

EFFECTIVE TREATMENT MEASURES FOR PRISONERS TO FACILITATE THEIR RE-INTEGRATION INTO SOCIETY

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I. INTRODUCTION

The treatment of Thai prisoners is under the responsibility of the Department of Corrections, Ministry of Interior, which has the duty to take into custody and rehabilitate prisoners through institutional and non-institutional treatment. Institutional treatment is carried out in prisons and different types of correctional institutions, i.e., correctional institutions for women, young offenders, drug offenders and open correctional institutions. Non-institutional treatment is carried out through parole, sentence remission, pardon and penal settlement. Some measures might be similar to the correctional systems of other countries, others may be different. Therefore, this paper hopes to provide an opportunity to review the present the Thai correctional treatment methods and bring about comparative study which would be beneficial to the Thai correctional system as well as other systems.

II. CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT IN PRISONS

As stated in the Corporate Plan for the Next Decade of Department of Corrections B.E.2536-2545 (1993-2002), one of the missions related to correctional treatment is "to rehabilitate prisoners and foster their re-integration into society as law abiding citizens." To carry out this mission, the Department has implemented several measures for rehabilitating, reintegrating

and developing the living skill of prisoners. These measures range from classification to pre-release programs and cover different types of activities, such as vocational training, contact visits, medical care and drug treatment. The details of correctional treatment in prison are presented in this section.

A. Classifications of Prisoners

The Department recognizes the importance of prisoner classification and regards this measure as a major means to successful prisoner rehabilitation. Accordingly, effort has been made to implement prisoner classification systems as much as possible. The following are the departmental directives on prisoner classification in Thailand:

- (i) Each prison shall set up an induction section or designated cells for newly admitted prisoners. This is to allow new prisoners to adjust to the new environment and to become familiar with the prison regime.
- (ii) Appropriate numbers of classification officers shall be appointed in each prison to carry out the above. Such officers shall be fully trained and equipped with knowledge about the classification process.
- (iii) The staff in every prison shall recognize the importance of prisoner classification, and provide support to and cooperate with classification officers. Trained Classification officers shall not be assigned to work on duties other than carrying out classification tasks.
- (iv) Every new prisoner shall undergo the classification process from admission

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- until release. This applies to both convicted and prisoners awaiting trial. Classification reports shall be kept in prisoner information files for further use when considering the granting of privileges or punishment.
- (v) There shall be a classification committee at every prison. This committee is responsible for assigning treatment programs and places of confinement for each prisoner. The determinations on placement and programs are made in light of the knowledge obtained about the individual's needs, background, offense and severity, term of imprisonment, capacities, interests and so on.
 - (vi) A monthly report on the progress of classification at each prison shall be made to the Department Headquarters.

Despite having encouraged every prison to implement prisoner classification systems, the overall success rate is still far from reaching optimum. There are only 12 prisons that have a separate section for newly admitted prisoners, and another 33 percent have a designated area for new prisoners. In terms of the numbers of prisoners, only 59 per cent of prisons could have all prisoners undergo the classification process.

B. Work of Prisoners

According to the law, every convicted inmate is required to engage in useful work in all prisons and correctional institutions, while unconvicted prisoners (ie, remand) are required to work only for the cleanliness, health or sanitary conditions of the prison. The work that is available in the prison cover almost 25 areas of trade. The aim in providing work programs is to instill in the inmates good working habits, to provide basic skills in trades which will assist them in earning a living after release, and to make the best possible economic use of prison labor.

In accordance with the ministerial regulations, work provided to a prisoner shall take into account the following factors:

- (i) The term of punishment.
- (ii) The physical strength of the prisoner.
- (iii) Intelligence.
- (iv) Disposition and skills or knowledge expertise.
- (v) Results from an economic standpoint.
- (vi) Results from the standpoint of training and instruction.
- (vii) Conditions of the prison.

Having used their labor in the work programs, inmates receive 50% of the net profit of prison industry sales.

C. Vocational Training

The purpose of vocational training in the prison is to provide skills and knowledge which will be of value to inmates after their release. Vocational training is offered both in classes and workshops. There are various types of vocational programs which include: agriculture, carpentry, barbering, welding, automobile repairing, dress making, tailoring, radio repair, carpet making, compositor, wood and bamboo craft, mat making, masonry, etc.

The teachers who work with the inmates can be classified into two main groups:

- (i) Prison officials who hold teaching certificates and the officers (who are in the workshops) assigned to teach at the Adult School in prison. In addition, assistant teachers are selected from inmates who hold teaching certificates, and have shown themselves to be of good behavior, to help with some teaching duties.
- (ii) Visiting teachers, experts and specialists from various institutions, such as local vocational schools and the Department of Industrial Promotion, invited to teach the inmates.

D. Academic Education

The main policy of the Department of Corrections is to provide inmates various forms of education according to their individual differences. Educational services are carried out under the close supervision of the prison authority. The Department of Corrections requires that every prison and correctional institution provide at least one adult education school for inmates.

Adult education curricula are employed under control of the Non-Formal Education Department, Ministry of Education. The inmates who attend classes provided by the prison authority are eligible to take equivalent certificates issued by the Ministry of Education or the authority concerned.

1. Curricula for Inmates

- (i) **General Education:** General education programs are provided for inmates on 4 basic levels:
 - **First Level :** this level is for the illiterates. The program will take six months to complete early primary school.
 - **Second Level :** this level serves the inmates who are able to read and write the Thai language. It will take approximately six months to finish middle primary school.
 - **Third Level :** the inmates who have completed Level 2 will be able to study at this level. One year and a half is needed to get through this level.
 - **Fourth Level :** this level is provided for the inmates who have already completed Level 3. A period of one year and six are needed for them to succeed.
- (ii) **Higher Education:** The Department of Corrections also has a policy to support inmates who are interested in further education by providing them the chance for higher education through

correspondance courses with the Open University.

E. Religious Activities

Buddhism courses are provided to prisoners at 3 levels: beginner, intermediate and advanced. Religious instructors are either prison chaplains or qualified Buddhist monks who are invited to instruct in the prison. As for other religions, religious instructors of each religion, like Muslim, Christian and so on, are invited regularly to conduct religious courses according to their own faith. Moreover, during weekends or on special occasions, these instructors are invited to perform religious rites inside the prisons.

F. Drug Prevention and Treatment Programs

Although drug addicted prisoners have to quit using drugs during incarceration, drug spread still exists in some prisons. Therefore, the Department has to implement some measures to prevent and suppress this problem. Some of these measures are as follows:

- (i) Segregation of prisoners who have a history of drug misuse to the Drug Rehabilitation Center or special units. Those prisoners will be closely watched on their behavior and communications with outside visitors.
- (ii) Routine searching and inspecting of those who enter the prison.
- (iii) Searching of packages, mail, food etc that is sent from outside to prisoners.
- (iv) Random searching of the rooms and personal items of the prisoners, without advance notice.
- (v) Regular urine tests of prisoners in order to identify drug addicts. Those who are found to have drugs in their urine are transferred to institutions for drug addicts or special units for drug addicts, and they will be closely watched on their behavior.
- (vi) Establishing of a prison canteen in the

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front of the prison. Relatives who want to bring goods and items to prisoners are urged to buy them from the prison canteen. Goods and items from the prison canteen would be wrapped and sealed by prison officers in order to assure that such packages, are drug free.

- (vii) Establishing a mobile unit which is authorized to conduct random searches at any institution, without advance notice, in order to search for drug smuggling into the prison. This unit, headed by the Department's inspector, consists of well trained prison staff from various prisons. The work time-table of this unit is confidential.

Besides the preventive measures, the correctional institutions for drug addicts have provided treatment programs for drug addicted prisoners which consists of 3 stages:

- (i) *Withdrawal stage*: Detoxification methods used in institutions are based on going "cold turkey" without methadone. According to this method, the patient may suffer from side effects, such as insomnia, anxiety, nausea and vomiting or diarrhoea. Some medicine may be given in order to relieve these symptoms.
- (ii) *Psychological and physical recovery stage*: Psychological treatment is aimed to restore and reconstruct self - confidence, morals, and an attitude to be independent from drugs. Individual and group counselling, moral training, as well as community therapy, are significant tools in this form of treatment. Physical reconstruction, which is done at the same time as mental treatment, is aimed to restore body strength and fitness, as well as to instill order and discipline. Daily exercise and drills are used in this stage.
- (iii) *Rehabilitation stage*: Besides

psychological and physical treatment, vocational training, formal education and work are the main elements of the rehabilitation program. There are more than 25 kinds of vocational training offered in prisons. The Adult Educational Scheme, ranging from elementary to undergraduate level, is also provided in prisons. Moreover, those who work in prisons gain the benefit of 50% remuneration of the net benefit.

Moreover, the Department of Corrections has implemented the Therapeutic Community (T.C.) to rehabilitate ex-drug addicts mentally and physically. T.C. was firstly introduced to the Department by the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), and developed in the correctional setting by Daytop International Inc., USA and Communita Incontro, Italy. In 1996, the T.C. program was implemented in 75 prisons and correctional institutions where drug addicted prisoners were imprisoned. There were 2,316 ex-drug addicts who actively participated in this program.

G. Regular Visits and Contact Visits

1. Regular Visits

In general, prisoners are entitled to have visits as often as circumstances and the facility permit. Visitation is allowed on weekdays for a period of 30 minutes during office hours. Prison officials have the right to: hear conversations between prisoners and visitors; patrol around visiting areas; search visitors; and to remove visitors out of the prison when necessary. In the typical visiting room, there is iron bar barrier, providing a one meter distance between the prisoner and visitor, to ensure that there is no contact. Prisoners are allowed to receive permitted items that visitors bring in for them. Cash given to prisoners must be deposited into the prisoner's account.

As for visitors, there is no limit on the number of persons wishing to visit the

prisoner, but the visitor's Identification Card and information must be recorded, and they are subject to search before entering the prison. Visitors are requested to stay within designated areas.

In terms of frequency, prisoners are normally allowed to have a visit at least once a week. In some prisons, where circumstances permit, prisoners may be allowed to have visits a few times per week. Visits may be suspended for a period of no more than 3 months if the prisoner breaches any rules or regulations.

2. Contact Visits

This program aims to strengthen the ties between prisoners and their family members, by allowing visits where there is no barrier that hinders their communication. Visitors (no more than 5 per prisoner) are allowed to enter into the prisons and remain in designated areas. While having a contact visit, prisoners are allowed to take meals and talk freely with their family for a period of 2 hours. Visitors and prisoners are subject to being searched thoroughly before and after a visit. Prisoners who are eligible for this visit must be in the 'good' class or above. The contact visit may be revoked if a prisoner breaches prison rules and regulations. The Department holds contact visits twice a year, and each visit period lasts for 10 days. The Department also holds a contact visit for foreign prisoners during the Christmas holidays.

H. Medical Care

During custody, sick inmates are treated according to their illness by the Department's physicians. Facilities for minor treatment are available in each prison. Serious medical or psychiatric cases, requiring emergency treatment or intensive care, are referred to either outside hospitals or the Medical Prison located in Bangkok.

Like other governmental agencies in

Thailand, the Department has faced a shortage of medical doctors. So the Department has hired part-time doctors to look after sick prisoners. In 1996, 49,321 sick prisoners were provided treatment by 8 part-time doctors in 9 prisons.

I. Child Care in Prison

Nursery units will be provided for the day care of children in prisons where there are pregnant prisoners or children attached to their mothers. Mothers and children will receive adequate nutrition based diet, medical services, and learning activities. During the night time, children sleep with their mothers and are nurtured by baby-sitters during the day. According to the Department's regulations, children are allowed to stay in prisons until they are 3 years of age. Prisoners' children can stay in correctional institutions only when there are no outside institutions available for them.

J. Prisoner Welfare

The Department of Corrections has provided social welfare services for prisoners as follows:

1. Prisoner's Hygiene

In 1996, the Department has provided 1,100,000 Baht to every prison to purchase hygiene materials for prisoners.

2. Sport and Recreation

Recreation and entertainment facilities, both indoor and outdoor, are available to inmates in all institutions. These include reading libraries, televisions, film showings and various types of sports and games. Participation in recreational programs is voluntary. Recreational activities in institutions provide many benefits to prisoners, such as relaxation, good health and group relations.

3. Music

The Department has supported prisons/

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institutions to have musical instruments, both traditional and modern ones, as well as prison bands, especially in institutions for young offenders.

4. The Sparrow Home

The Department has cooperated with NGOs to establish a house named "Sparrow Home" to take care of the prisoners' children until they are 7 years old. Children will be taken care of by this charity group and will be taken to visit their parents regularly. This project has become very successful and represents well the attempts of the Department to treat inmates humanely.

5. The Assistance to No-relatives Prisoners

Every year, the Department holds contact visits to provide the opportunity for relatives to visit inmates inside prisons without any barriers. However, there are a number of prisoners who have no relatives who visit during their period of incarceration. The Department has tried to help these prisoners by seeking assistance from various agencies. Every year there are charity organizations donating food and necessities for these prisoners.

III. EARLY RELEASE SYSTEM

The existing early release measures in Thailand are parole, sentence remission, pardon and penal settlement. Some measures like parole, sentence remission and pardon might be similar to other countries, but the measure of penal settlement might be rarely known. The details of all these measures are discussed below.

A. Parole

Parole was implemented in Thailand in 1937. This mechanism is granted to prisoners who show good conduct and progress in rehabilitation, and who have

served the minimum period of their sentence as specified by the law. That means that parole is not the right of all prisoners, but will be a benefit applied to selected and eligible ones.

1. Parole Board

There are 2 levels of parole board ranging from the prison level to departmental level. The parole board at the prison level consists of the superintendent and 2 other heads of the subdivision. The parole board at the departmental level consists of 7 high ranking officials, including the Deputy Director-General of Department of Corrections who acts as a chairman of the board, and other relevant officials from concerned departments such as the Department of Public Welfare, Department of Public Prosecution, Department of Public Health and Police Department respectively. The board has to submit its suggestion to the Director-General of Department of Corrections for final approval. Therefore, the decision to grant parole to qualified prisoners by the Director-General is final.

2. Eligibility for Parole

The rule of Penitentiary Act of 1936 states that the qualifications for prisoners to be eligible for parole as follows:

- (i) Must be a convicted prisoner showing good conduct and progress in education.
- (ii) Must have already served more than two-third of the time fixed in the warrant of imprisonment as the term of sentence, or not less than 10 years in the case of life imprisonment.
- (iii) Must be an 'excellent' class, 'very good' class or 'good' class prisoner.
- (iv) The 'excellent' class of prisoner may be granted parole for not more than one-third of the time fixed in the final warrant of imprisonment.
- (v) The 'very good' class of prisoner may be granted parole for not more than

one-fourth of the time fixed in the final warrant of imprisonment.

- (vi) The 'good' class of prisoner may be granted parole for not more than one-fifth of the time fixed in the final warrant of imprisonment.

B. Sentence Remission

Sentence remission was introduced into the Thai correctional system in 1978. It is used as the benefit for the 'good' conduct prisoner. There are two different types of sentence remission:

- (i) Good time allowance which is given to prisoners who: serve their sentence for at least 6 months, show good conduct, and are in the 'good' class or above. The number of sentence remission days given to those prisoners will depend on their class, i.e.: Excellent class earns 5 days a month, Very good class earns 4 days a month, Good class earns 3 days a month.
- (ii) Public work allowance which is given to prisoners who are participating in public work programs. Prisoners who are convicted and are in the 'good' class or above will be eligible for the public work allowance when they serve half of their sentence.

The aim of the public work program is to provide an employment opportunity to prisoners and to utilize prison labor for public and community interest. Under this scheme, prisoners who are eligible to work outside the prison, and have passed the screening process, will be assigned to work in various types of public work projects such as drain-pipe cleaning and canal dredging. Apart from remuneration, prisoner shall have a one-day sentence remission for each day of working outside.

The days of sentence remission from this system can be counted together with the allowance from the good conduct allowance system. Regarding incentive payments for prisoners, 85% of net profit is divided among the prisoners who have engaged in

the work.

C. Royal Pardon

The Royal King's Pardon is part of the sovereignty that the King, as the head of state, may grant to anyone. Under the Constitution, the King has power to grant pardon to commute, reduce or terminate sentences with or without conditions. Such pardons would overrule all the previous convictions. There are two types of Royal King's Pardon; the collective pardon and individual pardon.

1. The Collective Pardon

Whenever there is an important event in the country, such as to mark their Majesties 60th Anniversary, the Golden Jubilee and so on, the Cabinet may submit a recommendation to His Majesty the King to consider granting the Royal King's Pardon to commemorate these important events. The Royal Pardon will be in the form of release or sentence remission. Statistics of the Royal King's Pardon granted during past 10 years are shown in Table I.

2. Individual King's Pardon

Any convicted prisoners, or their relatives, have the right to submit a petition to His Majesty the King for royal clemency. This is stipulated in the Penal Code and the Penitentiary Act. Prison officials, upon receipt of such a petition, shall forward it to His Majesty the King through a designated channel. The channel begins at the prison where all information on prisoners is filed. It is then forwarded to the Department Headquarters, to the Minister of Interior, to the Prime Minister, to the Office of His Majesty Principle Privy Secretary, to the Privy Council and to His Majesty the King. However, once the petition is denied, a prisoner has to wait for two years to re-submit their petition again.

Death sent ence prisoners shall not be

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executed once they have submitted a petition to His Majesty the King for Royal Pardon. As long as there is no notice whether or not the Royal King's Pardon is granted or denied, such prisoners remain on the death row.

D. Penal Settlement

Penal settlement is another type of program which has been set up as a place for pre-released prisoners, as the next stage after prison, so as to help them re-adjust to the community. At present, there is only one penal settlement in Thailand called *Klongpai* Penal Settlement. The *Klongpai* Penal Settlement, established in 1977, is located in *Nakornrachasima* Province and the total area is 4,450 acres. Prisoners who are selected to enter the *Klongpai* Penal Settlement, are required to practice farming and agricultural schemes. They are, of course, given land for living and agricultural purposes. Moreover, they are allowed to settle down at the penal settlement after their sentence has expired, as the period of stay is unlimited.

Qualified and selected convicts are allowed to bring their family to stay with them while being treated in the penal settlement. They are also required to build their own house or cottage in the area provided by the penal settlement. Nowadays, the Department has ceased to send prisoners to the penal settlement due to problems in land sharing.

E. Pre-release Programs

The Department has recognized the importance of preparing prisoners before release into society. The pre-release program was separated into 2 services that are 'Group Counseling' and 'Group Guidance'. The operation of the pre-release program is as follows:

- (i) Interview of individual prisoners so as to find out living problems, such as problems in employment and education of their children.

- (ii) Group Guidance provides knowledge and information on career management to prisoners.
- (iii) Group Counseling provides psychological counseling to prisoners to build up their ability to adapt themselves to society.
- (iv) Persuasion of prisoners' relatives to participate in rehabilitation programs before release.

IV. TREATMENT FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS IN THE COMMUNITY

At present, the major 'treatment' method for discharged prisoners in Thailand is probation. This measure is applied to parolees and sentence remission releasees. The responsible organization for probation is the Probation Bureau, which is under the Department of Corrections. Meanwhile, other kinds of treatment for unconditional releasees are not fully developed. There are only some services provided to releasees by NGOs.

A. Probation

Prisoners who are released on parole or by sentence remission are subject to supervision under the conditions set by the Department. These conditions are as follows:

- (i) To refrain from committing crimes.
- (ii) To refrain from entering any areas so determined by the competent authority.
- (iii) To abstain from consuming narcotics and from gambling.
- (iv) To report in person to the competent authority designated by the Director-General of the Department.
- (v) To carry on with the occupation arranged and supervised by the competent authority.
- (vi) To resume their former occupation or take up the occupation as arranged and supervised by close friends or relatives.
- (vii) To practice his/her religion.

1. Investigation

Investigation is the method before prisoners are released on parole or sentence remission. A probation officer will interview the prisoner and visit their home to investigate the background of their family, education, job and way of life, in order to inform the results to the Committee. In this case, the prisoner must have a guarantor who promises to accommodate and monitor him/her.

2. Supervision

This method is applied after prisoners are released into the community on parole and by sentence remission. Supervision is conducted by the probation officers and the volunteer probation officer in regard to the living conditions of releasees, including relations to family, job and neighbors, and to give guidance to them.

3. Breach of Conditions

If parolees or probationers fail to comply with any conditions, they may be arrested without warrant and imprisoned for the remaining period of their term of sentence. Disciplinary charges will also be brought against them. The number of releasees who breach conditions are shown in Tables II and III.

As seen in the statistics, although the percentage of breach of conditions is very low, the early release measures are not popularly used in the Thai correctional system. When compared with the total releases, the percentage on early release is only 30-40%. The reason for this is that there are not enough probation officers to supervise releasees, and the grant process takes so much time that most qualified prisoners are released before parole is granted.

B. Halfway House

While probation is the major form of treatment for parolees and other conditional releasees, the halfway house is

the treatment for all releasees. The purpose of establishing halfway houses is to provide substantial assistance to immediately released prisoners during the critical readjustment period, as an aftercare scheme. The types of assistance include places to live, meals, help in finding jobs and counseling services. Furthermore, by sharing their environment with others in the same situation, the prisoner will no longer feel that their problem is unique, and their will be in an environment which understands the special difficulties and frustration of their status. It is expected that, by a combination of their own initiatives and relevant help from the other residents and staff, the resident will soon be able to emerge from difficulty and become confident in making post-release adjustment successful .

The construction of the halfway house was finished in September 1996. It will serve as a welfare residence for prisoners who have problems upon release. It is expected to be fully operative by the fiscal year of 1997.

C. Volunteer Probation Officers

In 1977, the Department of Corrections, Thailand established the Volunteer Probation Officer Program for assisting probation officers of the Department to supervise parolees and those who are on sentence remission. In 1998, there were about 14,000 volunteers who work throughout the country. These volunteers are interested persons who are aged above 25 years and have secure jobs. They will be trained for 2 days on probation work and related topics, and will attend a seminar every year to promote their knowledge and to exchange experiences and problems. They do not receive any payment except the transportation fee which is 120 baht or 400 yen per case.

Generally, volunteers are recruited from respected persons in the local community. They come from all types of occupations,

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such as teachers, farmers, chiefs of village, monks and retired government employees. Thus, for nearly 20 years the volunteer has played a significant role in helping the probationer readjust to society.

V. CONCLUSION

The Department of Corrections of Thailand agrees with the assumption that the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders should start at the time offenders enter prison, and should continue until they are released into the community. However, the implementation of measures for fulfilling this goal are not easy.

In 1998 there were 138,000 prisoners confined in prisons and correctional institutions all over country, while there is only 80,000 capacity available. The influx of offenders coming into prison is because of the government's crack down policy on 'Speed' pills (Amphetamine), which has resulted in a great number of drug offenders being incarcerated. When serious overcrowding situations occur in the Thai correctional system, the Department's resources have to mainly be employed for custodial projects such as the construction of new prisons, the remodeling of outdated prisons and an increase in manpower. Moreover, the economic crisis which we are now facing creates a limited budget. Many projects and programs related to the rehabilitation of prisoners are held back or have had their budgets cut.

However, the Department of Corrections has continued to achieve the goal of rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners, although there are many obstacles for rehabilitation like the overcrowding situation and the budget cuts. The outcome of the rehabilitation of prisoners in Thailand might not be very impressive for colleagues in other countries, but progress as our goal still persists.

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TABLE I
NUMBER OF ROYAL KING'S PARDONS GRANTED 1977-1996

Occasion	Year	Unconditional Release	Sentence Remission
Royal Marriage of HRH Crown Prince	1977	13,359	22,319
His Majesty the King's 50th anniversary birthday	1977	17,539	23,010
Royal Ordination of HRH Crown Prince	1979	12,033	32,158
Her Majesty the Queen's birthday	1980	16,164	29,661
Bangkok Bicentennial	1982	18,438	36,188
His Majesty the King's 60th anniversary birthday	1987	37,400	46,603
His Majesty longest accession to the throne	1988	22,922	34,215
90th anniversary of the Princess Mother	1990	20,133	32,697
Her Majesty the Queen 60th anniversary	1992	30,620	35,861
His Majesty the King's 50th year accession to the throne	1996	24,751	57,815

TABLE II
NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS FROM 1987 TO 1997

Year	Sentence Remission Granted	Parole Granted	Breach of Conditions	Percent of Breach of Conditions
1987	11,490	2,778	88	0.6
1988	10,871	787	20	0.2
1989	9,721	1,220	48	0.4
1990	10,392	1,768	43	0.4
1991	9,363	956	44	0.4
1992	11,321	945	54	0.4
1993	12,020	1,282	50	0.4
1994	14,003	2,088	86	0.5
1995	17,460	2,114	88	0.4
1996	17,543	805	62	0.3
1997	19,824	1,114	42	0.2

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TABLE III
THE PERCENTAGE OF CONDITIONAL RELEASEES
COMPARED WITH ALL RELEASEES

Year	Released on Conditional Release	Released by Termination of Sentence	Total Releasees	Percent of Conditional Release
1992	12,266	28,733	40,999	30
1993	13,302	24,293	37,595	35
1994	16,091	31,987	48,078	33
1995	19,574	32,315	51,889	38
1996	18,348	32,387	50,735	36
1997	20,938	27,119	48,057	44