

OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT SYSTEM OF THAILAND

*Santi Rittirat**

I. INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT IN THAILAND

A. Historical Development of Community-Based Treatment

In Thailand, the early seeds of modern community-based corrections were sown in 1952 with the practice of supervision on probation which was applied to the juvenile justice system. In 1979, the Probation Procedure Act was promulgated and the first probation office, the Central Probation Office, was established in Bangkok as a division of the Office of Judicial Affairs, Ministry of Justice.

Regarding the legal basis of probation, when a court finds an offender guilty, the offender may be put on probation. There are two types of court decision for probation, but the contents of probationary supervision are the same. Basic requirements of probation provided in the Thai Penal Code (Section 56) are as the follows:

Whenever any person commits an offence punishable with imprisonment and in such case the Court shall punish with imprisonment not exceeding three years, if it does not appear that such person has received the punishment of imprisonment previously, or it is the punishment for an offence committed by negligence or a petty offence, the Court may, when taking into consideration the age, past record, behaviour, intelligence, education and training health, condition of the mind, habit, occupation and environment of such person or the nature of the offence, or other extenuating circumstances, pass judgment, if it thinks fit, that such person is guilty, but the determination of the punishment is to be suspended, or the punishment is determined, but the determination of punishment is to be suspended, and then release such person with or without conditions for controlling his behaviour, so as to give such person an opportunity to reform himself within a period of time to be determined by the Court, but it shall not exceed five years as from the day on which the Court passes judgment.

Later, probation services were spread throughout the country and many probation officers were established in regional areas. The Central Probation Office was then upgraded to the Department of Probation on 15 March 1992 in accordance with the Act of Adjustment of Ministry Departments 1992 (fifth amendment) and the Act of Transfer of Authority and Affairs of the Office of Judicial Affairs to the Department of Probation, 1992.

Ten years later, in July 2002, a cabinet resolution promoted the Department of Probation as the main agency for administering probation during pre-trial, trial and post-trial stages for juvenile and adult offenders, and also assigned to it the assessment and rehabilitation of drug addicts in accordance with the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act 2002, with a new concept in solving drug problems. That is, drug addicts should be considered as patients rather than criminals. According to government the 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.

Moreover, in 2003, the Penal Code 1956 was amended and enabled judges to impose Community Service Orders in lieu of fines, supervised by probation officers. Thus, by the end of October 2003, the organizational structure of the Department of Probation had been modified to cover probation sanctions

*Expert in Supervision, Department of Probation, Ministry of Justice, Thailand.

159TH INTERNATIONAL SENIOR SEMINAR
PARTICIPANTS' PAPERS

against adult and juvenile offenders on probation and early release at different stages of adjudication resulting in a comprehensive mechanism for developing the community-based treatment of offenders.

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". Central 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 communities.

B. Legal Basis of Community Corrections

- Criminal Code, Section 30, 30/1-30/3, sections 56-58, and sections 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 2013, the DOP's vision is to be professional in protection of society by rehabilitating and reintegrating offenders into 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 services for offenders and ex-offenders; provide drug rehabilitation services for drug addicts in the compulsory treatment system in accordance with the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act; develop a system and programme for the treatment of offenders; administer according to the Ministry's 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 2014, there were 106 probation offices countrywide.

2. Organizational Structure

For a chart of the Ministry's organizational structure, see part C of the Appendix.

3. Personnel

Probation Officers: probation officers are full-time government officials employed by the DOP who are engaged in probation, parole, and drug-addict rehabilitation in the compulsory treatment services. To qualify to serve as a probation officer, the candidate must have graduated with a degree in social science, such as psychology, social work, law, political science, sociology, anthropology, or other related fields. There are 2,485 probation officers.

Administrative and Clerical Staff: Administrative and clerical staff are full-time government officials employed by the DOP who are engaged in all general administrative and clerical work in probation offices. To qualify, candidates must have undergraduate degrees in administration and other fields. There are 1,673 administrative and clerical staff.

D. Main Tasks

1. Pre-sentence and Post-sentence Investigation

A key role of probation officers is to prepare the social investigation report for the court at the pre-sentence stage and the parole board at the post-sentence stage. The investigation process aims to collect and analyse material relating to the offender’s background and case in order to make recommendations for appropriate punitive and rehabilitation measures. This will ultimately both protect society and reduce recidivism.

2. Supervision and Rehabilitation of Offenders

Supervision of offenders consists of monitoring and assisting offenders to comply with their conditions. During the probation period, probation officers also help in rehabilitating offenders through various treatment programmes, such as vocational training, moral education, counselling, group therapy and behaviour modification. Community service can also be applied with the offender’s consent.

3. Welfare Service for Offenders and Ex-offenders

Some offenders on probation are classified as socially disadvantaged and/or incapable of conforming to legal norms. Welfare services offered by the Department of Probation pay special attention to these and other released offenders, aiming for their successful rehabilitation and social reintegration. The offered services include meal and transportation allowances, educational or vocational training, employment opportunity, and housing services.

4. Drug-Addict Rehabilitation in the Compulsory Treatment System

In accordance with the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act 2002, drug addicts who are arrested on charges of drug addiction, drug addiction and possession, drug addiction and possession for disposal, or drug addiction and disposal will be referred to the compulsory treatment system.

E. Probationary and Parole Supervision

1. Type of Community Measures

Type	Eligible offenders	Sentencing authority	Treatment period
Adult probationers	Offenders who are under suspended sentence with the condition of probation. The court can order up to 5 years’ suspension.	Criminal court	1 - 5 years
Juvenile probationers		Juvenile and Family Court	1 year
Parolees	Inmates who serve one third of their sentence or 10 years in case of life imprisonment and released on parole or sentence remission	Parole board	depends on life imprisonment
Drug addicts	Offenders assessed as being addicted, the prosecutor will suspend the prosecution	Drug addict rehabilitation committee	6 months

2. Conditions of Probation and Parole Supervision

The main conditions of probation and parole supervision are as follows:

- (1) to report to the probation officer from time to time so that the official may make inquires, give advice, assistance or admonition on the behaviour and carrying on occupation, or arrange the activity to be done for the community service or the public benefit, as the official and offender think fit;

159TH INTERNATIONAL SENIOR SEMINAR
PARTICIPANTS' PAPERS

- (2) to be trained or to carry on an occupation substantially;
- (3) to refrain from keeping company or from any behaviour which may lead to the commission of the similar offence again;
- (4) to take the offender to undergo the treatment for drug addiction, physical and mental illness, and other illness as determined by court;
- (5) to have other conditions determined by the court in order to rehabilitate or prevent the offender from recommitting an offence.

3. Probation and Parole Supervision

(a) Pre-sentence and Post-sentence Investigation

At present, criminal cases eligible for a pre-sentence investigation are those that imposed a custodial sentence of not more than 3 years and in which the defendant pleads guilty. Probation officers have 15 days for the preparation after the court order which is extendable for another 30-day period if the court permits.

Cases referred for post-sentence investigation are referred by the Department of Corrections. The aim of the investigation is to ensure that the offender will not reoffend and to protect the society from another crime. During the investigation process, a probation officer will gather information from the guarantor as well as the community and victims if necessary. The investigation process takes about 1 month but can be extended up to 2 months. Prisoners who are eligible for parole are those who serve one third of their sentence or 10 years in case of life imprisonment and have the remaining sentence at least one year. Additionally, prisoners are eligible for parole through sentence remission. If they serve their sentence for at least 6 months or 10 years in case of life imprisonment and their remaining sentence equals the remission, they can be conditionally released on parole.

(b) Supervision and Rehabilitation of Offenders

The majority of offenders under the supervision of the department are adult offenders on suspended sentence with the condition of probation. The court can order up to 5 years of suspension. However, the probation period is about 1 year.

The condition of probation is also applied to juvenile offenders (10-18 yrs) by the Juvenile and Family Court. According to Section 138 of the Juvenile and Family Court and Juvenile and Family Procedure Act 2010, the length of probation applied to juveniles shall not exceed 1 year. Prisoners who are released on parole or sentence remission shall also be supervised by probation officers.

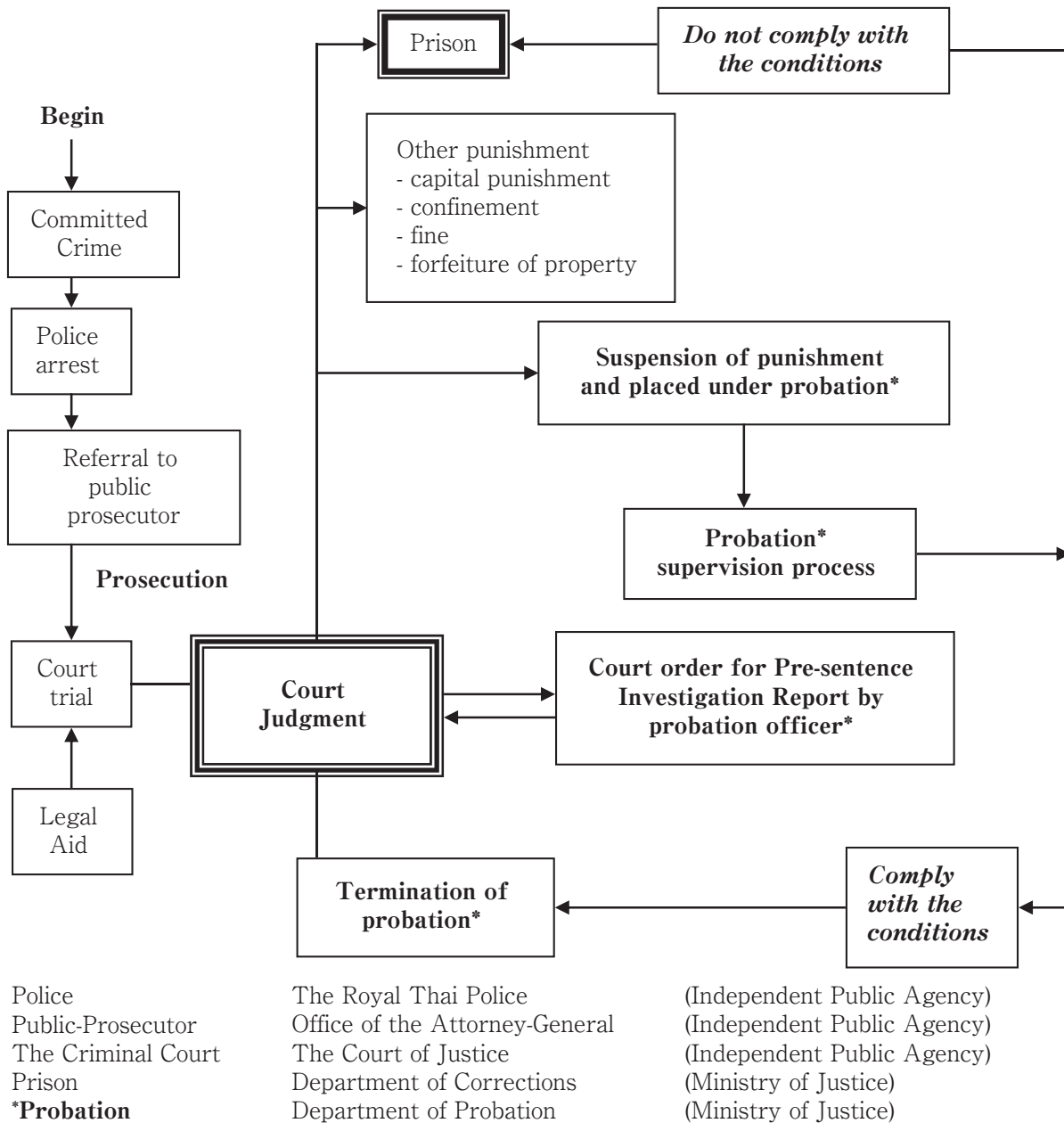
In conclusion, offenders under the supervision of the department consist of 3 groups.

- 1) Adult offenders aged 18 and above, who are on suspension of sentence or punishment
- 2) Prisoners who are released on parole or sentence remission
- 3) Juvenile offenders over the age of 10 years but below 18 years who are (a) Found not-guilty but probation is deemed necessary; (b) Found guilty but given a suspended sentence with probation; (c) Conditionally released from a training centre; (d) Discharged from a training centre but probation is deemed necessary.

4. Community Service

The Department of Probation also offers a community service programme for probationers. Community service can be used as a condition which the court orders for the probationers or the Subcommittee of Drug Addict Rehabilitation orders as a supplement to the drug treatment programme. Additionally, the offenders who could not pay fines can conduct community service in lieu of fines. However, community service must be conducted with the offenders' consent and without remuneration.

Flow Chart of Criminal Proceedings for Offenders Showing the Position of Probation Services within the Criminal Justice System in Thailand

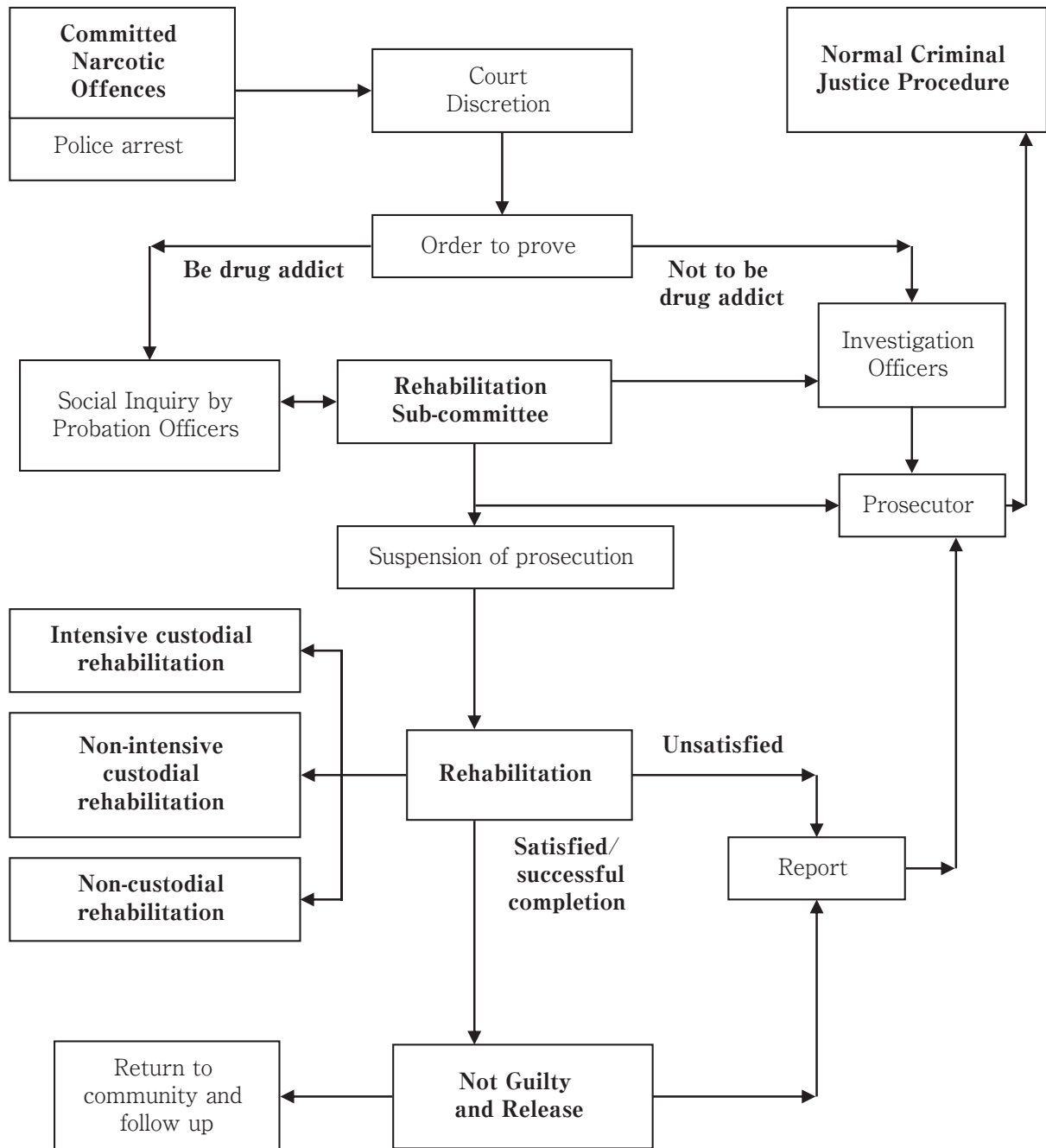


5. Drug Rehabilitation in the Compulsory Treatment System

If the offender is assessed as being addicted, the prosecutor will suspend the prosecution. The drug addict will then be treated according to the rehabilitation plan assigned by the Sub-committee of Drug Addict Rehabilitation. The treatment process is divided into 2 phases: (1) the drug treatment phase provided by drug rehabilitation centres taking about 4 months; (2) the social reintegration phase provided by probation offices taking about 2 months.

The probation office acting as the secretariat for the sub-committee will monitor the treatment process and report the rehabilitation results to the sub-committee. If the result is successful, the sub-committee will release the drug addict without prosecution and no criminal record.

Flow Chart of Proceedings for Drug Addict Rehabilitation Showing the Position of Probation Services within the Compulsory System in Thailand



F. Residential Facilities within the Probation Services

1. Drug Rehabilitation Center for Drug Addicts

The Department of Probation has been responsible for the following drug rehabilitation centres.

(a) Drug Addicts Rehabilitation Center: Ladlumkaew Home (Pathumthani Province)

This center is for rehabilitation of drug addicts in an intensive and custodial setting, where a Therapeutic Community (TC) model is implemented. TC is a treatment programme that engages the whole person in the rehabilitation process and challenges the individual to have a positive life. TC's primary goals are the cessation of drug abuse behaviour and fostering personal growth. In the therapeutic community, everyone is equally treated and seen as a family member, while the rules and regulations are applied to everyone. Rewarding and punishment are used to shape the members' behaviour. Those who perform

well will be promoted to the next level and receive privileges. The concept underlying this model is that people can change and grow through a group process.

(b) Drug Addicts Rehabilitation Center: Pattani Province

This center is under construction and will be open soon.

G. Specific Measures and Programmes of Community Corrections

1. Offender Reintegration through the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy

The philosophy of the Sufficiency Economy was developed by His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej to show his people a balanced way of life. Sufficiency in this context means living in moderation and being self-reliant. This concept can be applied to all levels and sectors of the society and is not necessarily limited to the agricultural or rural area. Therefore, the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy has also been adapted to offender rehabilitation and reintegration.

As a part of the Inspire (*Kamlangjai*) project, in 2010 Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha introduced the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy to the prisoners with the hope that offenders will be equipped with knowledge and understanding of sufficient economy and skills for sufficient living. Prisoners are expected to be capable of farming and self-sufficient living skills, such as bio-gas and bio-diesel production, herbal insecticide making, and brick house building; and to utilize those skills to earn a living that they choose to upon release. In order to facilitate a smooth transition from imprisonment to probation, the Department of Probation agrees to support the released prisoners in this project. In 2011, the pilot project was launched and 52 probation officers were trained to understand the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy so that they would be able to extend this knowledge in assisting the prisoners after release. The probation officers also made several visits to the probationers' houses to see their living situations. By teaching the offenders how to live in moderation and to be self-reliant, the DOP hopes that this could help the offenders start their law-abiding life, which will prevent re-offending.

2. Family Support toward Drug Free Life

Due to excessively large caseloads, especially drug-related cases, and the limited number of probation officers, the DOP needs to have broader support from outside in monitoring the probationers to ensure their compliance with their probation conditions. Given that urgent need, in 2011 the DOP has started the pilot project named "the Family Support toward Drug Free Life" by inviting the families of drug-related offenders to take an active role in rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders. The family in this context includes (but is not limited to) parents, spouse, family members, relatives, teachers, friends, and employers.

The idea behind this project is that family is the closest group of people to the offenders and is the most valuable resource for encouraging and supporting them throughout their rehabilitation process. More importantly, the family also shares the same goal with the DOP which is to see success in the offenders' rehabilitation. The DOP believes that the rehabilitation will be effective and sustainable only when each family actively engages and realizes that they are a crucial factor in helping their family members to overcome drug addiction. In July 2012 the Ministry of Justice and the DOP held the opening of "the Family Support toward Drug Free Life" with over 23,000 people participating in this event. Realizing that the families need basic information in order to supervise their children appropriately, from November to December 2012 the DOP provided one-day training to the family members who live in Bangkok and north-eastern Thailand. Having over 21,000 people attending the two-month training course has shown that the families are greatly concerned about their children's addiction and are willing to support the work of the DOP. Given this success, in 2013 the DOP planned to extend the training throughout the country.

H. Specific Measures and Programmes for Community-Based Treatment

Treatment Programmes	Targeted Offenders	Brief Description
Religion group study & therapy	Probationers and parolees who are assigned after needs assessment	Based on religious discipline, 3-5 day camp at temple, Delivered by monks and probation officers
Counselling programme		Based on counselling techniques and cognitive-behavioural approach, Depends on their needs, Delivered by probation officers
Vocational training		Depends on their needs, Managed by probation officers
Drug addict relapse prevention programme		Based on counselling techniques and cognitive-behavioural approach, Depends on their needs, Delivered by probation officers
Electronic monitoring		Based on tracking technology, Depends on need for residential control, Delivered by probation officers
Implementation of Restorative Justice	Offenders in the pre-sentence-investigation stage whose offences involved victims	Based on counselling techniques and restorative justice concepts, Depends on offender and victim needs, Facilitated by probation officers

II. PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMUNITY

A. Volunteer Probation Officers

The Volunteer Probation Officer Project (VPO) was established in 1985. Volunteer probation officers are community members who voluntarily work with the Department of Probation in providing probation services. After being trained on core knowledge in rehabilitating and supervising offenders, VPOs assist probation officers in dealing with probationers in their local communities.

1. Mission

Assist probation officers in community-based treatment of offenders.

2. Status

Volunteer, VPOs are generally not paid but do receive remuneration for service of 120 Baht per one home visit and/or 3 hours of working in probation offices and shall not exceed 3,000 Baht per month in total.

3. Main Tasks, Duties, and Roles

- (1) Assist Probation Officers in investigating relevant facts about prisoners before they are released on parole or sentence remission;
- (2) Assist Probation Officers in supervising, visiting, rehabilitating and providing welfare for probationers, those who serve community service in lieu of fine and those who are in need of aftercare service;
- (3) Assist Probation Officers in rehabilitating drug addicts and monitoring them after they finish the programme in accordance with the Drug Rehabilitation Act B.E. 2545 (2002);

- (4) Assist Probation Officers in other duties as provided by law; and
- (5) Help disseminate knowledge of probation, publicize the works of the DOP and the MOJ, and assist with other assigned tasks.

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 behaviour as well as receive trust and respect from the public or the community;
- (7) Not be in the monkhood or priesthood;
- (8) Not get involved in drug 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 a prison sentence, except if such case was committed with negligence or was a minor offence; and
- (14) Succeed in the 3 day-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.

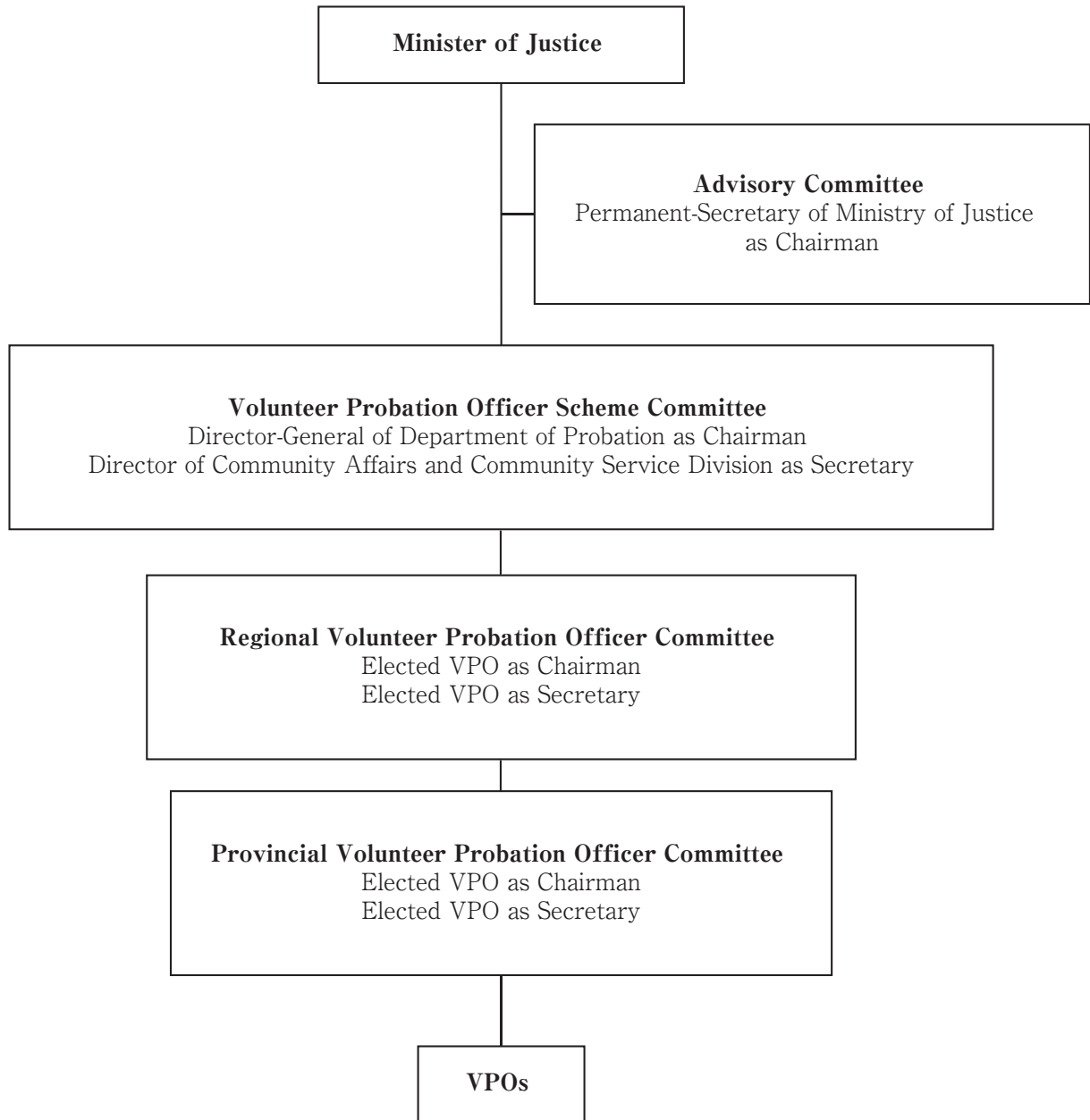
Prior to the appointment as a VPO, an individual has to take an oath before the Minister of Justice or the person designated by the Minister of Justice that he/she will carry out the duties as “a Volunteer Probation Officer, Ministry of Justice” with honesty, sacrifice and dedication as well as strictly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

5. Capacity Building (training)

- (1) Prior to appointment as VPOs, candidates take 3 day-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.
- (2) Each year, 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 (National and Regional Levels)



B. Community Justice

Community justice underlines the community's involvement in the justice process. This concept views the community as the co-producer of justice and that the community should be empowered to work as a partner with other criminal justice agencies in maintaining public order and safety. Even though community involvement in the Thai criminal justice system has been recognized for more than two decades in various forms such as the Volunteer Probation Officer Scheme and the Volunteer in Right and Liberty Protection Scheme, the work is viewed as a top-down model, or a one-way approach, where the criminal justice official assigns the volunteers to do the tasks. On the other hand, the concept of community justice is to create a partnership between the State and the general public.

The Community Justice concept has been formally put into practice by the Ministry of Justice in 2005

under the Ministerial Strategy “Justice for All, All for Justice”. The main objective was to ask the community to support offender rehabilitation and reintegration into the society. In other words, it aims to empower the community to make itself strong through its own members. Under the initiative, many community justice centres have been established within the community, where the members are recruited from the general public as volunteers. They are then collaboratively involved in justice activities, such as crime prevention, offender rehabilitation, reconciliation of conflicts, and legal aid, etc. After nearly a decade since its inauguration, the community justice centres have proved to be an appropriate channel for the Thai criminal justice system in responding to the public needs and have increased the public’s confidence in the justice system. Each year, over 10,000 people have joined the community justice network and 100 centres have been established.

III. APPENDIX

A. Reference

Thai Department of Probation website <www.probation.go.th> (English version available at <http://210.246.159.139/probation_en/>).

B. Statistics

1. Number of Offenders

Table 1: Investigation Cases by Gender (Newly admitted)

Investigation	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Pre-sentence Investigation	43,320	100%	42,356	100%	45,873	100%	42,532	100%
Male	37,086	85.6%	36,158	86.0%	38,960	84.9%	35,950	84.5%
Female	6,234	14.4%	6,198	14.0%	6,913	15.1%	6,589	15.5%
Post-sentence Investigation	43,436	100%	41,927	100%	68,841	100%	46,178	100%
Male	37,069	85.3%	34,764	82.9%	57,694	83.8%	39,112	84.7%
Female	6,367	14.7%	7,163	17.1%	11,147	16.2%	7,066	15.3%

Table 2: Probation Population by Gender (Newly admitted)

Types of Population	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Adult Probationer	141,138	100%	148,703	100%	181,604	100%	170,356	100%
Male	128,881	91.3%	137,487	92.5%	169,479	93.3%	158,532	93.0%
Female	12,257	8.7%	11,216	7.5%	12,125	6.7%	11,824	7.0%
Parolee	33,113	100%	25,469	100%	35,012	100%	41,650	100%
Male	28,545	86.2%	21,215	83.3%	28,795	82.2%	34,701	83.3%
Female	4,568	13.8%	4,254	16.7%	6,217	17.8%	6,949	16.6%
Juvenile Probationer	23,548	100%	17,161	100%	20,436	100%	18,009	100%
Male	19,357	82.2%	16,082	93.7%	19,229	94.0%	17,012	94.5%
Female	4,191	17.8%	1,079	6.3%	1,207	6.0%	997	5.5%

159TH INTERNATIONAL SENIOR SEMINAR
PARTICIPANTS' PAPERS

Table 3: Probation Population by Selected Types of Offence (Newly admitted)

Year	Drug related offence	Traffic related offence	Property offence	Against life offence	Sexual offence
2010	43,672	62,566	14,535	10,966	3,616
2011	74,498	65,813	15,983	11,575	3,760
2012	78,211	66,835	12,272	9,838	3,116
2013	119,386	66,821	13,283	10,847	3,285
2014	125,587	53,274	14,214	9,980	2,906

Table 4: Drug Rehabilitation Cases in the Compulsory System (Newly admitted)

Year	Male	Female	Total
2010	109,079	10,441	119,520
2011	161,204	16,378	177,582
2012	159,475	16,591	176,066
2013	186,501	17,460	203,961
2014	163,429	15,902	179,331

Table 5: Community Service Cases

Year	Court Order	Fine Substitution	Total
2011	205,480	471	205,951
2012	221,394	243	221,637
2013	265,011	307	265,318
2014	235,396	507	235,903

2. Recidivism Rate

Figure 1: Recidivism Rate (Reoffending within 3 years after Termination)

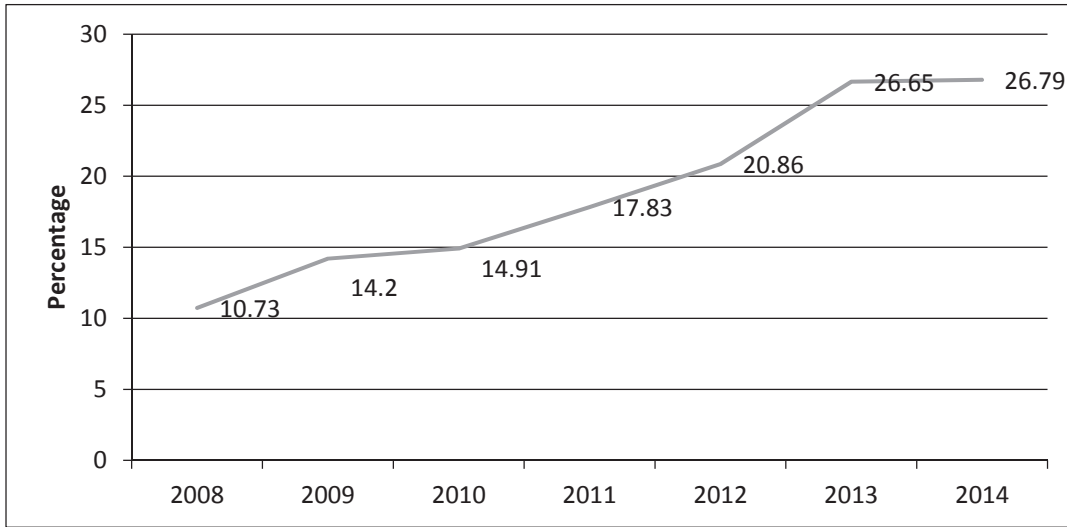
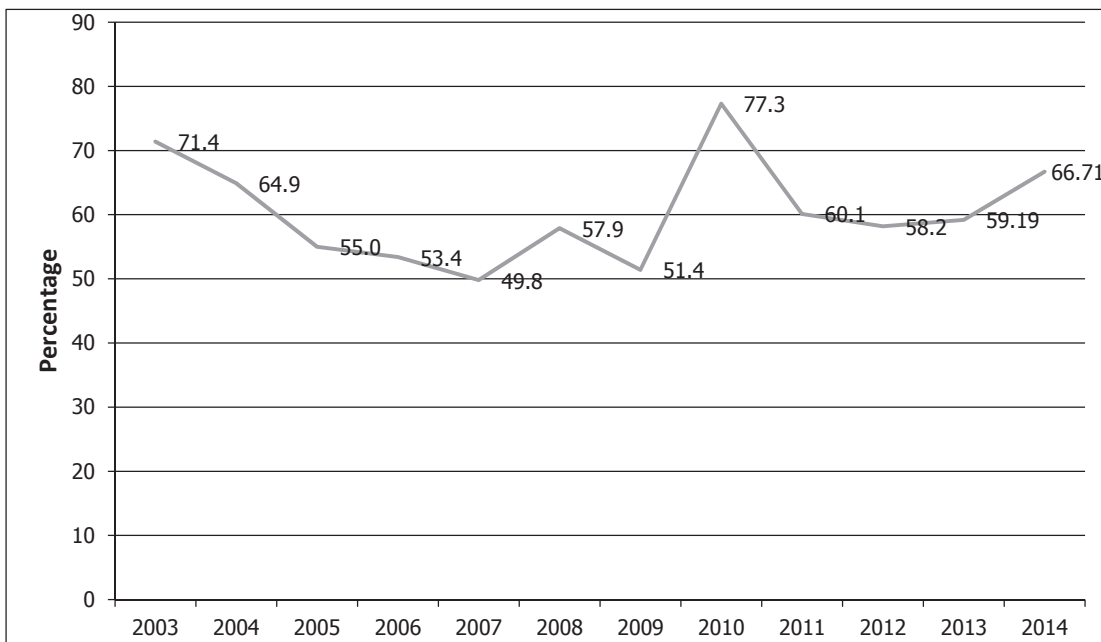


Figure 2: Satisfactory Result Rate of Drug Rehabilitation Cases



159TH INTERNATIONAL SENIOR SEMINAR
PARTICIPANTS' PAPERS

3. Number of Personnel

Table 6: Probation Officers and Administrative & Clerical Staff (as of December 2014)

Types	Number
Probation Officers	2,485
Administrative & Clerical Staff	1,673

Table 7: Volunteer Probation Officers and Community Justice Member (as of December 2014)

Types	Number
Volunteer Probation Officers	15,410
VPO Coordinating Centers	673
Community Justice Members	72,160
Community Justice Centers	769

4. Average Caseload per Staff Member

Table 8: Monthly Caseload (Fiscal Year 2014)

Standard Monthly Caseload per Staff	
Investigation Cases	17.08 cases
Supervision Cases	37.72 cases
Actual Monthly Caseload per Staff	27.40 cases

5. Budget

Table 9: Probation Officers and Administrative & Clerical Staff (as of December 2014)

Year	Budget (Baht)
2011	1,437,559,700
2012	1,451,262,700
2013	1,706,892,900
2014	1,824,690,900

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

C. Organizational Structure

