

# Connecting to tomorrow

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Pamphlet of Juvenile Training Schools

Correction Bureau  
Ministry of Justice  
JAPAN

## What are juvenile training schools?

A juvenile training school is the institution under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice to commit a juvenile referred as protective measures based on a decision by the family court. In a juvenile training school, instructors are making every effort at the reformation and rehabilitation, and smooth re-entry into society of its juveniles by performing appropriate correctional education according to the characteristics of the juveniles and the treatment that helps the sound growth.



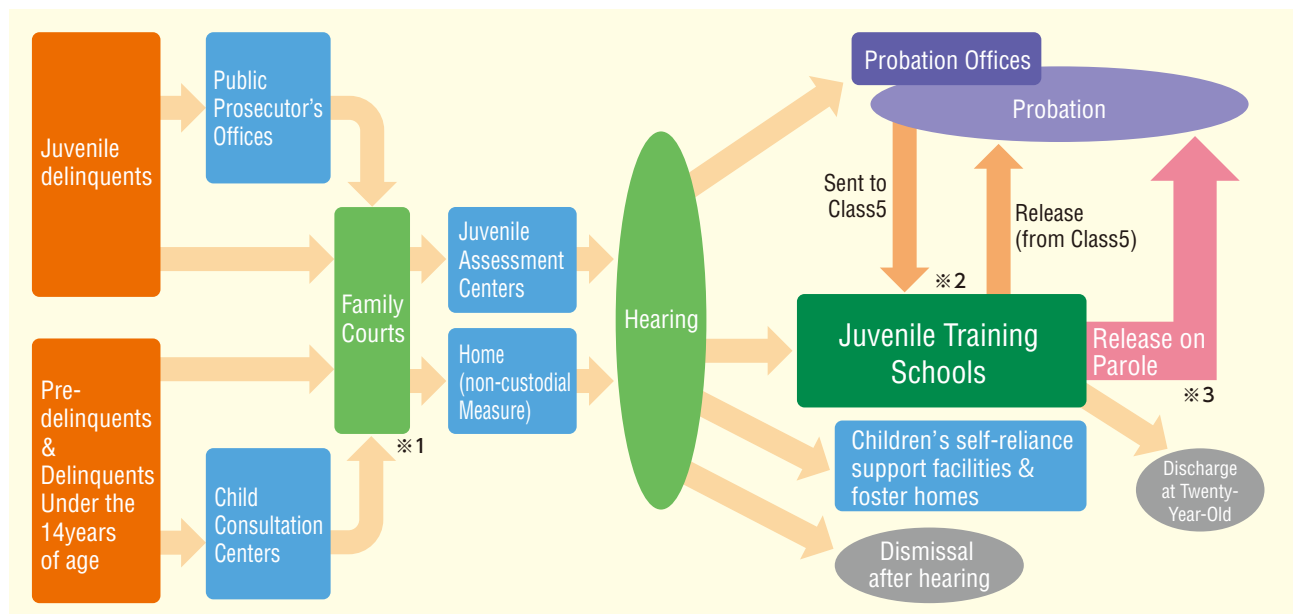
Individual counseling



A juvenile training school commits juveniles aged from approximately 12 to 20(\*). It also shall be legally able to commit sentenced persons under 16 years old. There are four classes of juvenile training schools from Class 1 to Class 5, according to the progress of criminal tendencies and the presence of serious disabilities.

\* Based on the decision by the family court, the commitment shall be able to be continued.

## Treatment proceedings as protective measurement

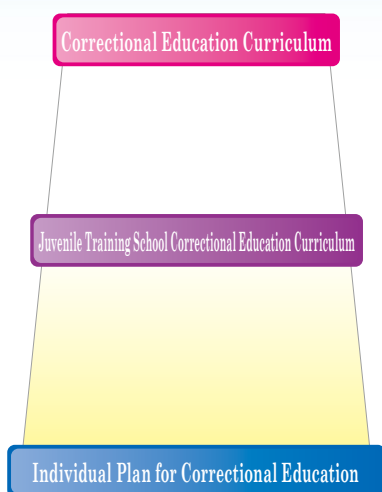


※ 1 The Act to partially amend the Juveniles Act (Act No.47 of May, 28, 2021) came into effect on April 1, 2022. As a result, those aged 18 and 19 continue to be subject to the Juveniles Act as "specified juveniles" (Those who are 18 or 19 years old, whose treatments are different from those of juveniles under 18). All cases caused by juveniles are sent to the family court. Finally, the family court decides their disposition.

※ 2 There are "specified juveniles" who are sentenced to probation in two years. When they violate their conditions during their probation period and that violation is thought to be serious, the director of the probation office may apply to the family court for decision to commit such "specified juveniles" to the juvenile training school. Based on the application, the family court may decide to commit that "specified juveniles" to the juvenile training school.

※ 3 99% of the juveniles who referred to the juvenile training school are permitted release on parole, where they shall be place on probation.

# Plan for correctional education



## Correctional Education Curriculum

The Correctional Education Curriculum is the standard course whose contents of correctional education or period are provided for each common characteristic of juveniles. The Ministry of Justice designates the kinds of courses of each juvenile training school.

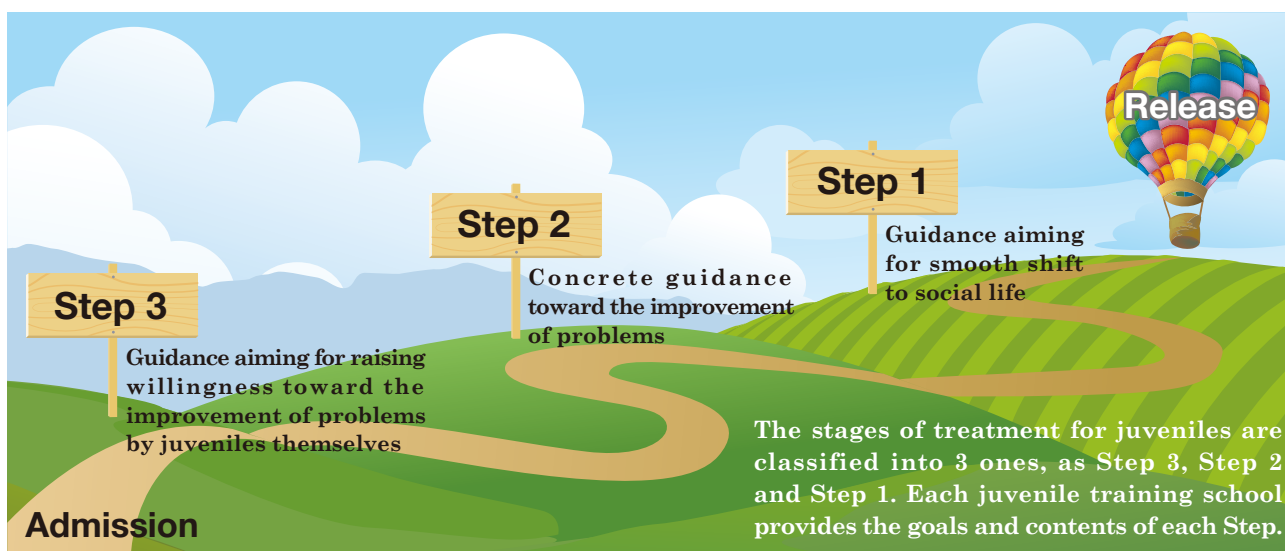
## Juvenile Training School Correctional Education Curriculum

The Juvenile Training School Correctional Education Curriculum is the curriculum decided by each juvenile training school for each designated Correctional Education Curriculum, making the most of its locations and support from the communities.

## Individual Plan for Correctional Education

The Individual Plan for Correctional Education is the one where the objective, contents, period and implementation method are concretely provided according to the characteristics of each juveniles, based on which instructors provide painstaking education.

# Flow from admission to release



# Daily life in a juvenile training school (example)



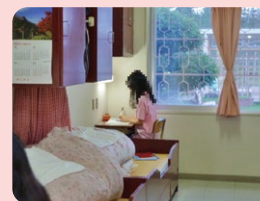
Morning Gathering



Committee Activities



Guidance by outside instructors



Keeping Diary

6:30	7:40	8:50	9:00	12:00	13:00	17:00	18:00	20:00	21:00
Wakeup	Breakfast and Self-Planned Study	Morning Gathering (Chorus and Exercise)	Lifestyle guidance, Vocational guidance, School course teaching, Physical education, Special activities guidance, exercise etc	Lunch and Recreational Activities	Lifestyle guidance, Vocational guidance, School course teaching, Physical education, Special activities guidance, exercise etc	Supper and Committee Activities	Group Discussion, Educational Classes, Individual Counseling, Self-Planned Study, Keeping Diary etc	Leisure (Watching Television etc)	Lights-Out

# The contents of correctional education

The correctional education shall be provided by combining lifestyle guidance, vocational guidance, school course teaching, physical education and special activities guidance according to the characteristics of the juveniles.

## Lifestyle guidance

The instructors provide the guidance for juveniles to obtain basic knowledge and life attitude for an independent life.

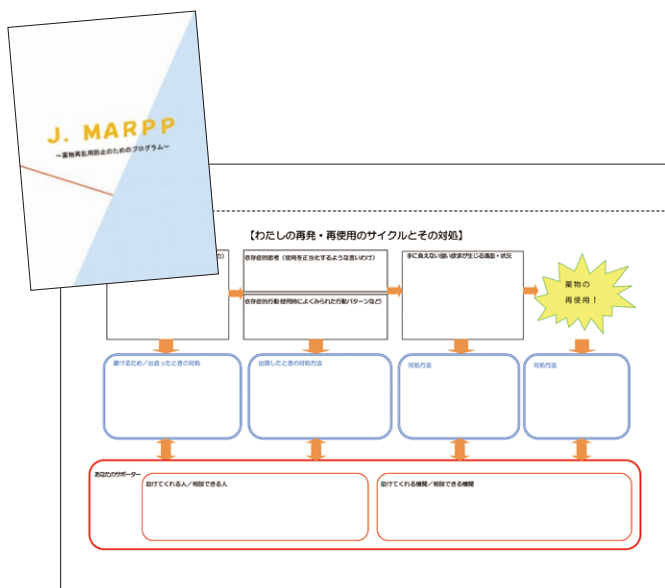


Individual counseling

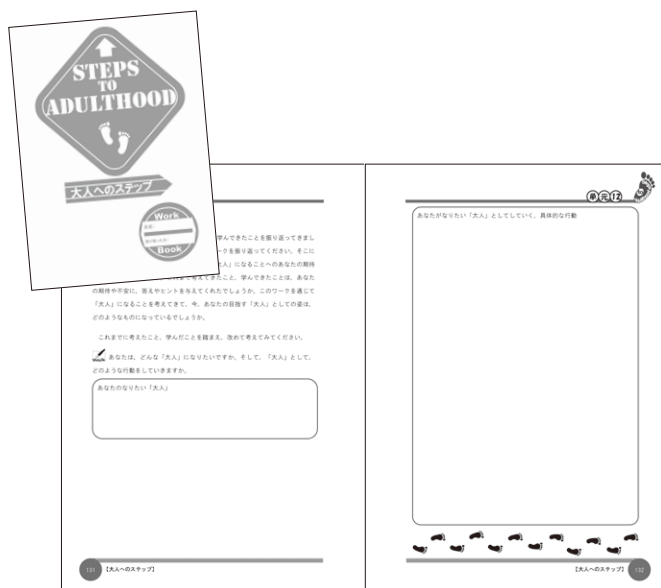


Group work

As a part of education for the improvement of the underlying problems that each inmate has, various kinds of educational programs have been provided.



From educational materials for drug prevention guidance



From education materials for adult social participation guidance



Therapeutic activities



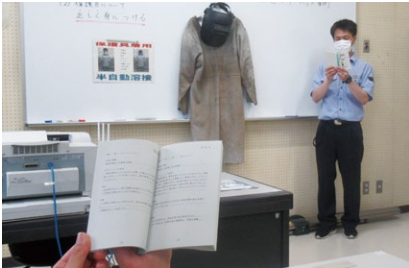
Education that incorporates the perspectives of victims



Drug prevention guidance

## ▶ Vocational guidance

The guidance is aiming for enhancing the motivation to work and obtaining the vocationally useful knowledge and skills.



Career planning guidance



Acquisition of professional credentials



ICT (Information and Communication Technology)



Product Planning

## ▶ School course teaching

The guidance for the juveniles who have not completed compulsory education or those who wish to enter high school has been provided.

The juveniles shall have opportunities to take Japanese high-school equivalency examination.



Compulsory education guidance



The Upper Secondary School Equivalency Examination guidance

## ▶ Physical education

The guidance aiming for fostering sound mind and body in order to live an independent social life has been provided.



Soccer



Sports festival



Swimming

## ▶ Special activities guidance

Juvenile training schools provide social contribution activities and outdoor activities to enrich sensibility, and to cultivate independency, autonomy and cooperativeness. They also conduct seasonal events with the help of local communities, because communication with local people is important.



Club activities

Contribution activities as a member of society, such as cleanup of local parks and facilities, or experience of nursing care in nursing home etc., have been performed.



Social contribution activities

## ▶ Enhancement of rehabilitation support

Aiming for smooth rehabilitation in society for the juveniles who have difficulties in leading an independent life after release, support for learning and working, securing of a place of residence and continuous support in collaboration with medical/welfare institutions have been provided.

## ▶ Job assistance

Instructors also provide education and support for juveniles to enhance the motivation to work and to have an image of future career through career counseling.

Furthermore, in collaboration with job-placement offices, juvenile training schools have an emphasis on securing employment.



Visit to job-placement office



Job trial

## ▶ Collaboration with medical/welfare institutions

For the juveniles who have difficulties in independence due to disabilities, in coordination with Regional Settlement Support Centers etc., juvenile training schools make an effort to secure a place of residence and smooth connecting to the utilization of welfare services.



Meeting with Regional Settlement Support Center

## ▶ Consultation from the released juveniles

Released juveniles can hold consultations with their instructors on their personal affairs including their futures and relationships with their friends. Their guardians also can do.

### ▶ Cooperation with their guardians

It is important to have cooperative relationships with their guardians for smooth re-entry into society of the juveniles.

The juvenile training schools make an effort to obtain an understanding for correctional education and cooperation from their parents, performing the interview by the instructors for the juveniles with their guardians and encouraging the guardians to participate in the educational events.



Meeting by guardians, a juvenile and an instructor



Guardian participatory classes



Guardian participatory events

## ▶ Juvenile Training School Visiting Committee

In each juvenile training school, “Juvenile Training School Visiting Committee” whose members are attorneys and doctors etc. is established.

The committee studies the circumstances of the administration of the juvenile training school by visiting juvenile training schools, holding interviews with juveniles, reading letters from juveniles, and receiving explanations from the juvenile training school, and gives its opinions to the head of the school.

