

## Crime and Delinquency

### SYMPOSIUM

5045

#### A public health approach to delinquency and incarceration

**Chair: Caroline Clauss-Ehlers** *Rutgers University, United States of America*

Utilizing the lens of a public health approach delves into the depths of examining the problem and establishing measures for how the overall health of the public can be improved. In reviewing the risk factors and prevention efforts regarding delinquency and incarceration from a global perspective, we aim to address the correlation between disadvantage and delinquency. The relationship between disadvantage, delinquency, and adult imprisonment will be shown to be a global trend, exemplified through case studies. As a public health issue, the opportunity for both systemic change and earlier individual prevention strategies arises. The absence of such community based diversionary programs places pressure on correctional facilities to provide these default community services. Given the load placed on correctional facilities, the worldwide trend for recidivism is the outcome of a predictable cyclical failure to meet the community public health. As such, there is a clear necessity for communities to recognize the current prison service designs and how better to help the clients before they enter the cyclical nature of incarceration.

#### Assessment of risk factors and protective factors affecting incarcerated adults

**Elizabeth Jensen** *Department of Justice, United States of America*

International data suggests people who experience imprisonment have overall poorer health compared to the general population, including communicable diseases, substance use, and varying mental health issues. Incarceration rates can both be related to deficits in public health, as compensatory mechanisms for a lack of adequate community-based mental health care and drug treatments. By far the most pressing manifestations of this problem is occurring in the United States of America, who currently imprisons more individuals than any other country. The United States' rate of incarceration was up to 743 per 100,000 in 2005; noting the country with the next highest rate was New Zealand at 173 for 100,000. In an aim to better understand the etiology of delinquency, numerous risk factors and protective factors exist across domains related to the individual, family systems, peer groups, educational settings, and environmental factors. Each of these domains will be discussed in further detail.

#### Addressing the overrepresentation of indigenous Australians in prison

**David Belsham** *University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia*

Rehabilitation delivered at the point of incarceration focuses on the recidivism as a measurable outcome. This is evident in the Australian criminal justice system, specifically seen within the increasing incarceration rates among Indigenous peoples and only getting worse. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners accounted for 28 percent of the prison population, however only represent 2 percent of the Australian community. Initiatives, such as "Closing the Gap" have been in operation for a decade and aims to reduce inequality in multiple areas, such as education, employment, and health. A notable indicator of concern is on discharge from prison, where various factors will be discussed and addressed from a public health approach.

#### An overview of incarceration and prevention efforts

**Kimberly Fazio-Ruggiero** *Federal Bureau of Prisons, United States of America*

An overview of incarceration, review of prisons and jails will be addressed. Variables affecting prison life as it relates to those incarcerated will be outlined for participants. Findings on delinquency and incarceration yield multiple outcomes for those working in the mental health field and dually concerned with the public health. Various prevention efforts aimed at delinquent juveniles and adults will be addressed and a case study from the United States which focuses on an incarcerated adult will be presented.

### ORAL PRESENTATION

6986

#### Criminogenic need and protective domains salient for young adults: Implications for risk management

**Danielle Rieger (1), David Robinson (2), Dara Drawbridge (3)** *1. Carleton University, Canada; 2. Orbis Partners, Inc, Canada; 3. Fitchburg State University, United States of America*

**Abstract:** Literature suggests young adult offenders are more susceptible to violent behavior and involvement in the justice system than older adults. In the present research, we sought to examine what domains were salient for young adults for the purposes of case planning. We examined the effect of age as a potential moderating factor on the predictive value of dynamic factors on the outcome of recidivism. **Measure:** We analyzed risk and case planning assessments completed over a 6 year period for justice-involved adults on community supervision and tracked recidivism over a 3-year follow-up period including any new charges

were incurred following release. Initial Service Planning Instrument (SPI) assessments of justice involved male adults under community supervision in a single province in Canada were examined ( $N = 16,596$ ). SPI is an assessment tool that provides an individual's projected level of risk of recidivism, as well as a case planning profile based upon static, dynamic, and protective strength factors across specific domains. **Findings and Implications:** We found a quadratic effect of age moderating outcome in the domains of aggression, attitudes, and adaptive skills. The findings have implications for case planning in rehabilitative models of community supervision practice. As effects were noted on the same domains for both needs and strengths, young adults may be particularly responsive to treatment on those domains. Item-level analysis indicates treatment may not need to be specialized for this age group. They also suggest future directions for development of case planning instruments that include increasingly sensitive item-level measures to account for differences across age groups.

2665

#### Effects of parenting and community on antisocial mental processes controlling for temperament

**Hiroyuki Yoshizawa (1), Toshikazu Yoshida (2), Takuya Yoshida (2), Ryosuke Asano (3)** *1. Gifu University, Japan; 2. Gifu Shotoku Gakuen University, Japan; 3. Kurume University, Japan*

Our review of previous literatures revealed three types of mental processes that lead to antisocial behaviors: dysfunctional, explicit, and implicit. Brain function studies reported that antisocial offenders exhibited prefrontal damage and amygdala dysfunction. As explicit mental processes, the patterns of processing social information and emotions were revealed to lead to antisocial behaviors. Richetin and Richardson (2008) revealed that implicit mental processes appeared to be good predictors of aggressive behavior. Although these mental processes were valid predictors of antisocial behaviors, no studies as yet have comprehensively examined their antecedents. This study examined the effects of parenting and the community environment—by controlling children's temperaments during early childhood—on mental processes during late childhood, and adolescence years. Participants were 831 elementary, 1281 junior high, and 408 high school students, and their parents. The dysfunctional mental processes were measured using a social self-regulation scale, dysexecutive syndrome scale, callous-unemotional trait scale, and delinquent behavior inhibition/approach scale. The explicit mental processes were measured using normative beliefs about aggression scale and cognitive distortion scale. The implicit mental processes were

measured using an antisocial implicit association test. Parents reported children's temperament, their parenting, collective efficacy and violence exposure in their communities during children's early childhood. Structural equation modeling showed that in elementary and junior high school students, family violence fostered dysfunctional mental processes, whereas parental monitoring inhibited these. However, in high school students, while parental monitoring inhibited explicit and dysfunctional mental processes, community violence exposure fostered only explicit mental processes.

1516

**Implementation of Restorative Justice for Children Commit with Crime in the Stage of Constabulary**  
**Yusti P. Rahayu (1), Elfina Sahetapy (2), Srisiuni Sugoto (2)** 1. Indonesia; 2. University of Surabaya, Indonesia

The implementation of the constitution number 11 stated in the 2012 regarding the justice system of children commit with crime in Indonesia, which enables to apply restorative justice, has been running for 7 years. The purpose of restorative justice was providing chances for youth commit with crimes to be handled by diversion, therefore the principle "the best interest of child" could be achieved. This research was aimed at understanding the implementation of restorative justice for children commit with crime in Indonesia, particularly in the stage of constabulary. The method of this research was using the qualitative method. Data were collected by interviewing the police, resocialization officers, offenders, victims, and community in Surabaya, Kediri and Jombang (East Java). Results from this study showed that the implementation of restorative justice has not been optimal in some areas, which include: (1) the facility (insufficiency of the availability the social rehabilitation body), (2) the practice has not been standardized (diversity of involvement on the mediator parties, (3) the ability of police in conducting mediation process (lack of ability to understand children's perspective, lack of ability in identifying children's disorder, lack of ability in mediation), (4) the result of mediation has not been maximal (inappropriate decision for law breaker/victim). It was expected that the results from this study could be followed up by the significant parties. The researchers planned to design a mediation module to improve the skills of police in conducting mediation.

166

**Childhood abuse, psychological symptoms and frequency of drug use and self-harming in prisoners**  
**Asli B. Tasoren (1), Ibrahim Ş. Gül (2)** 1. Turkey; 2. Metris Prison, Turkey

The purpose of the study was to investigate whether history of childhood abuse and

present psychological symptoms discriminated frequency of drug use and self-harming behavior among a group of convicted male prisoners. The study was conducted with 137 males convicted of armed, aggravated, unarmed/forced robbery who were held in a state correctional institution in Istanbul, Turkey. Discriminant analyses were conducted and results showed that history of childhood abuse and psychological symptoms provided discrimination concerning frequency of drug use and self-harm, with psychological symptoms having a higher discriminating effect both on frequency of drug use and self-harm.

## POSTER PRESENTATION

7970

**Competencies required to provide psychological support for crime victims in Japan**  
**Aya Nobushige (1), Ayako Takii (1), Yushun Okabe (1), Koichiro Yamashiro (1), Daisuke Ito (1)** 1. Hyogo University of Teacher Education, Japan

It is commonly believed that crime victims can have many physical, psychological, and social problems. However, the education curriculum for psychological professionals who provide psychological support, including cognitive behavioral therapy for crime victims in Japan, needs to be adapted accordingly. The aim of our study was to identify the competencies (including knowledge, skills and attitudes) required of these professionals to provide psychological support based on the major guidelines set forth in Japan. First, graduate students majoring in clinical psychology ( $N=4$ ) extracted the competencies from four guidelines whereafter they discussed the content validity of the competencies with a clinical psychologist ( $n=1$ ) and classified the items based on similarity and relevance. The researchers identified 358 competencies which were summarized into 4 main categories (basic, assessment, intervention, cooperation), 18 sub-categories, and 43 sub-sub-categories. The basic crime victim support competencies (sub-categories = 8, sub-sub-categories = 15) included competencies that promote consideration and a caring attitude in a safe and secure environment. The assessment competencies (sub-categories = 2, sub-sub-categories = 11) highlighted comprehensive assessment of the biopsychosocial impact of crime. Intervention competencies (sub-categories = 7; sub-sub-categories = 10) focused on the provision of psychological support including psychoeducation and stress management interventions. The cooperation competencies (sub-category = 1; sub-sub-categories = 7) reflected the need for psychologists to collaborate appropriately and confer with other institutions—including the judiciary—but also assume a coordinating role in interprofessional collaboration. This study

established a list of competencies required to provide psychological support to crime victims. Future studies are needed to refine this list by confirming their reliability and validity or collecting additional practical items through interviews and surveys.

7823

**Multimodal assessment of intelligence, emotional and behavioral status, and learning among juvenile**

**Takaharu Ohara (1), Hiroshi Tomita (2), Naomi Matsuura (3), Nobuko Hagiuda (4)** 1. National Musashino Institute, Japan; 2. Hokkaido Home School, Japan; 3. Mie University, Japan; 4. Saitama University, Japan

This study aimed to explore the effects of correctional education on juvenile delinquents at a children's self-reliance support facility (CSRSF) in Japan, which provides delinquents with familial environments and multidimensional, comprehensive education; to examine whether there were any differences in participant's intelligence, emotional and behavioral status and achievement test at the time of admission and at discharge; and to identify which interventions improved intelligence, emotional, behavior, and learning. We examined juvenile database records, psychological assessments (FSIQ of WISC-IV, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Score, General Health Questionnaire-28 (GHQ), Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children, (TSCC), Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ)), and academic performance of 37 male youth. This study was certified and approved by the Ethics Committee for Research of the national children's self-reliance support facilities. The participants were divided into two groups; those who were rearrested within 3 months of being granted parole from the CSRSF were included in the "Bad Prognosis Group" (BPG) and those who were not rearrested within that time period were included in the "Good Prognosis Group" (GPG), to clarify the short-term prognosis. The results showed that the rates of BPG and GPG were 16.2% and 83.8% respectively. BPG were significantly higher at "pre-delinquent" of before admission at CSRSF than GPG. In addition, their psychological assessments (IQ, GHQ, TSCC, SDQ) were significantly improved at discharge than at admission. In other words, at the time of discharge, the participants' scores on the academic ability test, IQ, and self-esteem were higher, while scores for depression, TSCC, GHQ, and SDQ were lower. Our results indicate that even boys who have been repeatedly delinquent and have had adverse childhood experiences may recover through intensive care at a CSRSF.

6479

**Life narratives of incarcerated youth in the Pacific Island of Guam**

**Casiana L. Reyes (1), Iain K. Twaddle (1)**  
*University of Guam, Guam*

This poster presentation focuses on participatory narrative research aimed at understanding the lived experiences of adolescents incarcerated in a juvenile detention facility in the Pacific Island of Guam. Media reports indicate that rates of juvenile delinquency have risen dramatically in recent years, with a particularly alarming rise in violent crimes committed by youth, including assault, family violence, and terrorizing. Previous research on incarcerated youth in Guam has focused on demographic variables and risk factors in relation to recidivism, but little is known about the life histories and lived experiences of youth who have been incarcerated. This study employs qualitative methods, including narrative interviews conducted with incarcerated youth and members of their families, to obtain a holistic understanding of the life experiences and circumstances that contribute to their delinquent behaviors. Discussion focuses on the unique life journeys of Pacific Island delinquent youth with an emphasis on environmental and familial stressors, adverse childhood experiences, trauma, and resilience.

5119

**Behavioral, cognitive, and neurological improvements among juvenile delinquents**

**Naomi Matsuura** *Japan*

Japan has achieved incredible low crime rate in both delinquency and adult crime. In fact, Japan has very effective correctional facilities for youth at risk, which is called children's self-reliance support facility (CSRSF). The CSRSFs have some dormitories, and each dormitory are managed by own house-father and -mother who are like foster parents. They have provided family-like environment and treated admitted juveniles as real family member. Most of those admitted juveniles have been exposed to serious child abuse by own parents, and they are more likely to show extreme antisocial behavior. More than half of them have some kinds of psychiatric disorders due to their raising environments. Actually they don't know what a family is and how family works. Therefore, teaching family methods with intensive educational treatment by house-father and -mother are very effective, and admitted juveniles usually showed significant improvements for about a year. We have collaborated with the CSRSF and evaluated juvenile's changes such as behavioral, psychological, cognitive, and neurobiological improvements using multidimensional tools. Specifically, many kinds of questionnaires, cognitive tests, semi-structural interview were conducted two times (at admitted and at leaving facility) for participants. In addition, their neurobiological changes were evaluated using structural MRI scan. As results,

compared with the IQ at admitted, significant elevation were confirmed (averagely about 20 points). Additionally, behavioral and psychological improvements are found in various instruments. Then, we found that there were significant changes in both hippocampus and right amygdala. Our research is very important and our findings have huge impact. Details of CSRSF, research design, and results would be presented at a session.

4326

**Influences of victimization experiences on young offenders**

**Yoshihiro Horio** *Aichi Prefectural University, Japan*

Many young offenders grow up in difficult environments. It has often been suggested that many young offenders are victims of abuse. However, there were restricted to abuse or family's problem. Little research has examined data on "multiple victimization" experiences of young offenders. Thus, this study investigated the victimization experiences of young offenders, including child abuse at home, bullying at school, and crime in the community. Specifically, the number of victimization experiences of young offenders was compared with those of non-delinquents at home, school, and in the community. It was found that young offenders experienced significantly more victimization than non-delinquents. Additionally, the influence of childhood victimization on later misconduct and/or delinquency was examined, then it was founded that victimization experiences to be a risk factor for subsequent delinquency. The hierarchical multiple regression analysis showed that young offenders who had a strong emotional reaction to their experience of abuse began their misconduct at an earlier age. If juveniles start their misconduct early, the degree of delinquency will increase. Anger of young offenders was stronger than that of non-delinquents. A strong emotion of anger may be related to juvenile delinquency.

3980

**School-based risk behavior data analysis**

**Alena Kopányiová (1), Eva Smíková (2)**  
 1. *Slovakia*; 2. *VÚDPaP, Slovakia*

In the paper we summarize partial results of empirical correlation research from the data collected by screening questionnaire (Kopányiová, Matula, 2013) on the national sample of elementary school pupils ( $N = 59155$ ). We also discuss the concept of risk behavior as fundamental for monitoring (individual, population approach, screening methods, multi-gating assessment). We analyzed 2 types of variables: a) variables which are indicators of risk behavior (asocial, anti-social, maladaptive, problem-oriented, negativistic, impulsive and egocentric behavior); b) variables, which we defined as indicators of

school risk behavior (truancy, lower grade of behavior, reprimand by teachers, repetition of the year, proven criminal activity, police investigation.) The analysis of gender differences in relation to the intensity of risk behaviors (according to the Risk Behavior Index) showed that boys prevailed over the girls. The highest risk of risk behaviors occurrence was identified in pupils who have proven criminal activity, who were investigated at the police who had reprimand by teacher or school principal. The category of social disadvantage as such was not confirmed as a risk indicator on the basis of a secondary analysis of screening data. Also was calculated the impact of school risk behaviors on the prognosis of pupils' personal and school development. Outcomes of the analysis are recommendations for the introduction of periodic targeted screening of risk behavior of pupils at schools with goal to set up effective professional support.

3715

**An exploratory study with regard to development of Chinese version of the AMMSA scale**

**Yang Tian (1), Kiriu Masayuki (1)** *Toyo University, Japan*

The study examines the similarities and differences between China and the Western countries with regard to modern rape myths. We assessed the individual level of modern myths about sexual aggression acceptance among Chinese university students by adapting and translating of the "Acceptance of Modern Myth about Sexual Aggression" scale (AMMSA). We assessed whether the AMMSA scale would be an appropriate assessment of attitudes toward sexual aggression among young adults in China. In Study, 325 Chinese university students completed the Chinese AMMSA and other scales with related content. We used confirmatory factor analysis to examine the factor structure of the Chinese translation of the AMMSA scale. Results suggest that the model not fit the data well ( $\chi^2(405) = 1,069.97$ , RMSEA = .07, AGFI = .79, GFI = .81, CFI = .80). The analyses indicate that a one-factor solution wasn't deemed most appropriate for the AMMSA scale in Chinese version. Therefore, the AMMSA scale requires some modification to be employed with young adults in China.

2623

**The effects of crime occurrence on anxiety about crime and possibility of encountering crime**

**Yuqing Su (1), Yuta Takiguchi (1), Masayuki Kiriu (1), Yang Tian (1)** *Toyo University, Japan*

The purpose of this study is to find the effects of crime occurrence on anxiety about crime and possibility of encountering criminal behavior among undergraduate students ( $N = 194$ ). In the study, we selected four locations in total from the area surrounding Ikebukuro station where a

field survey was conducted, that is, two places where crime occurrence was recognized, and two places where crime occurrence was not recognized. Then, we conducted an experiment, wherein participants were presented with videos as a visual stimulus. The results indicate that the anxiety about crime and possibility of encountering criminal behavior are higher in the places where snatching was recognized, although no significant gender differences are observed in anxiety about crime. Furthermore, the gender differences only be indicated in the possibility of encountering sex criminal behavior.

## 2515

### Shop clerks' perception to awareness of crime prevention: The effect of training and employment type

**Yoko Saragai (1), Shinji Hira (1), Tomoo Okubo (2), Makiko Naka (3)**  
 1. Fukuyama University, Japan; 2. Kagawa University, Japan; 3. Ritsumeikan University, Japan

**Objective:** Our purpose is to reduce shoplifting. Shopliftings, albeit a minor crime, accumulates to considerable financial damage to retailers. Here we empirically examined the crime prevention behaviors of employees of different types of employment, and the effect of crime prevention programs. **Methods:** Participants were 141 sales clerks working at grocery stores. Employment types were either full-time ( $N = 38$ ) or part-time ( $N = 103$ ). 29 full-time employees and 64 part-time employees participated in a lecture from a security company. The training covered the reasons for shoplifting and effective methods to prevent it (intervention condition). The remaining participants did not receive this training and served as control group. All participants received the Awareness to In-store Crime Prevention Scale (AICPS). The AICPS served as dependent measure and consists of subscales to in-store crime prevention behavior, assess attention to in-store security, cooperation and interest in information, and vigilance and recklessness. **Results:** We found a significant main effect for employment type and intervention. Full-time employed staff reported more in-store crime-prevention behaviors than part-time staff. Similarly, those who attended the training reported more in-store crime-prevention behaviors than those who did not. We found the highest security

awareness in full-time employees regardless of the intervention. **Conclusions:** We found that both, employment type and training, are related to store clerks' perception of in-store crime prevention methods. These findings support the effectiveness of training, but the effect of employment type warrants further investigation. Potential reasons for this disparity and possible solutions are discussed.

## 2511

### Regulatory factors and association between troubles on Internet and delinquency during adolescence

**Akiko Obokata** Heidelberg University, Germany

Troubles on the internet (internet troubles, such as troubles with others) have been increasing and becoming a more serious problem in Japanese junior high schools. Conversely, though delinquency occurs during adolescence, delinquency has been decreasing in Japan since 2012. For the background of this decrease, experts pointed to the rapid spread of smartphones, especially the long-term use of social media. There is a possibility that there are common risk factors and connections between internet troubles and delinquent behavior. However, this remains a hypothesis, so it is necessary to conduct empirical research. The purpose of this study is to clarify the regulative factors of internet troubles and the relationship between delinquency and internet troubles by confirming whether or not internet troubles regulates delinquent behavior. A questionnaire survey was administered to 2063 junior high school students, and 1873 students with their own phones were analyzed. We examined regulative factors including association with mobile phone usage, child-parent relationships, school factors and self-control. The influence of these factors on internet trouble and delinquent behavior was compared by using covariance structure analysis. It was found that association with mobile phone usage (its duration and range) was a strong regulatory factor for internet troubles. Low self-control also regulated internet troubles. Low self-control is a risk factor for delinquency, so it was revealed they had the same risk factors. The regulatory factors differed according to gender. Mobile phone usage had a stronger influence on internet troubles among girls than among boys. Among boys, low self-control regulated both

internet troubles and juvenile delinquency, while it only regulated internet troubles among girls. Furthermore, internet troubles regulated delinquent behavior among boys but did not regulate it among girls. Therefore, this study revealed that internet trouble has a connection with delinquency among boys.

## 110

### Motives of criminal behavior of juvenile delinquent girls, victims of domestic violence

**Liubov N. Kotlyarova, Elena O. Smirnova (2), Alexandr A. Usachev (3)** 1. All-Russian State University of Justice, Russia; 2. Charitable Foundation for the Resocialization of Children and Ad, Russia; 3. Kutafin Moscow State Law University, Russia

The aim of the study is to study the motives of criminal behavior of underage women who were previously victims of domestic violence and committed serious crimes against life and health against the family despot, other family members and other persons. Empirical base of research (formed in the period from 2014 to 2018) – 585 criminal cases and court decisions collected in the courts of Moscow, Moscow region and Irkutsk region. Conducted legal and psychological analysis of procedural documents (records of investigative actions, forensic experts, etc.) and highlighted the motives of the crime (was used the classification of V. Y. Ribalskaya) and compiled their rating. The leading motives for the crimes committed against the family despot were: the desire to cause suffering to the despot, the desire to protect themselves or other family members from the family despot; the desire to cause material damage to the despot. The motives are clearly aware of and be sustainable. The structure of the motives of crimes committed against family members and close relatives is dominated by the motives of self-assertion. The structure of motives of criminal behavior in relation to other persons is dominated by poorly understood, impulsive motives, due to the need to remove the accumulated nervous and mental stress. The analysis of personal and behavioral characteristics in each typological group is carried out. At the next stage of the study, it is planned to conduct a comparative analysis of the motives of crimes against the life and health of the individual committed by underage women and men.