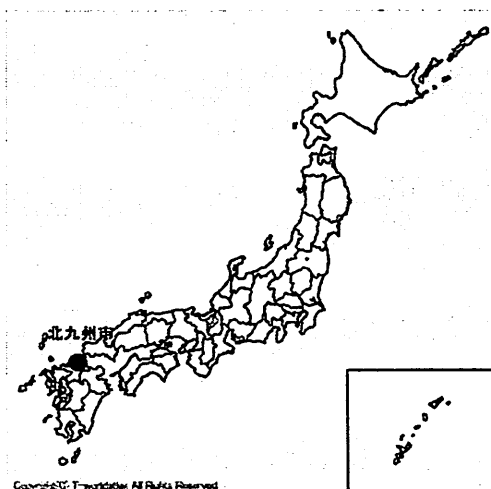
**Partnership of Schools and the Police
For Juvenile Delinquency Prevention
in
Kitakyushu City - One Stop Type
Service
(Comprehensive Service)
for Juvenile in Need**

Tetsuya Sato

Self-Introduction

- Work as Supervisor of Kitakyushu City Board of Education
- Work as Section Chief of the Juvenile Section of Fukuoka Police Community Safety Division for Three Years

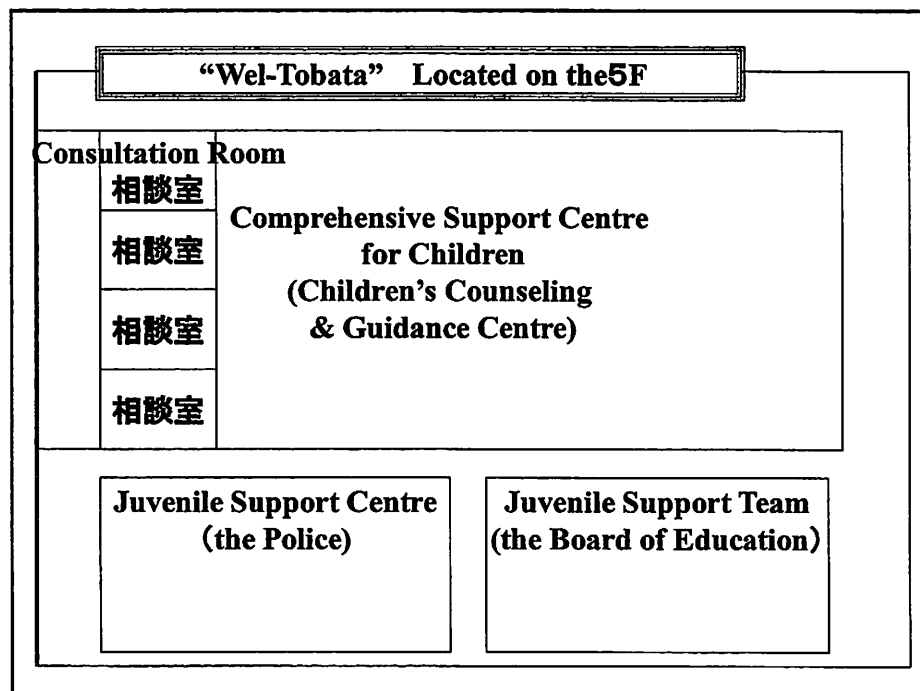
Location and the size of the Kitakyushu City



Size of the Land
488 Km²
Population
9760,000

Location of Wel-Tobata Juvenile Service Centre





Children’s Counseling & Guidance Centre (CCGC) (Child Welfare)

- Staffs: 138
- Present Principal: 2
- Present Vice-Principal: 3
- Present School Teacher: 3
- Former Principal: 6
- Former Police Officer: 4

All staffs deal with consultation on wide range of problems of child welfare.

Juvenile Support Centre, Support Team of the Police

Juvenile Support Centre of the Police
Team Member:

Police Officer: 3

Hodoh Staff (Guidance for Youth): 3

Supervisor of the Board of Education: 1

Dealing with and Giving Support to
Juvenile Delinquents.

Juvenile Support Team of the Board of Education

• Staffs

Former Police Officer: 3

Former Principal: 3

Giving support to children
having difficulties in adapting to
their school lives

2 How the Partnership or Collaboration Works

Schools : Getting information of behavior problems and their indicia

The Police : Getting information of Juvenile Delinquency

2 How the Partnership or Collaboration Works

- Mutual understanding between staffs through exchange of personnel and by seeing how others work
- From “information sharing” to “collaboration of action” through meeting among practitioners at any place of convenience

【Case 1】 Education for Prevention on Solvent Abuse through Collaboration of Schools and the Police

Worst number of juveniles put under guidance, supervision and arrest, for solvent abuse (Worst in Japan)

More than 150 times class room education for the prevention by the Support Centre

Result:

Highest Number of juvenile put under Hodoh and/or arrest

349(2003) → After the Education: 31(2009)

【Case 2】 Dissolving Gathering Spot of Youth having problems

- Three girls began gathering with boys whom they knew through mobile phone community site-information provided by their mother.
- Landlord admitted his house was used for the gathering. - information provided by a school.
- A thirteen year old boy gathered at the place had formerly committed theft and reported to the CCGC. - information provided by the CCGC
- 16 year old leader boy was to be arrested soon for another offense – information provided by the police
- The girls lives with mother and without father, and having problem with their mother –information provided by school

【Case 2】 Dissolving of the Gathering Spot

Support Scheme-

Dissolve the gathering spot and returning the girls to their home - by a team in charge of the case

- Home visits- two times in a month by a school, Juvenile Support Centre, the Police (Kohban), and CCGC
- Individual Support to the tree girls by the Juvenile Support Centre
- Giving support to a home of the gathering spot by CCGC
- Arrest of the leader boy by the police

【Case】 Dissolving the Gathering Spot

Advantage of the comprehensive scheme to provided needed service to youth

- Information Sharing can be done easily
- Practitioners can meet and discuss cases at hall way, common space, around their working desk and so on at a convenient place, immediate collaborate in their action and provide needed support in timely fashion.

Example of Collaboration

Dissolving of Gathering Spot at a School

Gathering spot of graduate and students of other schools

- Home visits by schools, the police(Juvenile Support Centre and the CCGC
- Summons by notice- by CCGC
- Arrest by the police
- Sending into the Children's Self-reliance Support facility on admittance after consultation–support given by the Juvenile Support Centre and the CCGC
- Continue to study at school- support provided by a school, the Juvenile Support Centre and the Support Team for Children and Students

【Case 3】 Case of a Girl Repeating Paid Dating

Supporting Scheme - Changing her thinking and rebuilding proper relationship with her family – by a team in charge of her case

- Judicial support by finding her as a juvenile likely to commit crime and support to her was provided by the police, her family, the family court and the probation office.
- Enable her to depart her mother-in-law and make it possible for her to return to her parents and start her family life with them - support provided by the Juvenile Support Centre
- Gave her individual study support as having difficulties in adapting to school life. It enabled her to pass entrance exam of her high school. – supported by a school

【Case 2】 A Girl repeating paid dating

Advantage of the comprehensive type service, so-called one stop service

- **Various problems and cases are dealt with at one supporting place, enabling accumulation of experience and information, leading to coordination and collaboration of related agencies with ease.**

【Case 4】 A leader boy repeating violence against teachers by adamantly refusing to comply guidance by a school

- A group of five junior high boys of the second year did not attend to classes, walking around the school, use violent language against teachers giving caution and showed defiance. -information provided by a school
- The leader boy did not have a place of stable living. He spend his life on a car after her mother lost her house by debt trouble and then lived with her eldest son's home of 2DK, where 8 persons lived together. He from time to time stayed at his friend's home or at a park at night from where he went to school.- information given by a school and the police
- Her mother showed indifference to him and admitted the situation – information provided by a school
- His two elder brother were slightly mentally retarded and had criminal record -information provided by CCGC and the police

【Case 4】 A leader boy repeating violence against teachers by adamantly refusing to comply guidance by a school

Supporting Scheme – Returning the school to its normal situation and dissolve the violent group of boys – by a team in charge of the case

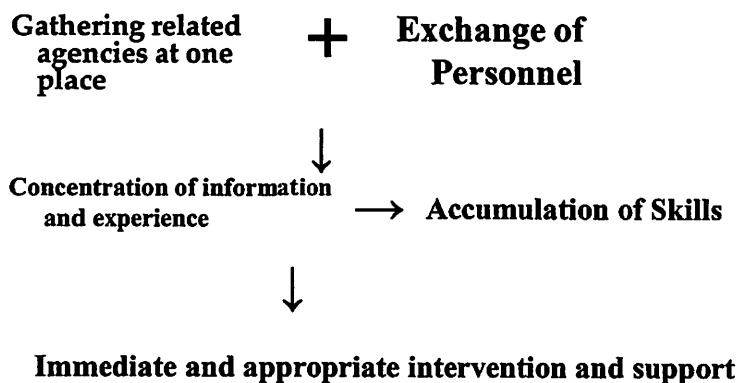
- The Juvenile Support Team always stays at the school and strengthened and gave support to guidance and direction by the school
- Giving support to individual boys. Especially providing stable place of living to the leader boy. The support was provided by the Juvenile Support Centre and CCGC
- The police intervened in a situation of violence against teachers.

【Case 4】】 A leader boy repeating violence against teachers by adamantly refusing to comply guidance by a school

Advantage of the comprehensive type service, so-called one stop service

- It can not only provide needed service in a comprehensive manner at the Centre, but also makes smooth collaboration among related agencies possible through exchange of personnel among them, which enable mutual understanding.

3 Conclusion



3 Conclusion

Need for a coordinator who links functionally various services provided by related agencies

Qualifications of the coordinator

- A coordinator who can build trust with a juvenile and his or her parents or guardians.
- A coordinator having wide range of discretion in his or her action
- A coordinator having rich experience, with wide range of knowledge, expertise and skills