



THE SEMINAR ON PROMOTING
COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT
IN THE ASEAN REGION

SEMINAR REPORT





THE SEMINAR ON PROMOTING COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT IN THE ASEAN REGION

SEMINAR REPORT



Copyright © 2015 by TIJ

September 2015

This publication may be reproduced freely for non-commercial purposes as long as credit is given to the Department of Probation, Ministry of Justice, Thailand (DOP), Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI).

Printed and bound in Bangkok, Thailand.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Report of the Seminar on Promoting Community-based Treatment in the ASEAN Region was prepared by the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) in partnership with the Department of Probation, Ministry of Justice, Thailand (DOP), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI).

On behalf of the Seminar organizers we would like to extend our gratitude to all the participants from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR), Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand for their contribution to the Seminar by sharing community-based treatment approaches and the specific needs for capacity-building in their respective countries.

A special appreciation to Mr. Shuichi Ikeda, Mrs. Kannikar Saengthong, Dr. Kittipong Kittayarak for their welcome remarks and to Dr. Frank Porporino, Ms. Tomoko Akane, and Mr. Olivier Lermet for their keynote speeches that set the context and guided Seminar discussions.

TIJ wishes to also acknowledge the valuable contribution by Akiko Tashiro, Takenaka Masanori, Dr. Yossawan Boriboonthana, Dr. Phiset Sa-ardyen, Junji Ito, Taruata Klaewkla, Jane Holloway, Fumiko Akashi, Toru Nagai, Ayako Ema, Emilie Prache, Benjamin Chin, Yoichi Ozawa, Wanvilas Nittayasuthi, and Panpisut Thammavisitkul for the organization of the Seminar and publication of this Report.



The Seminar on Promoting Community-based Treatment in the ASEAN Region

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary Report

Introduction	4
Keynote Presentations	5
Community-based Treatment in ASEAN	6
Specific Needs for Capacity-Building	8
Summary of Country Presentations.....	9

Japanese Probation Case Study 14

Country Papers

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	26
CAMBODIA	30
INDONESIA	40
MYANMAR	50
PHILIPPINES	56
SINGAPORE.....	77
THAILAND	86
VIETNAM.....	112
JAPAN	118

List of Participants 138

Annex I: Keynote Presentations

Implementing Community Alternatives to Imprisonment	141
The Tokyo Rules: for the Better Implementation of Non-custodial Measures	176

Annex II: Seminar Program

Seminar Program.....	184
----------------------	-----

COMMUNITY BASED TREATMENT SYSTEM OF THAILAND

I. INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT IN THAILAND

A. Historical Development of Community-based Treatment

In Thailand, the probation services have its origin in 1952. It was unofficially started with juvenile supervision operating by juvenile detention centers. In 1956, the Penal Code was enacted and was also the first statutory foundation of the probation services in Thailand because the Section 56 – 58 of the Penal Code made it possible for judges to impose a suspended sentence with a probation condition. However, due to the lack of a responsible authority, during that initial period the courts hardly put this into practice. Not until 1979 the first probation office for adult offenders came into being, when the Probation Procedure Act 1979 was enacted. It was inaugurated on August 7th, 1979, directly accountable to the Criminal Court, under the Office of Judicial Affairs. The office was responsible for the pre-sentence investigation and supervision of adult offenders for the court in the Bangkok area. In 1983, it began to expand its work to other regions. In line with this expansion, a volunteer probation initiative was introduced. The first Volunteer Probation Officers (VPOs) was accordingly appointed in 1985. Undoubtedly, VPOs has since become our valuable local resource.

On March 15th, 1992 marked another remarkable reform in the Thai probation service when the Central Probation Office was officially supplanted by the new "Department of Probation" (DOP) under the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice. The DOP has continued to see many changes afterwards. One is that although for most of its history the probation services served simply adult probationers, it began to supervise other groups of clients within the community. The restructuring followed the recommendations of the cabinet resolution on July 10th, 2001 that the DOP should be the main agency in dealing with community corrections. The role of probation officers has consequently shifted from providing a service to merely adult offenders to all types of probationers. The services include the pre-investigation¹ of adult offenders; post-sentence investigation of parolees; the supervision of adult and juvenile probationers, and parolees; and the provision of after-care service for probationers, parolees, and ex-offenders.

¹The Department of Juvenile Protection and Observation, Ministry of Justice, is responsible for the pre-investigation of delinquents.

In 2002, Thailand witnessed further significant change as a result of the inception of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act 2002. The Act has introduced the drug compulsory treatment programs with a new concept in solving drug problems. That is, drug addicts should be considered as patients rather than criminals, according to government announcement '...In dealing with aggravating drug crisis, emphasis placed on the prevention, should not be less than the suppression. Drug addicts shall be treated, while drug producers or traffickers shall be harshly punished...' Therefore, the DOP has become the agency to enforce this act.

In 2003, the Penal Code 1956 was amended and enabled judges to impose the Community Service Order in lieu of fine, supervised by probation officers. In 2005, the DOP became a key part of the historic forming of local Community Justice Networks nationwide under the Ministerial Strategy - "Justice for All, All for Justice". Center to the initiative was to encourage the community to work in partnership with the DOP and other criminal justice agencies in preventing crime and protecting their own community.

B. Legal Basis

In Thailand, the probation services are served as the condition during suspension of sentence. Here are details of legislation related to the probation services;

- Criminal Code, Section 30, 30/1-30/3, section 56-58, and section 74-75
- Proceedings of Probation under the Criminal Code Act, B.E. 2522 (1979)
- Proceedings of Probation under the Criminal Code Act (No. 2), B.E. 2550 (2007)
- The Juvenile and Family Court Act B.E. 2553 (2010), section 90, 100, 132, 138/1, 138/2, 140, 143, and 142/2
- Correction Act, B.E. 2479 (1936), section 32/5-32/8, section 43
- Ministerial Regulation of Ministry of Interior issued under section 58 of the Correction Act, B.E. 2479(1936), section 46 and section 91-98
- Ministerial Regulation of Ministry of Interior No. 8, B.E. 2521 (1987) issued under the Correction Act, B.E. 2479 (1936)
- Ministerial Regulation of Ministry of Interior No. 13 B.E. 2550 (2007) issued under the Correction Act, B.E. 2479 (1936)
- Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, B.E.2545 (2002)

C. Organization and Personnel

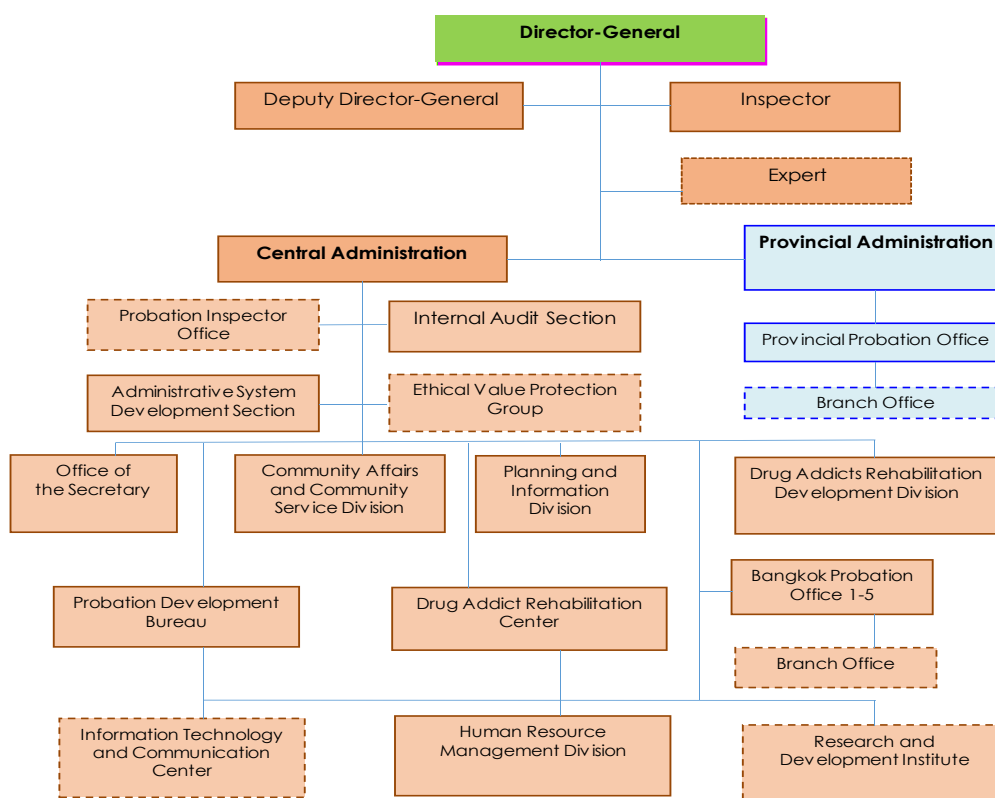
1. Responsible agencies

The Department of Probation, Ministry of Justice is the main agency for administering probation during pre-trial and post-trial stages and is assigned to assess and rehabilitate drug addicts in accordance with the Drug Addict Rehabilitation Act 2002. In 2015, the DOP' vision is to be professional in protection of society by rehabilitating and reintegrating offenders to the community.

According to the Ministerial Regulation on the Division of the Department of Probation 2008, the department has a duty to conduct social investigation, supervision, and rehabilitation; provide aftercare service for offenders and ex-offenders; provide drug rehabilitation for drug addicts in the compulsory treatment system in accordance with the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act; develop the system and program for the treatment of offenders; administer according to the Ministry' policies and plan as well as monitor and evaluate the performance of the department's agencies; and coordinate the participation of the community in the treatment of offenders.

In 2015, there are 105 probation offices countrywide and 3,908 officers consisting of 2,498 probation officers and 1,410 administrative officers.

Organizational Structure



2. Main Tasks

- Preparing the pre-sentence investigation report with recommendations for appropriate measures for each of the offenders and submit to the court
- Supervising offenders, which includes monitoring and assisting offenders to comply with their conditions
- Promoting involvement of family, community, and network agencies in providing care, treatment, and rehabilitation services to offenders
- Monitoring the treatment process of drug users and reporting the rehabilitation results to the sub-committee
- Collecting and analyzing social background and related information of the prisoners who are eligible for parole or sentence remission. Then report this information to the parole board.

D. Probationary and Parole Supervision

1. Types of Community Measures, Orders, Dispositions

Type (Category)	Description/eligible offenders	Sentencing authority	Supervision/ Treatment Period
Adult Probationers	Adult offenders aged 18 and above, who are imposed probation conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Suspension of Execution of Sentence• Suspension of Sentence Determination	Criminal Courts	Suspension period Maximum 5 years but probation period is averagely 1 year.
Juvenile Probationers	Juvenile offenders aged over 10 years but below 18 years who are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Sentenced not-guilty but probation is deemed necessary;b) Sentenced guilty but given a suspended sentence with probation;c) Conditionally released from a training center;d) Discharged from a training center but probation is deemed necessary.	Youth and Family Courts	1 year and not exceed the offender's age of 24

Type (Category)	Description/eligible offenders	Sentencing authority	Supervision/ Treatment Period
Parolees (Early-released prisoners) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offenders on parole • Offenders granted Sentence remission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offenders on parole are prisoners being early released by the parole board and subject to be supervised by probation officers after release. Prisoners eligible for parole must be convicted prisoners who have served at least 1/3 of their sentence and are the first-time prisoners. • Offenders granted sentence remission are prisoners receiving good-conduct allowance time by the Good-Conduct Allowance Board. Two main approaches of the allowance are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Good-conduct allowance which varies upon classes of prisoners – the eligible prisoners must be convicted prisoners who are imprisoned at least 6 months. In case of life imprisonment, prisoners must be imprisoned at least 10 years. ○ Public Work Allowance can also be given in accordance with the number of public work days that prisoners spent for public work outside prison, leading to a reduction in imprisonment terms. To be eligible for public work, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prisoners must have no more than 2 years remaining in his/her term; - prisoners must be convicted of crime other than that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parole Board • Good-Conduct Allowance Board. 	<p>Offenders on parole</p> <p>Supervision period is not more than 5 years and varies depending on their good conduct classes and their sentence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Excellent Class Prisoner will be under parole supervision for not more than 1/3 of their sentence; ○ Very Good Class will be under parole supervision for not more than 1/4 of their sentence; ○ Good Class will be under parole supervision for not more than 1/5 of their sentence; <p>Offenders granted sentence remission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prisoners will be granted good-conduct allowance days

Type (Category)	Description/eligible offenders	Sentencing authority	Supervision/ Treatment Period
	<p>against the King/ the Queen, the Heir-apparent and the Regent, offenses against internal/ external security of the Kingdom and Drug offense.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prisoners must serve the minimum term which varies according to his/ her class as follows: - Excellent Class: serve at least 1/5 of the original sentence term - Very good Class: serve at least 1/4 of the original sentence term - Good Class: serve at least 1/3 of the original sentence term - Moderate Class: serve at least 1/2 of the original sentence term 		<p>varying upon their classes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excellent class receives 5 days/month; - Very good class receives 4 days/month; - Good class receives 3 days/month o Prisoners conducting public work will be granted sentence remission day equal to the period of their work.

2. Conditions of Probation and Parole Supervision

a. Probation Conditions for Adult Offenders (Section 56 of the Criminal Code)

- Regularly report to the probation officer as directed;
- Seek lawful employment or vocational training;
- Refrain from, and not associate with any persons involving, criminal conducts;
- Attend drug, physical, mental, or other specific treatment programs as required by the court;
- Others in which the court aims to rehabilitate and prevent re-offending.

b. Probation Conditions for Juvenile Offenders (Section 138 of the Juvenile and Family Court and Juvenile and Family Procedure Act 2010)

- Do not enter into restricted areas;
- Curfews unless in the case of emergency or prior approval is obtained from parents or guardians;
- Do not associate with individuals not approved of by the court;
- Do not become involved in any activities leading to any offence;
- Report to the court or probation officer or social worker as directed;
- Seek lawful employment, training, or education.

In addition, Section 74(3) of the Criminal Code provides that the court can also impose any probation condition provided in Section 56 of the Criminal Code for young persons aged between 10 and 15 or 14 and 17 who are committing an offence but the court deem no punishment.

c. Probation Conditions for Parolees

- Do not enter into restricted areas;
- Do not associate with individuals with offending risks;
- Do not possess or involve prohibited drugs including guns or explosive weapons
- Do not involve with any misdemeanor.
- Report to probation officers as directed;
- Reside with the informed guardian in the specified address - any change of address requires approval from the probation officer;
- Comply with the probation officer's guidance and attend required programs;
- Obtain legal employment - any change of employment has to be acknowledged by the probation officer.

3. Probation and Parole Supervision

Probation and parole supervision consists of following processes:

a. Inception

After decision-making, if an offender is placed on probation supervision, the intake process will take place. The offender has to meet with an intake officer immediately. After that, the offender will be registered into the probation database system, and allocated to the responsible probation officer.

b. Orientation

Within 30 days, the probation officer will make an appointment with the offender for an orientation session. In this session, the offender will be thoroughly explained about the purpose, the requirement, and the compliance result of the court's order. In addition, the offender profile filing will be created, which all related information will be gathered. Appointments will be then scheduled for regular meetings with the probation officer.

c. Classification and Planning

Taking related information about the offender into consideration, the probation officer will undergo an offender classification process by focusing on the risks and needs assessment. Then, the probation officer will come up with a supervision plan for the individual. Afterwards, the officer will make sure the offender understand what he/she is required to do by the court or the parole board and instruct him/her how to complete the probation terms according to this plan.

e. Supervision

During the supervision period, the probation officer works to ensure that the offender keeps his/her appointments to meet with the officer as directed, perform community service as required, attend recommended rehabilitation programs, obtain legal job or training, and complete all other requirements placed on him/her. In this period, the probation office shall make a home visit or work closely with volunteer probation officers in the offender's residential area to optimize the probation supervision.

f. Follow-up and Evaluation

Every 1-3 months, the probation officer will review the supervision planning and progress. That is to conduct a regular review and adaptation of plans as appropriate.

g. Reporting

In the case of compliance, after completing the probation order, the responsible probation officer will make a compliance report to the sentencer or parole board. Vice versa, in the case of breach, the probation office will first investigate the incident and then report to the court or the parole board.

4. Assessment, Classification, and Level of Supervision of Probationers and Parolees

In Thailand, the approach of risks/needs assessment has been developed since 2000. It was started with a pilot project in 25 probation offices (25%) before implementing throughout the country in 2002. A follow-up research conducted in 2006 showed that the risks/needs factors in use for probation officers can significantly predict chances of probation completion. The risk factors are for instance.... The needs factors are

All offenders under probation are to be classified their levels of supervision by the probation officers' risks/needs assessment tool. This is conducted after the first meeting with the probationer when all personal information are gathered and evaluated. Moreover, probation officers are to re-assess risks/needs factors in order to adjust supervision plans for offenders over a period of time, basically every 1-3 months.

In other words, levels of supervision are consistent with results of the offender classification. Those are divided into 3 main categories: high, medium, and low risk. Consequently, probation officers are to set up supervision plans and allocate resources for each offender according to their needs and risk levels.

Halfway Houses

Department of Probation (DOP), Thailand, has recognized halfway houses as local transitional living places for offenders to be prepared for social reintegration into the community. We provide not only monitoring and support, but also necessary rehabilitation programs. DOP's Halfway houses were first initiated in 2005 at the Peaceful Home (called "Baan-Rom-Yen" in Thai) in Nakhonsawan Province and the Quality of Life Development Center ("Soon-Pattana-Kunabhap-Chiwit") in Amnatcharoen Province. Positive outcomes from the initiative led to continuous expansion of halfway houses in Mahasarakham, Chaiyaphum, Khamphaengphet, and Phattalung Province. At present, there are 8 officially-authorized halfway houses nationwide with totally over 1,000 residents.

Halfway houses are currently meant to assist probationers in various aspects. First is to home those who are homeless or need help with reintegration into their family or community. Second is to support mental recovery or rehabilitation process. Lastly,

halfway houses aim to support vocational training, or education to support residents with better career opportunities.

In the future, we attempt to locate or create more qualified halfway houses. In line with this, we also work to improve operating standards to be equipped to deal with probationers required to stay in halfway houses as an intermediate sanction by the court.

E. Specific Measures and Program for Community-based Treatment

Treatment Program	Targeted Offenders	Brief Description
1. Group Counseling Camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult probationers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on Reality Therapy covering self-esteem, goal setting skills, and healthy coping mechanisms. • 3 days • Delivered by probation officers
2. Ethical Camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile probationers • Adult probationers and parolees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on religious perspective to encourage righteous living among offenders. • 3 days • Delivered by probation officers and VPOs
3. Program for Driving Under the Influence Offenders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult probationers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on Learning Theory • Once a month for 3-4 times. Conduct 1-2 activities each time. • Delivered by probation officers and VPOs
4. Motivational Counseling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probationers, Parolees, Drug Addicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on Motivational Interviewing, counseling perspective and Motivational Theory • Depend on offenders' problems and needs. • 40-45 minutes for each session • Delivered by probation officers
5. Boy Scout Camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile probationers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on Boy Scout concept • 7 days • Delivered by Boy Scout teachers.

Treatment Program	Targeted Offenders	Brief Description
6. Self-Development through Religious Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug addicts who are classified to receive non-custodial rehabilitation programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated perspectives of Buddhism and Cognitive Behavioral Theory • 30 days • Delivered by Buddhist monks.
7. Non-custodial Drug Rehabilitation Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile Probationers • Adult Probationers and parolees • Drug addicts who are classified to receive non-custodial rehabilitation programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated perspectives of Counseling Psychology, emphasizing on Reality Therapy, Matrix programs and life skills. • Consists of core program and specific program. • 1) Core program: all offenders are required to participate in this program monthly for the period of 5 months. • 2) Specific program: only offenders who have specific problems and needs. The length of this program depends on each individual's needs. • Delivered by probation officers
8. Custodial Drug Rehabilitation Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug addicts who are classified to receive custodial rehabilitation programs. 	<p>Integrated perspectives of religions, Therapeutic Community, Matrix program and military discipline.</p> <p>120 days</p> <p>Delivered by probation officers, public health practitioners, and Thai military officers.</p>

II. PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMUNITY

A. Volunteer Probation Officers

1. Mission

To make the public and community be aware of and participate in the rehabilitation and aftercare services for local offenders and to help create peace and order in the community.

Principle

The community should be empowered to establish the system and mechanism for protecting their own community from crime and reoffending along with the criminal justice system.

2. Rights and Benefits

VPOs will not be paid but will get some benefits and honor. A VPO with good reputation dedicating him/herself for probation works and social works may be appointed as an Honored Volunteer Probation Officer by the MOJ or the person designated by the Minister of Justice. He/she is entitled to decorate the probation pin or insignia. A VPO who meets certain qualification requirements may be selected and announced as a Distinguished Volunteer Probation Officer by the MOJ and other relevant agencies. A VPO whose works are obviously outstanding and meet certain qualification requirements may be nominated for Royal Decorations. This is subject to the regulations on the nomination for Royal Decorations.

VPOs receive 240 Baht per one visit for remuneration and are also exempt from health service fee in accordance with the Regulations of Ministry of Public Health on Health Service Welfare B.E. 2556 (2013).

3. Main Tasks

- 1) Assisting probation officers in investigating relevant facts about prisoners before they are released on parole or sentence remission;
- 2) Assisting probation officers in supervising, visiting, rehabilitating and providing welfare for probationers, those who serve community service order in lieu of fine and those who are in needs of aftercare service;
- 3) Assisting probation officers in rehabilitating drug addicts and monitoring them after they finish the program in accordance with Drug Rehabilitation Act B.E. 2545 (2002);
- 4) Assisting probation officers in other duties as provided in the law; and
- 5) Helping disseminate knowledge in probation, publicize the works of the DOP and the MOJ, and assist other assigned tasks.

The term of service of VPO is 2 years and then he/she may be reappointed thereafter.

4. Recruitment

To be eligible for appointment as a VPO, an individual must meet the following qualification requirements:

- 1) Be at least 25 years old;
- 2) Live in a permanent residence;
- 3) Graduate with secondary school certificate or equivalent; or has experience in social rehabilitation, social work and social development for at least 2 years; or used to be a community leader;
- 4) Demonstrate honesty, integrity and dedication for the works of the DOP;
- 5) Hold an honest and permanent job with stable financial status;
- 6) Present good personality and behavior as well as receives trust and respect from the public or the community;
- 7) Not be in the monkhood or priesthood;
- 8) Not get involved in drugs activities;
- 9) Have no a mental disorder or illness;
- 10) Not be declared incompetent;
- 11) Not be declared insolvent;
- 12) Have no contagious diseases;
- 13) Never have been sentenced to serve prison sentence, except such case was committed with negligence or was a minor offense; and
- 14) Succeed in the 3 days-training courses on core knowledge and skills to provide probation service, such as Criminology, Psychology and Social Welfare, Fundamental Law, Ethics, Good Governance, Writing Skills for Probation Reports, Case Assessment and Case Management, etc., hosted by the MOJ or the agency authorized by the MOJ.

Prior to the appointment as a VPO, an individual has to take oath to the Minister of Justice or the person designated by the Minister of Justice that he/she will carry out duties as "a Volunteer Probation Officer, Ministry of Justice" with honesty, sacrifice and dedication as well as strictly uphold discipline and intelligence principles of the public service.

5. Capacity Building

Conferences, seminars, trainings, and other activities are promoted and encouraged continuously for VPOs to develop their knowledge and skills. Specific training courses in response to their needs and necessities for casework are provided, such as:

- Techniques and Methods on Drug Prevention and Solutions;
- Effective Working Practice;

- Program for Young Offenders and Their Families;
- Community Affairs; and
- Community Justice Network.

6. Organization of Volunteer Probation Officers

The Volunteer Probation Officers' Association was established with a view to be the coordinating center where the VPOs share knowledge and experience, support tasks and activities of probation offices, and assist offenders. The Association is operated by the Committees of the VPOs' Association. The memberships are comprised with:

- 1) Ordinary Members: those who are VPOs (according to the Regulation of the Ministry of Justice on Volunteer Probation Officers 2004)
- 2) Extraordinary Members: general public who are interested in and support the DOP's work.
- 3) Honorable Members

Furthermore, the members are provided with welfare as follows:

- In case of hospitalization resulting from illness or accident, the Association's representative will pay a visit with a get well gift basket;
- In case of natural disaster, the financial aid relief for the affected will be granted; and
- In case of death, a funeral allowance will be provided.

7. Legal Basis

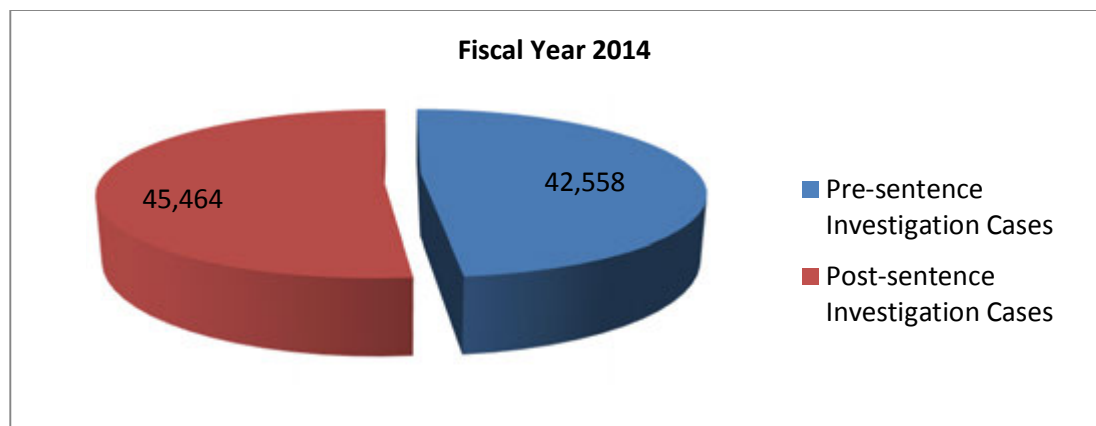
- Regulations of the Ministry of Justice on Volunteer Probation Officers B.E. 2547 (2004)
- Regulations of the Ministry of Justice on Organizational Administration of Volunteer Probation Officers, Ministry of Justice B.E. 2541 (1998)
- Regulations of Volunteer Probation Officers' Association, Ministry of Justice (enacted on March 16th 2008)

III. REFERENCES

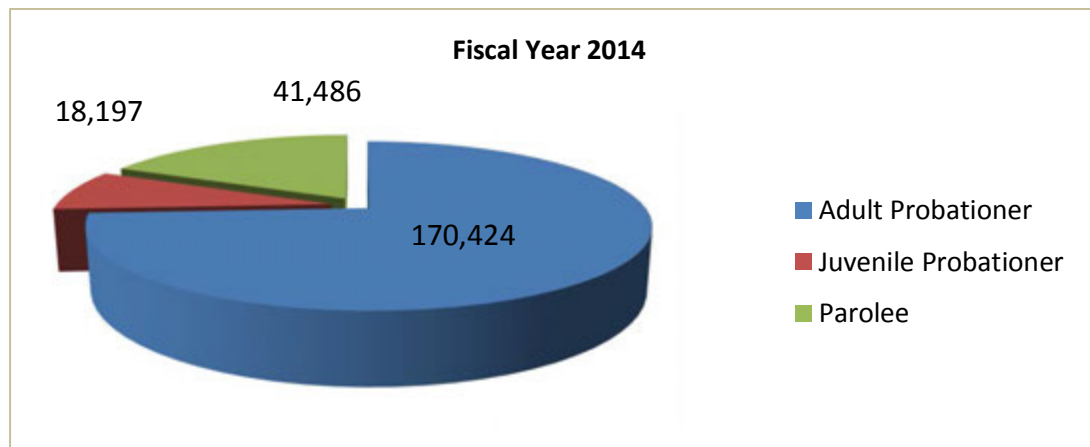
1. Department of Probation Booklet
2. Factsheet on Probation and Non-custodial Measures in ASEAN Plus Three Countries
3. Official Website: <http://www.probation.go.th/>

IV. STATISTICS

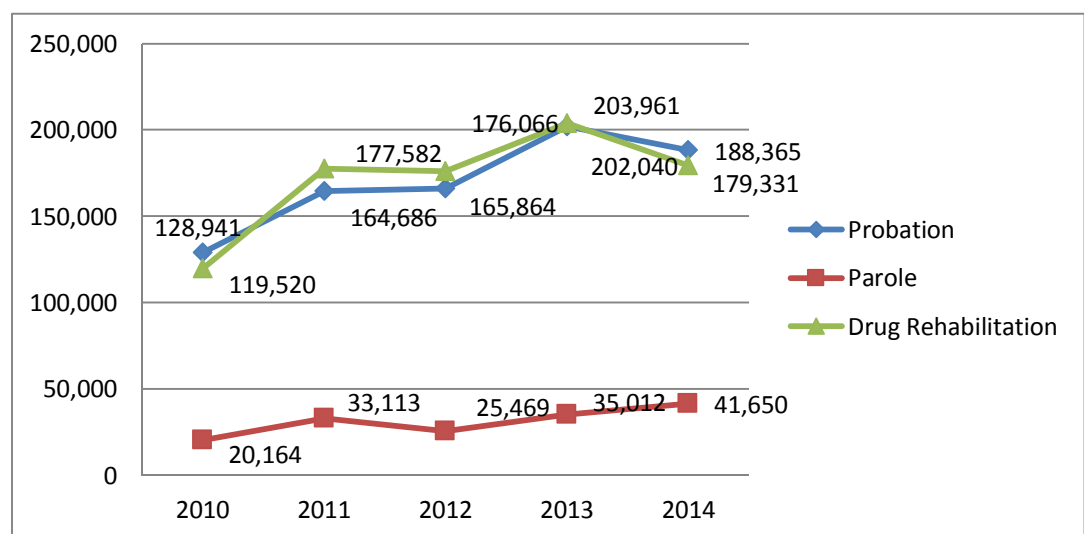
Number of Offenders



Probation and Parole



Number by Type of Community-based Measure



Number by Gender

Fiscal Year	Probationers		Parolees		Drug Rehabilitation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2010	118,598	10,343	16,881	3,283	109,079	10,441
2011	152,214	12,472	27,849	5,264	161,204	16,378
2012	153,565	12,299	21,210	4,259	159,475	16,591
2013	188,709	13,331	28,797	6,215	186,501	17,460
2014	175,544	12,821	34,701	6,949	163,429	15,902
2015*	54,853	4,285	9,045	1,608	39,438	3,884

*(As of 30 January 2015)

Number by Age

Fiscal Year	Probationer			Parolees		Drug Rehabilitation		
	Below 18	18-24	Above 24	18-24	Above 24	Below 18	18-24	Above 24
2010	23,733	37,369	88,580	4,000	18,721	16,858	51,820	50,842
2011	23,548	41,027	100,066	6,088	27,026	19,434	75,569	82,579
2012	17,161	42,895	105,808	4,288	21,181	12,051	76,095	87,920
2013	20,436	51,657	129,947	6,405	28,607	15,936	85,089	102,936
2014	18,009	47,204	123,152	7,216	344,434	13,548	64,632	101,151
2015*	5,239	15,310	38,589	1,837	8,816	3,049	14,788	25,485

*(As of 30 January 2015)

Probation Population by Selected Types of Offence

Probationer					
Fiscal Year	Crime against				
	Persons	Property	Drug related	Traffic law	Sexual
2010	10,086	11,357	37,606	64,314	3,090
2011	9,004	11,089	53,703	66,204	2,652
2012	7,298	9,196	60,783	66,809	2,158
2013	7,423	9,663	94,333	66,809	1,953
2014	6,572	8,830	96,312	53,241	1,644
2015*	2,113	2,910	27,523	19,392	508

*(As of 30 January 2015)

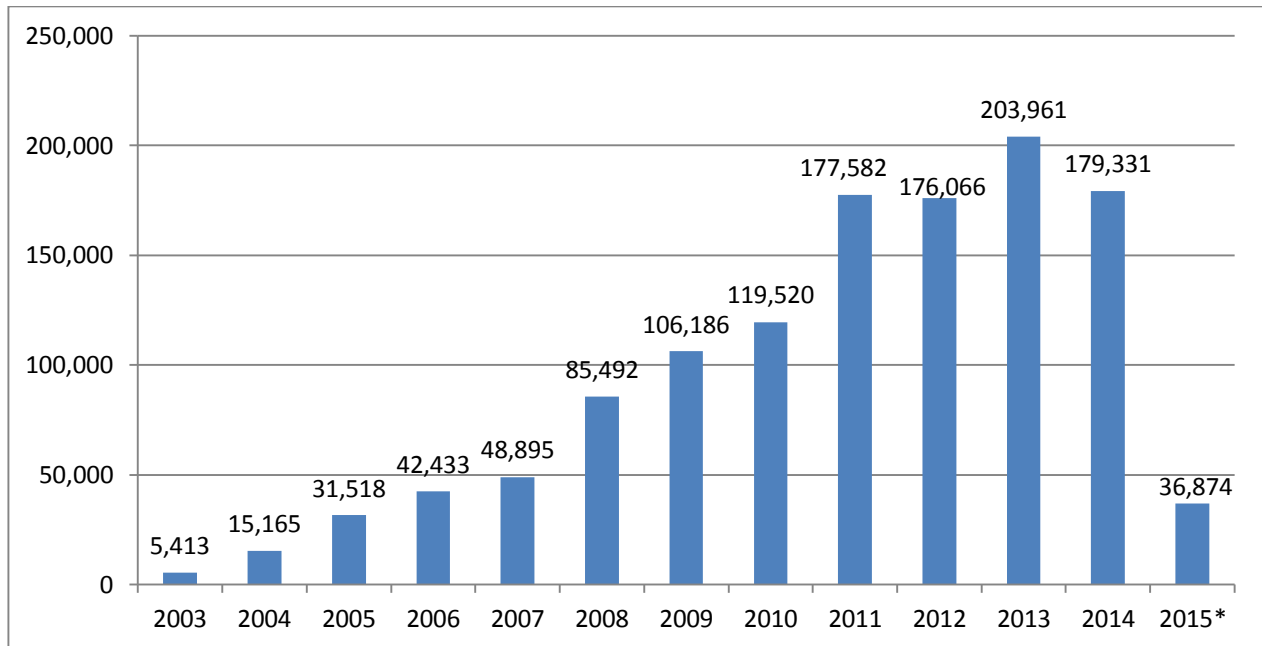
Parole Population by Selected Types of Offence

Parolee					
Fiscal Year	Crime against				
	Persons	Property	Drug related	Traffic law	Sexual
2010	2,184	4,750	13,270	26	909
2011	2,769	4,939	22,559	30	1,206
2012	2,540	3,076	17,428	26	958
2013	3,424	4,827	25,053	12	1,332
2014	3,408	5,384	29,275	33	1,262
2015*	1,134	2,012	6,301	9	348

*(As of 30 January 2015)

Drug Rehabilitation

Drug Rehabilitation Cases in the Compulsory System



*(As of 30 January 2015)

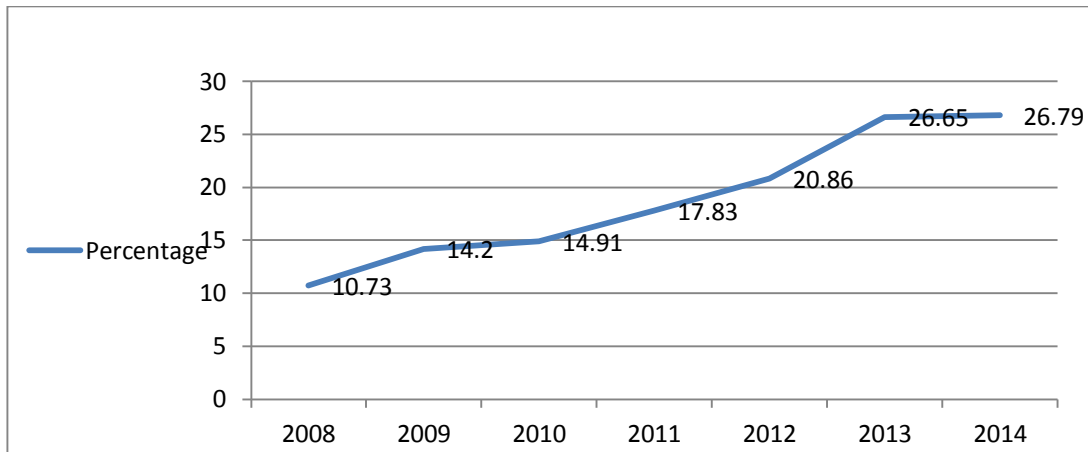
Drug Rehabilitation Cases by Selected Types of Drugs

Fiscal Year	Heroin	Amphetamine	Opium	Marijuana	Inhalant	Crystal Meth
2009	540	94,653	252	3,398	7,025	180
2010	284	109,023	242	3,964	5,530	414
2011	346	167,335	284	3,484	4,486	1,568
2012	328	166,832	306	2,977	2,776	2,728
2013	516	193,563	370	4,849	2,815	1,762
2014	553	169,102	419	5,454	2,503	1,183
2015*	241	39,538	211	2,013	952	332

*(As of 30 January 2015)

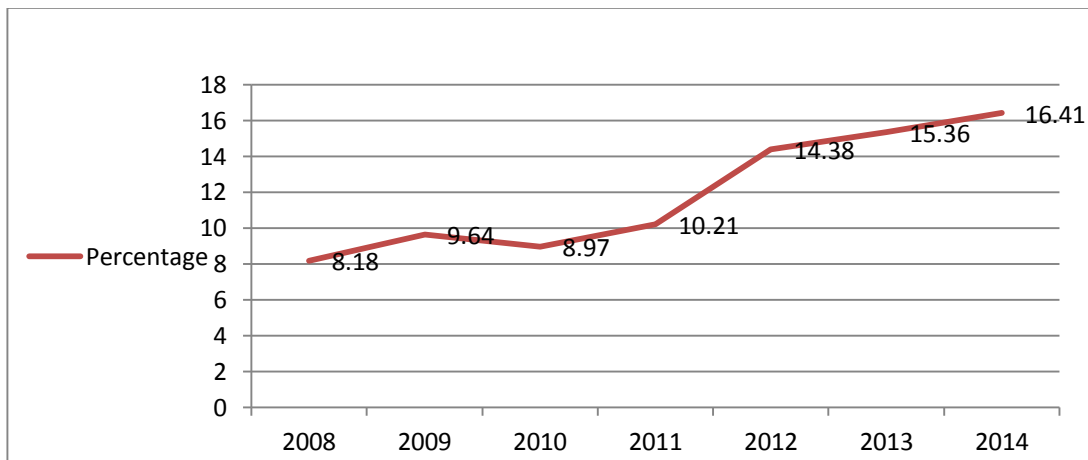
Recidivism Rate

Definition: Reoffending within 3 years after termination.



Revocation of probation rate

Definition: The acts of violating court orders while being on probation including not report to the office, re-offend, and not do community services.



c. Number of Personnel

1. Government staff (As of 30 January 2015)

Position	Number
Executive and managerial position	10
Directors of probation offices	82
Probation officers	2,401
Psychologist	1
Social workers	1
Nurses	3
Administrative officers	1,410
Total	3,908

2. Volunteer Probation officers and Volunteer Probation Officer Coordinating Centers
(Fiscal Year 2014)

Types	Number
Volunteer Probation Officers	15,381
Volunteer Probation Officer Coordinating Centers	673

d. Average Caseload per Staff Member

Monthly Caseload (Fiscal Year 2014)

Standard Monthly Caseload per Staff	
Investigation Case	8.56 cases
Supervision Case	15.54 cases
Actual Monthly Caseload per Staff	30 cases

e. Budget

The Department of Probation's overall budget in fiscal year 2015 is 60,047,034.375 US dollar. This budget is divided to operate two main tasks.

1. Probation and Parole

Tasks	Budget (US dollar)
Investigation	13,630,106.25
Supervision and Rehabilitation	14,903,965.625
Information and Communication	119,334.375
Total	28,653,406.25

2. Drug Rehabilitation

Tasks	Budget (US dollar)
Identification (drug users VS drug addicts)	9,231,534.375
Custodial Rehabilitation Program	16,049,696.875
Non-custodial Rehabilitation Program	6,026,146.875
Information System Development	86,250
Total	31,393,628.095

Note:

- Fiscal year in Thailand is from October 1st- September 30th
- Sources: Division of Planning and Information, Department of Probation, Ministry of Justice, Thailand